"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; moderate temperature; light westerly winds.

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SENATOR PLATT DID NOT DINE WITH GOV. ODELL

One Ate at the Oriental Hotel, the Other at the Manhattan.

Intimated by Politicians that the Governor Was Not Pleased with His Reception.

Gov. Odell was at Manhattan Beach last evening, but he did not dine with Senator Platt. There were surface indications of some friction between the Senator and the Governor.

Gov. Odell, accompanied by his private secretary, James E. Graham, Senators T. E. Ellsworth and F. W. Higgins, Speaker S. Fred Nixon, Assemblymen Jotham P. Allds and Otto Kelsey, reached Weehawken from Middletown at 11:15 o'clock. The party was met there by Dr. A. H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New York, and escorted on the Quarantine boat Governor Flower. They inspected the House of Refuge and other buildings at Randall's Island. Then a trip was made to the Quarantine Station, from where the party went to Coney Island, and thence to the Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach. Senator Platt was there, and the expectation was that the Gubernatorial party would dine with him. But the Governor had been at the Oriental a very few minutes when Secretary Graham telephoned to the Manhattan Hotel to prepare dinner for six persons.

The Governor and the officials who have been with him on his tour of inspection of State institutions at once went to the Manhattan Hotel and sat at a table on the veranda near the entrance to the theatre. They ate leisurely, and supplemented the meal with coffee and cigars. It was nearly 10 o'clock when they left the table. Senator Platt always retires early.

Soon after Gov. Odell left the Oriental Senator Platt sat down to dinner with his sons, Edward and Harry, and Mrs. E. T. Platt. At a table nearby was Reuben L. Fox, Secretary of the Republican State Committee. When Gov. Odell returned to the Oriental about 10 o'clock Senator Platt had retired. He invited Gov. Odell to his room. The latter said he would not disturb the Senator, but would see him to-day.

Gov. Odell and his party left Manhattan Beach and went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where quarters had been secured. They will leave Long Island City on a special train at 8 o'clock this morning, going to King's Park, and then to Central Islip, where they will inspect the insane asylums there. The Governor will then return to New York, will see Senator Platt, and will then go to Lake Mohonk to rejoin his family.

Talking with a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, Gov. Odell said:

"We have had a pretty long trip, having been on the road seventeen days. We have traveled nearly 2,000 miles and have inspected more than forty institutions. I am not going to say anything at this time about the inspections made. I shall reserve all that for my next message to the Legislature.

"We also inspected the sights at Ray Brook, Clear Lake, and Dannemora which have been suggested for the proposed tuberculosis hospital. No objection was made, as that matter is in the hands of a commission which will report to a board composed of Senator Ellsworth, Speaker Nixon, and myself."

Asked whether he had discussed the Mayoralty question with Senator Platt, the Governor replied:

"I only had a few words with the Senator, and nothing was said about politics. I did expect to see the Senator again after dinner, but when we returned to the Oriental he had retired for the night. He sent word to me to come to his room, but I decided not to disturb him, and will see him to-morrow."

"Have you done anything yet with regard to the appointment of a successor to the late Adjutant General E. M. Hoffman?"

"No," replied Gov. Odell, "nor will I for some time to come."

When Speaker Nixon was asked how it was that Senator Platt and Gov. Odell had not had a conference at the Oriental he said:

"When we reached the hotel there was a bunch of people with the Senator. So we went to the Manhattan Hotel. When we returned to the Oriental the Senator had retired."

Politicians at the beach who noticed the events as they transpired, expressed the opinion that the gubernatorial party did not appreciate the reception accorded them at the Oriental, and resented it by going to the Manhattan for dinner, and remaining there until such a time that assured them that on the return to the Oriental the Senator would be in bed.

BRITISH WARSHIP ASHORE?

Report that the Battleship Glory, Admiral Rawson's Flagship, is Aground on the Chinese Coast.

HONGKONG, July 31.—It is reported that the new British battleship Glory, flagship of the British China Squadron, is ashore between here and Shanghai.

The warships Eclipse, Daphne, and Pigmy have left this port suddenly. No explanation of their departure is given.

The first-class battleship Glory was launched early last year at Birkenhead, and went into commission in November. She is one of the ships of the Canopus class, regarded as among the finest vessels in the British Navy. She is of 12,950 tons displacement, and has 13,500 horse power. She is heavily armored, and carries four twelve-inch guns, twelve six-inch quick-firing guns, and eighteen small quick-firing guns. She has a speed of over eighteen knots, and carries a crew of 700 men. She cost £844,057.

The Glory flies the flag of Vice Admiral Sir Harry Holdsworth Rawson, who succeeded Vice Admiral Sir Edward H. Seymour as Commander in Chief on the British China station.

KILLED WHILE MAKING A RAID.

Keeper of a New Haven Disorderly House Shoots a Police Officer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 31.—An Italian by the name of Andrew Laudano shot and almost instantly killed Officer Hugh McKeon and dangerously wounded Officer Turbett to-night, as they were making a raid on Laudano's disorderly place in Prindle Street. The place has had a bad name, and has been raided several times.

The officers went to the door to-night, [illegible] telling who they were were refused [illegible]tance, whereupon they forced the [illegible]. As soon as they got over the threshold Laudano fired at Officer McKeon, and the latter tumbled down the steps to the sidewalk, where he died in a few minutes. The Italian then struck Officer Turbett over the eye with the butt of his revolver, inflicting a deep and painful wound.

Laudano escaped through the back way, and up to a late hour had not been captured. Every avenue of escape is guarded, and the whole detective and police force is looking for the murderer. Officer McKeon's body was taken to the New Haven Hospital. He was a popular officer, and had been with the force for about fifteen years.

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AMERICANS ALLEGE MEXICAN OUTRAGE.

Unprotected Women Arrested for Defending Their Home.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 31.—According to the story told by some Americans who are returning to their homes in Cincinnati, Ohio, they underwent a severe ordeal in Mexico. The Americans are Mrs. J. J. Kauffman, wife of the manager of the gold mines of W. A. Perry at Santos Varones, State of Guerrero, Mexico; Mrs. McLaughlin, mother of Mrs. Perry, and John Perry.

They say that at night, about two weeks ago, Mrs. Perry and her mother were in their home at Santos Varones; when an attack was made on the place by brigands. Mrs. Perry shot and fatally wounded one of the Mexican outlaws, who tried to force an entrance to the house. The news quickly spread, and the commandant of the district soon arrived with a posse of soldiers, surrounded the house, and commanded the two women to surrender. W. A. Perry, his son John, and T. J. Arthur, an American mining man, who had just arrived at the place, were placed under arrest with the women. The following day they were moved forward to Tetipac, where they asked permission to communicate with the City Judge at Tasco; but the privilege was denied them.

When the Judge and his secretary had gone to dinner they prevailed upon the guard to allow them the use of the telephone.

Immediately upon being informed of their predicament, the City Judge ordered the release of the prisoners and the arrest of the commandant, who, it is charged, had heaped indignities on his prisoners. Messrs. Perry and Arthur returned at once to their camp and took their families to Tasco, the home of the City Judge, where Mrs. Kauffman remained to make her declaration before the court.

Action in the matter was delayed by the Judge at Tetipac, who, it is alleged, failed to promptly forward the report of the affair. After several days, Messrs. Perry and Arthur obtained the assistance of higher officials in liberating the women. Upon being advised of the affair, Gov. Mora wired instructions for a thorough investigation.

Mrs. Kauffman was allowed to leave after making her statement, and the other prisoners were also released.

CANADA AND RECIPROCITY.

Montreal Paper Says the Dominion Does Not Want an Arrangement with the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, July 31.—The Montreal Star devotes a long editorial to replying to the editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 29, entitled "A Neglected Field."

The Star refers to the campaign conducted in favor of unrestricted reciprocity by the Liberals in 1891, which resulted in their defeat, and says it is buried as a rallying cry just as thoroughly as is the silver question in the United States.

In regard to that portion of the article dealing with the transfer of American industries across the Canadian border, The Star says Canada is familiar with that argument, and adds that the union of the spider and the fly developed the energies and industries of both parties.

"Canada," the paper says, "has resolved firmly upon the policy of developing her home industries. Whatever party is in power will be obliged to recognize this as the wish of those who think on such subjects and influence people who do not. We have already done too much to build up the industries and advance the prosperity of our neighbors. We buy too much from them, and sell them too little, but there is grave danger that in any new deal our lot may become worse instead of better.

"The hope, the ambition, the dream of patriotic Canadians is to see Canada a country filled with an industrious, prosperous population, developing her marvelous natural resources, selling the world her finished product, and not the raw material to be used in furnishing skilled labor with means of livelihood in foreign countries. This end can be attained, and is being attained, by a policy of protection of home industries, not as retaliation against our commercially inhospitable neighbors, but as the deliberately decided upon policy of Canadians of all parties.

"The condition, which protection has brought about, of bringing industries and investors from the United States into Canada, is better for us than to be sending our raw material to be worked up on the other side of the line."

MINER MAKES RICH STRIKE.

Finds $3,000 a Ton Silver Ore in the Back Yard of His Home.

Special to The New York Times.

CENTRAL CITY, July 31.—To-night all interest and most of the floating population centres about Leopold Feissner's house, in Dory Gulch, near here, the news having leaked out that Feissner had opened up silver ore in a tunnel in his back yard that assays nearly $3,500 to the ton. Feissner is employed in a mine here and has worked his little tunnel after supper and on Sundays.

The silver ore is found in slabs on the walls, some of it being almost the pure metal. Every foot for half a mile in the vicinity has been staked, even up to the front yard fence of the miner's little home.

HURT IN RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

Party of Four Thrown on Rocks—One Woman's Skull Fractured.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 31.—Dr. Stanberg and Arthur Sullivan of New York and the Misses Lillian and Jeanette Mott of Milford were seriously injured in a runaway accident last night, Miss Lillian Mott sustaining a fracture of the skull.

The party had gone out for a drive early in the evening. On the way home Miss Lillian was driving, and while descending a steep hill a mile from Milford the team became frightened and ran away. When they reached the bridge that spans the Sawkill Brook at the outskirts of the village the wagon struck the railing, precipitating the vehicle and its occupants ten feet to the rocky bed of a mountain stream. Near-by residents heard the crash and assisted the injured people from the stream to Seitzville, where local physicians attended the injured.

NEW SHIP FOR CUNARD LINE.

Designs Have Been Prepared for a Vessel of Twenty-five Knots.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Cunard Line has decided to fight for the Atlantic record. Designs have been prepared and estimates invited for a vessel of 25 knots, although, owing to the high price of iron and other causes, the order has not yet been placed. "This determination," says The Daily Telegraph, "will cause the liveliest satisfaction in Great Britain."

Alabama Interests Consolidated.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 31.—E. M. Tutwiler of the Tutwiler Coal and Iron Company and Edgar Adler and associates to-day filed a deed in Probate Court, by which their interests are merged in the Tutwiler Coal, Iron and Coke Company.

The capital stock of the new concern is $1,500,000, of which the Tutwiler interests are placed at $1,000,000. The property includes a blast furnace at Birmingham, coke ovens and coal mines in Jefferson County, and ore mines in several counties adjoining the Birmingham district.

Finest fishing on Jersey Coast—Berkeley Arms, Berkeley, N. J. Special rates to families or parties.—Adv.

TRAIN ROBBERS BLOW OPEN WRONG CARS

Stop New York Limited Train 31 Miles from Chicago.

ONLY BOOTY A GOLD WATCH

At Revolver's Point They Force Engineer to Uncouple Mail Cars—Vain Quest for the Express Safe.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The Baltimore and Ohio New York and Washington passenger vestibuled limited train from the East, which was due to arrive in the Grand Central Station, Chicago, at 9 o'clock to-night, was stopped by five masked men at 8 o'clock between Edgemore and Grand Calumet Heights, Ind., thirty-one miles out from Chicago. One of the mail cars which contained no money was blown up with dynamite and wrecked. The attempt at robbery was made after the two mail cars had been detached from the train and run a quarter of a mile ahead.

The failure of the robbers to make a rich haul was due to the fact that the express car which contained the train's treasure was in an unusual place. It was the third car in the train. After wrecking the mail car and obtaining no booty, the robbers disappeared in the darkness. The only loot that they carried away was the gold watch of the engineer. Most of the trainmen were shot at, but none was injured either by the dynamite or firearms.

The train was running at high speed as it passed Calumet Heights, and immediately after passing out of sight of the station Engineer J. W. Collins saw directly in front of his engine a large fire on which some rails had been placed. He slowed down, and as he did so three men wearing masks jumped into the cab, and covered Collins and his fireman, James Whipple, with revolvers. Just before climbing into the cab the three men discharged their revolvers. The shots caused a panic in the sleeping cars, where the passengers made every effort to hide their money and valuables before the robbers could get at them. No attempt was made, however, to rob any of the passengers.

After mounting the cab of the engine, the robbers, covering the engineer and fireman with their revolvers, made them step down, and go back the length of two cars. They ordered the men to uncouple the first two cars, which was done. They then hustled the two trainmen back into the cab, and still keeping the engineer covered with revolvers, directed him to pull up some distance from the rest of the train.

Collins ran up 200 feet and was then directed to stop. He did so, and while one of the men remained to guard him, the others jumped off, and, hurling dynamite at the door of the car which they judged to be the express car, burst open the door. Hastily climbing in to get the safe, they were astonished to find that they had broken open a mail car.

They threatened the engineer with death for not telling them that the cars which he had uncoupled were not express cars, and ordered him to return at once and uncouple the next car behind the baggage cars. Climbing once more into his cab, Collins backed his engine down, coupled onto the third car, which the fireman was made to uncouple at the rear end, and still with the muzzle of the revolver at his head, Collins was ordered to run down the track as before. He drew away from the remainder of the train about the same distance as on the first occasion, and the robbers, still leaving him under the charge of one of their number, made for this car. When they reached it they found, to their wrath, that they had attacked another mail car, and that it contained no money.

The train had been delayed now fully thirty minutes, and fearing that if they delayed it any longer help would be coming to the train crew, the robbers gave up their attempt and disappeared in a thicket of scrub oaks at the side of the track.

The train was hastily made up and came on to Chicago, arriving here late, a stop having been made at Whiting to report the robbery. Policemen were at once sent after the robbers, and within an hour after the robbery a large posse was on their trail.

F. A. Applegate of Newark, Ohio, was the express messenger and was alone in his car. He had no idea that a robbery was being attempted until he heard the shooting on the outside. He then seized a rifle, and climbing on the top of the safe awaited developments, determined to make the best fight in his power. He was not molested in any way. He said that there was considerable gold and silver in the car, and that the robbers might have secured a rich booty if they had come to the right place.

"I had no idea of what I was going to do," said Appelgate, "except that I had made up my mind that there was going to be a fight, and that I was going to do the best I could."

Local express officials refused to say to-night how much money there was in the car.

It is estimated that $50,000 was stored in the express car, and it is believed the robbers knew of the large amount of money and valuables aboard.

AMERICANS WANT LEASE OF A BRITISH RAILWAY.

Offer to Guarantee Dividends to South Eastern Road Shareholders—The Line Now Running at a Loss.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Mr. Lander, a shareholder of some magnitude in the South Eastern Railway, announced at the half-yearly meeting yesterday that an American syndicate desired a forty-year lease of the line, and was ready to deposit £1,000,000 as a guarantee of a 3 per cent. dividend during the first year and ultimately a 5 per cent. dividend.

This statement was made after the Chairman of the company, Henry Cosmo O. Bonsor, had reported that no dividend could be paid this year, that the accounts showed a deficiency, and that it was necessary to issue additional stock to the amount of £1,666,000.

This issue was authorized, Mr. Lander caustically commenting upon a state of affairs showing no dividend after sixty-five years of working.

Although nothing was done with reference to the proposal announced by Mr. Lander, the latter, after the meeting, told a representative of The Daily Mail that the last had not been heard of it.

The South Eastern Road has now 608 miles in operation. Its London termini are Charing Cross, Cannon Street, Victoria and London Bridge. Trains runs to Tunbridge Wells, Dorking, Guildford, Reading, Canterbury, Ramsgate, Margate, Dover, and other points south of London and on the south coast.

The road operates a fast service to the Continent, via Dover and Calais.

Low Freight from Canada to Glasgow.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, July 31.—Ocean freights from Montreal are abnormally low at the present time, corn having been carried to Glasgow as low as 6d. per quarter. The rates to London and Liverpool from the St. Lawrence are also depressed. The dullness is attributed to the effects of the drought in the West, which has caused corn to advance in price with the result that English buyers are holding off for a break in prices. The scarcity of orders is causing many ships to leave the St. Lawrence light. Rates generally are about 50 per cent. lower than last year.

Pittsfield in 4 hours, North Adams in 5 hours, from New York, via Harlem Division of the New York Central. Luxurious through trains. Inquire at New York Central ticket offices.—Adv.

BRYANITES CONVENE IN A COLUMBUS BEDROOM.

Small Stir at Birth of the "Progressive Democracy"—Ohio Followers of the Nebraskan Against Trusts and "Hannaism."

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 31.—The Progressive Democratic Party" was organized here to-day. The attendance was so small that many doubted at first whether any attempt would be made to hold a State convention.

The week following the recent Democratic State Convention a conference was held at Cleveland, protesting against the platform adopted by that convention, which ignored Bryan, free silver, and other issues, and which did not reaffirm either of the National platforms on which Bryan made his runs for the Presidency. At that conference a call was issued for a State convention of "Bryan Democrats" and others opposed to the Democratic and Republican State platforms to meet here to-day. Fewer than a dozen men responded to the call, and to-day attended the launching of the new party.

George A. Groot, who called the conference at Cleveland and presided over it on July 17, was Temporary and Permanent Chairman to-day, and was made Chairman of the State Committee of the new party. His name was presented for Governor, but he said he did not want any office. He was afterward put on the ticket for Supreme Court Judge, but he declined to accept the nomination. The convention was held in Mr. Groot's room at the Great Southern Hotel, and in that small room he made his keynote speech of about 4,000 words.

Those who met with Chairman Groot were J. W. Lindsay of Delaware, Dr. Abner L. Davis of Findlay, Bernard Hubart of Toledo, Richard Inglis of Youngstown, R. B. Connell of Columbus, George W. Moore of Greenville, and H. M. Huber of New Richmond. The reporters, who were perched on and about the bed, outnumbered the delegates two to one. A few spectators stood at the open door. The total attendance did not exceed thirty, while the forms of a State convention were carried out between the hourse of 2 and 4 P. M.

A delegation from the Hocking Valley headed by Henry Leonard of Logan and including Hiram Tanning, W. P. Bates, George Guthrie, and two men from New Lexington, reported to-night that they had come to the city to attend the convention, and being unable to find it they went to the races. Even the promoters of the movement did not disguise their disappointment at the small attendance. At the conclusion of the proceedings a vote of thanks was given to the reporters, and they returned the compliment to the minority.

It was announced that the platform sent out from Cleveland on July 17 in circulars and published at the time had already been adopted on the referendum system by many subscribing to the same. The features of the platform were the following:

The laudation of Bryan and the reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform. Planks were also inserted calling for the public ownership of all public utilities; that all money of whatever kind shall be issued by the Government without the intervention of banks; that the "money trust, the parent of all trusts," shall be destroyed, for "without a money aristocracy there can be no imperialism." The destruction of all trusts is demanded. Such Democrats as approve a gold standard and who supported McKinley for President are told henceforth to affiliate with the Republican Party.

On returning thanks for his election as permanent Chairman, Mr. Groot said great reforms had sprung from humble beginnings, and he was glad to know that there were some who refused to be led around by the money trust with rings in their noses.

The following ticket was nominated:

Governor—Dr. RUDOLPH REEMLING.
Lieutenant Governor—HENRY C. CORDERY.
Supreme Court Judge—RIAL M. SMITH.
State Treasurer—J. C. SHEPARD.
Attorney General—S. L. CLARK.
Clerk of Supreme Court—CHARLES BONSALL.
Member of the Board of Public Works—R. B. CONNELL.

It was decided to call the new organization "The Progressive Democratic Party." Other names proposed were: "The Bryan Democratic Party," "The Independent Party," and "The Reform Party."

Harmony prevailed throughout the proceedings till came to the selection of a name. J. W. Lindsay, who last night, with three Populists, met in the State conference, wanted to call the organization "The Independent Party," so as to include all "who were opposed to Hannaism." He insisted that the Democratic State Convention in Ohio "had veered around into Hanna's lines."

When Chairman Groot announced that the convention had voted to name the organization "The Progressive Democratic Party," Lindsay said he would not co-operate any further. Lindsay wanted the Populists last night and the Progressive Democrats to support Mayor Jones of Toledo for Governor on independent lines.

A State Executive Committee of nine members was selected, with George A. Groot as Chairman and Bernard Hubert as Secretary, and this committee spent the evening in Mr. Groot's room or in the elevator arranging for campaign work.

It is customary for conventions in Ohio to authorize their State Committees to fill vacancies, but this was not done to-day. After Chairman Groot and others left to-night Dr. Reemelin positively declined the nomination for Governor, and it was reported that the others would not accept.

MR. BABCOCK'S TARIFF BILL.

Its Author Says It Is Not Aimed Against All Trust-Made Goods.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, July 31.—A letter has been received here from Congressman J. W. Babcock, in which he defends his Tariff bill. He admits his bill is crude in some particulars, but says it could be amended in committee. He says:

"Those who have attacked my proposition assume that I want to have the tariff removed from all trust-made goods. This is not so. The theory of Republican protection has been to protect labor and material. We are now producing some articles at a less cost than any other nation.

"After many of these industries have become giants such as the world has never before known, shall we continue a tariff on articles that yield no revenue, need no protection, and that, in fact, like the produce on our farms, are articles of export? If Congress maintains a tariff on such articles the whole theory of protection falls to the ground, and it simply inures to the benefit of those who may secure the control of any such commodity.

"I maintain that it is a part of the policy of protection to protect the consumers. I would not touch a schedule where the tariff was needed to protect labor."

SCHOOLGIRLS AS SMUGGLERS.

Forty Students Found on the Swiss-Italian Frontier with Cigars and Cigarettes Worth $30,000.

ROME, July 31.—The frequent walks across the Swiss-Italian frontier of girls of a seminary near Maslianco aroused the suspicions of the customs officers, who finally stopped a procession of forty, walking two by two.

It was ascertained that each girl was smuggling cigars or cigarettes of the aggregate value of $30,000.

HAD TOBACCO IN HER TRUNK.

American Saloon Passenger on the Furnessia Fined at Belfast.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Mrs. Sarah H. Collins, an American, and a first-class passenger on the steamer Furnessia, from New York, July 20, for Glasgow, was yesterday fined £2 17s., with costs, at Belfast for having three pounds of tobacco in her trunk.

Rest, recreation, and recuperation may be found at Hygeia Hotel, on the picturesque Virginia Coast. Eighteen hours by Old Dominion Steamships. Fast express trains by Pennsylvania Railway.—Adv.

CAPT. DIAMOND STOOD BY HIS DETECTIVE

Fierce Examination During Bissert Trial Failed to Shake Him.

Kept His Temper and Dodged All Leading Questions—Said He Never Heard of a Ward Man.

Police Captain Thomas J. Diamond of the East Fifth Street Station, taking the witness stand in behalf of his precinct detective, George Bissert, charged with bribery, last night in Recorder Goff's court, in General Sessions, engaged in one of the most interesting verbal fencing matches ever heard in the Court of General Sessions.

The Captain, in an earnest, emphatic manner, told the jury under Bissert's lawyer's skillful questioning, how well his detective, Bissert, watched the disorderly house at 27 Stuyvesant Street, and how they were unable to close the place up until six or eight months after complaints had been made against the house. He was also on the stand in the afternoon, and his story told there evidently impressed the jury.

When court reconvened at 8 o'clock in the evening, the Captain, in full uniform, tightly buttoned, and clutching a fan in his right hand, again took the stand to undergo the cross-examination of Assistant District Attorney Osborne. Capt. Diamond wore a confident smile and began his answers in a self-possessed voice. Shortly thereafter things began to get warm and the Captain began to mop his forehead. When his two hours' cross-examination was concluded his collar and cuffs were wilted and his naturally florid face was some degrees redder.

The Recorder at one time was constrained to say that he would not permit the cross-examination to descend into a personal wrangle between the District Attorney and the witness.

Bissert went upon the stand, as did three of his brother officers, and denied all of the charges of Lena Schmitt, the Stuyvesant Street disorderly house keeper, and stood well the terrific cross-examination of Assistant District Attorney Osborne.

LAWYERS AND RECORDER WRANGLE.

The day's session was marked by frequent wrangles between Lawyer Levy for the defense, and Assistant District Attorney Osborne, and by several wordy encounters between Messrs. Levy, Unger, or Vorhaus for the defense and the Court. Recorder Goff on several occasions directed Mr. Levy to take his seat.

Lawyer Vorhaus, after the State closed, made several motions to dismiss the indictment and to acquit the prisoner. All were denied. Mr. Vorhaus then opened the defense and said that it had been considered seriously by the defense not to put in any testimony, but simply to let the case go to the jury upon the State's evidence.

Bissert on the stand denied that he had ever received any money from the Schmitt woman. He declared that he had chased the girls out of the place nearly every week and had finally raided the place in May, when two citizens got the evidence for him. He denied that he was in the house on the morning of Christmas Day last year. On cross-examination he admitted that he had never arrested any one of the women in the house or Lena Schmitt, or made a charge against the latter. He couldn't remember, he said, when it became a "parlor" house.

"How long did you think it would take you to break up this house by driving the girls away, when they came back in half an hour?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"That wasn't my fault. I had other things to do. I couldn't stay there all night."

Mr. Osborne asked if Bissert did not know of the character of the house in November of last year. Mr. Unger said at that time Bissert was in a murder case before Mr. Osborne. Mr. Osborne then declared that the State, in important murder cases, had to depend upon the testimony of policemen who were allied with the houses of prostitution.

CAPT. DIAMOND ON THE STAND.

Capt. Diamond went on the stand in the late afternoon. Court had opened at 9:40 o'clock. It adjourned at 10 o'clock in the evening. He testified on direct examination that he had about seventy-five policemen to police a precinct with a population of about 150,000. He said that he had established a special post in the vicinity of Lena Schmitt's house upon Bissert's suggestion. One day he saw an arm beckon from the window and went in himself and told the woman he would send her to State prison if she did not stop it. He told of arresting the Schmitt woman three times in May and June of this year.

Mr. Osborne began his cross-examination immediately after the jury returned from dinner at the Astor House.

"Did you say you never heard of a 'wardman,' Captain?" he asked graciously.

"Only in the newspapers," returned the Captain, smiling.

"You say Lena Schmitt was the most persistent disorderly house keeper you ever knew?"

"Ah, no," replied the Captain shrewdly, "I said she was the most persistent violator of the law I ever knew."

"In what respect was she a violator of the law if not as a disorderly house keeper?" inquired Mr. Osborne.

"Why," explained the Captain, "she let her rooms to disorderly persons."

From this moment the battle was on. Mr. Osborne pugnacious and persistent, fired question after question at the big Captain. The latter parried and fenced and sparred for time, quibbled, protested, explained, argued, and talked most volubly. Mr. Osborne would shout out some question, and the Captain would shout back an answer which told little, or at least, as little as possible. Mr. Osborne frequently asked that the Captain be directed to cease arguing and expostulating and to answer the questions.

"Did you put an officer in front of Lena Schmitt's rooms because she was a persistent violator of the law?"

"Because she let her rooms to disorderly women. I put the officer there to stop it. My idea was to harass her and make her business unprofitable and make her move from the precinct."

"Was that your idea of all you should do?"

"We could not bring the responsibility home to her."

"When you came to the conclusion you ought to stop it, didn't you do what you could have done months before—get citizens to get your evidence?"

"You cannot always get citizens. I didn't get them till my men reported their inability to get evidence, because they were so well known there."

"Tell me some one you arrested from that house from October, 1900, to May, 1901."

"My records will show."

"Your men have sworn they made no arrests there?"

"There are more plain clothes men in the precinct than the three that testified here. The records will show the women arrested in that vicinity."

"Can you show one arrested from that house?"

"I can if I can look at my records."

"Did you report this as a disorderly house to headquarters?"

"Not till I got evidence."

PRESSES THE CAPTAIN HARD.

"Are you familiar with Rule 45, b, which requires all Captains to report monthly the names and locations of all disorderly houses?"

"Yes. I first reported it after I got proper evidence."

Mr. Osborne showed by reports that this was on June 10, 1901.

Mr. Levy objected to this line of questioning on the ground that Capt. Diamond was not on trial. He was overruled.

"You had this woman, Lena Schmitt, you say, under surveillance," continued Mr. Osborne, returning to the attack, "from some time in 1899, yet you moved the policeman you put in front of her house when she asked you to?"

"Yes. Upon her promise to let her rooms to respectable persons."

"Did you believe her?"

"No. That was a little trap I set for her," answered the Captain with a wink.

"What!" shouted Mr. Osborne, "did you not just now tell the jury you moved him because she begged so piteously?"

"Yes. I knew my men would arrest the women if they continued violating the law. I have closed up fifty disorderly houses that way," said the Captain, mopping his brow.

"Have you got any record in your station house against this woman up to June 10?"

"Made no record until I got the evidence?"

"Receive many complaints?"

"Some."

Mr. Osborne showed that there was entered in the complaint book of the Captain's precinct one complaint, in October, 1900, and one in May, 1901.

"Did you believe the laws were being violated in the place in November, 1900?"

"Yes, but couldn't prove it."

"You didn't report it?"

"Not till I got evidence."

"But you reported others?"

"They must have been continued from my predecessor."

"Your suspicion was so strong that it was disorderly that you put a man in front of it, yet you didn't report it?"

"I hadn't made the proper arrests in the house."

"Any other persons in your precinct so persistent as Lena Schmitt."

"I don't recall."

Mr. Osborne showed from the Captain's reports that the place 22 First Street had been reported as "suspicious" ever since September, 1900, and as late as June 24, 1901.

"You never thought it necessary to put an officer in front of that door?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"No complaints against that."

"You had more complaints against 27 Stuyvesant Street than any other place in the precinct, and yet you didn't report it and did report the others?"

"I didn't have any evidence against it," said the Captain in his deep voice. "I'd keep on reporting them forever till I run them out."

The Captain was keeping his temper well. In fact, he kept it all during the ordeal of cross-examination. Mr. Osborne reminded him that on each of his disorderly-house reports, from which 27 Stuyvesant Street was missing, there was this entry: "There are no other suspicious places in the precinct other than those mentioned."

"Don't you consider a furnished-room house full of dissolute women a disorderly house?" inquired the Prosecutor.

"Not under the law unless you can show responsibility," replied the Captain readily.

"A good jury lawyer was lost when he became a police captain," observed a high official of the District Attorney's office to Mr. Gans at this answer.

"Didn't you believe the Schmitt woman kept a disorderly house?"

"Yes. But I couldn't get evidence that would hold in court."

"Did you receive any communication from the Police Department, from the Committee of Five, about this place?"

"I don't recall."

"Did you receive a letter from the District Attorney about the house?"

"I receive so many letters from the District Attorney recently that it takes nearly all my time thinking up answers."

Mr. Osborne closed at this point, and the defense rested after asking Capt. Diamond if he did not have to have the testimony of one policeman in such cases corroborated before the Magistrate would hold the prisoner. Mr. Levy was willing to submit the case to the jury without argument of counsel. Mr. Osborne wouldn't consider such a proposition.

The jurors, all of whom complained of the uncomfortable night they had spent night before last when kept together, were again locked up last night. The Recorder wished them a pleasanter evening than the former one.

BIG TREE FOR BIG FAIR.

St. Louis Exposition Managers Will Transplant a Giant Red Oak, Roots and All.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—For the Louisiana Purchase Exposition an effort is to be made for the removal of a huge tree, root and branch, by water more than 1,000 miles from the wildest section of Arkansas to Forest Park. The tree is a red oak, 160 feet high and 12 feet in diameter at the base. It stands in the forest about two miles southeast of Elgin, Ark., and one mile from the bank of Black River.

The first thing to be accomplished is the construction of a double tramway with the tracks thirty feet apart from the tree to the river, where it will be floated and towed to St. Louis. It is estimated that this will occupy six months. The tree will be dug up by the roots instead of cut in the usual manner, and none of its branches will be trimmed, but will be put on exhibition just as it now stands in the woods.

TO TAX THE SUGAR TRUST.

Chicago Is Trying to Collect on a $500,000 Assessment.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 31.—From nothing to $500,000 is the advance the Sugar Trust has secured on the books of the Board of Review. The American Sugar Refining Company, which is the official name of the trust, escaped taxation altogether last year. W. A. Havemeyer and his attorney, F. F. Reed, appeared before the reviewers. Mr. Havemeyer began by saying the Sugar Trust did not have any stock here on April 1. It had all been sold before that time.

"You must have the money for the sugar you sold, then," insisted Reviewer Upham, suggestively.

Mr. Havemeyer finally admitted that the Sugar Trust ordinarily carried 2,000 to 3,000 barrels of sugar in warehouse here, and that the filled barrels were worth about $18 each. Then it was that Attorney Reed spoke up.

"I have not had time to look this up fully, but I am inclined to believe that you cannot tax this stock of sugar for the reason that such a taxation would be in violation of the inter-State commerce law," said Mr. Reed. "The company is incorporated in New Jersey, and whatever stock it sends here is usually sold before it gets here, and therefore does not belong to it, even while in warehouse."

Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock was named as the time at which the Board of Review will listen to Attorney Reed's argument.

Arbuckle Brothers of New York were represented by their local agent. The firm had not scheduled any property, and it was assessed by the Assessors at $125,000. Reviewer Upham made quick work of this case by telling the agent that if he wanted to be heard he should file a schedule.

TO FIGHT QUAY MACHINE.

Pennsylvania's New Union Party to Hold a State Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—The new Union Party, first organized here as an insurgent Republican movement to fight the city administration and the Quay Republican ticket for the Fall election, and of which Col. Alexander McClure has come to be recognized as the practical leader, now proposes to hold a State convention and to put up a State ticket.

Col. McClure is Chairman of the City and State Relations Committee, which will decide the matter of the State Convention and set the date. The Union Party has already secured representation in fifty-one counties, and will shortly complete the organization throughout the State. Some of the best-known anti-machine men in the State have identified themselves with the movement and the convention will probably be held at Harrisburg after the Democrats and Republicans have completed their tickets.

Thus far representative opinion is in favor of the nomination of Judge Yerkes for Supreme Court and Representative Coray for State Treasurer. The candidates will go on the ticket by means of nomination papers, and the work of obtaining the necessary signatures is about to be started.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract is the best. The grocers know it. Insist on having it.—Adv.

AMERICA'S GOLD FUND LARGEST IN THE WORLD

The Treasury Vaults Contained $504,354,297 Yesterday.

France Comes Next with $478,258,230, Russia Third—Bank of England Holds Only $183,330,681.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—At the opening of business at the United States Treasury this morning it had in its possession the largest fund of gold held by any nation in the world and the greatest ever possessed by this Government. At 9 o'clock the fund amounted to $504,354,297. This involves an increase during the past month of nearly $10,000,000 and an increase of $14,422,422 over the figures of the corresponding date of last year.

The fund now held by the United States Treasury consists of the following items: Amount held against gold certificates, $292,535,689; reserve, $150,000,000, and moneys in the general fund of the Treasury, $61,818,508. The amount of gold reserve required by statute to be held from time to time is $150,000,000, so that the present fund, in its entirety, is largely in excess of the figure obliged to be maintained under the law.

It is said at the Treasury Department that this amount has never been surpassed except once. The Russian Government once claimed to be in possession of a gold fund amounting to $598,700,000, which is the highest amount of reserve on record. On July 25 last reports were received at the department here of the amounts held by foreign nations. They were as follows: Bank of England, $183,330,681; Bank of Germany, $158,383,434; the Imperial Bank of Russia, $345,408,144; Bank of Austria-Hungary, $190,314,126, and Bank of France, $478,258,230.

These banks hold the same relative positions to their respective Governments as the Treasury does to the United States Government, so that the funds indicated are Governmental and not private. The amount now held by France in its bank is the largest in the history of that nation, so that along with the United States it is now enjoying an unusually large redundance of Government reserve.

For a long time prior to Mr. McKinley's first inauguration the Treasury had a hard time in even maintaining the required one-hundred-and-fifty-million-dollar fund, and during Mr. Cleveland's last Administration it was found necessary to solicit bond loans in order to keep the fund above the danger mark and maintain the formal stability of gold certificates for the Government.

One of the most remarkable features of the fund now held by the Treasury is the fact that a very large proportion of the amount is of home production. Of the $504,354,297 now held, very little is credited to the importation account, the bulk of it coming from the Alaska and Cripple Creek mining regions. During the fiscal year ended June 4 last the net importations of gold amounted to only $13,128,000.

Of this quantity of metal a large percentage came from Australia. The gold that is placed in the Treasury through home production is covered by the issuance of gold certificates, every dollar's worth of which stands guaranteed by its equal in coin held in the vaults of the Treasury. From time to time exportations of coin and bullion are made by business men to Europe and other points. Thus, for instance, during the month of June last the sum of $5,000,000 was sent abroad, while the importations amounted to only $3,260,000.

In speaking of the immense fund of the Government, United States Treasurer Roberts said this afternoon:

"The dimensions of this fund indicate a great area of prosperity now prevailing throughout the United States. It can always be regarded as an accurate barometer of industrial and commercial conditions, and the fact that it is now in excess of anything we have ever held indicates that the volume of our business has assumed corresponding proportions. It furnishes a clinching argument against the free silver theory also, and shows that our currency system is running on rock ballast. No stronger argument against the futility of a change in our currency system could be furnished."

RASH MARRIAGE PREVENTED.

Philadelphia Woman Just in Time to Stop Her Daughter Wedding a Hotel Clerk.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 31.—Violette Hempstead, daughter of W. O. Hempstead, a wealthy Philadelphia broker, consented to marry Louis S. Thompson, a young man until yesterday employed at the Antlers Hotel. Miss Hempstead and her mother are Summer guests at the hotel.

Mrs. Hempstead heard of the affair in time to appear at Justice Ruby's office just before the ceremony was to be performed. A stormy scene ended in the return of the license and a victory for the mother.

Miss Hempstead and Thompson are about eighteen and twenty years old respectively. They met first at the hotel a few days ago.

SIGNOR CRISPI SINKING.

His Struggle a Terrible One—Family Said to Have Refused Priestly Offices.

NAPLES, July 31.—The bulletin issued to-night regarding Francesco Crispi's condition announced that he had suffered a relapse and was weaker.

Signor Crispi's terrible struggle for breath can be heard even in the roadway of the street where his residence stands. The members of his family and his two secretaries surround his bed. It is reported that the family have refused priestly offices.

On hearing of the telegrams of sympathy from King Victor Emmanuel and Dowager Queen Margherita, Signor Crispi said, "Oh, good King, good Queen!" He has not spoken since.

Telegraph Line to Dawson.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 31.—There will be direct communication by telegraph between Ottawa and Dawson City to-morrow. The several sections of the line which will in the near future be finished into a complete system are from Ashcroft to Quesnel, 220 miles; from Quesnel to Hazelton, 400 miles; Hazelton to Telegraph Creek, 350 miles, and 570 miles from Atlin to Dawson, making in all 1,754 miles of line. The south terminus of the line is Ashcroft, and Vancouver messages will be accepted from there.

Every Conceivable Luxury
Is provided on the "Overland Limited," Chicago to San Francisco, via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Rys. Address North-Western Line, 461 B'way.—Adv.

STORM SPREADS ALARM IN CITY AND SUBURBS

Wind Velocity in New York Streets, Sixty-six Miles an Hour.

A WOMAN DIES OF FRIGHT

In New Jersey Towns Lightning Strikes in Many Places, the Wind Attaining Hurricane Force.

All signs pointed to a day of extreme heat as the sun rose yesterday, but this was in a great measure averted by one of the severest thunderstorms that has swept over the city this year. The storm broke at a few minutes past 9, and in the following twenty-five minutes caused a drop in the temperature from 83 to 73 degrees. The accompanying rain had something of the fury of a cloudburst, the downfall measuring 15-100 inch between 9:10 and 10:30 o'clock.

Wind of almost hurricane power accompanied the rain, attaining a velocity of sixty-six miles an hour during the five minutes following 9:15 o'clock. It carried sheets of water through the crowd of thousands of men and women who sought shelter at the Manhattan entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge and through the curtains of the trolley cars crossing the big structure, while small mountain torrents swept down the promenade and driveways over the feet of the surging throng at the terminus and formed a turbulent lake in Park Row.

Most distressing sights were seen about the Third Avenue car barns of the Metropolitan Railway system, at Sixty-fifth Street. While the storm was at its fiercest no deviation was made in the practice of sending alternate cars back to Harlem from that point to bring down more passengers, although all came in crowded. The passengers on these cars, protesting plaintively or profanely, according to sex or habit, were turned out into the downpour with the choice of running to the crowded car ahead or trying to board the crowded car behind. One cripple was thus served. He started forward, but could make but slow progress, and the car started on without him.

Just before the storm burst a switchman at that point tried the oft-repeated experiment of sending a car along both tracks at once, with the usual result that the car had to be dragged from the rails by sheer muscular effort. It took about half an hour to get the tracks cleared, and then the electric plow, which had been broken off, was left wedged between the slot rails. A policeman and a whitewasher mounted guard about it and kept the crowd from it, while a mechanic with a sledge tried to drive it into the channel below, producing at every blow blinding sheets of snapping electric flame.

Passengers on a train from Hackensack told of exciting experiences when they reached the Erie Station in Jersey City. The storm struck the train near Carlstadt with such force that they feared the beating water would drive in the windows, and all left their seats and stood in the aisles. Much rain did drive in through chinks and crannies and many were drenched.

Lightning struck a small building on the plant of the Brooklyn Union Gaslight Company, on the East River front near North Twelfth Street, just as Michael Hardiman of 878 Metropolitan Avenue entered it. Instantly there was a tremendous explosion of gas in the sewer beneath, and the little house flew into splinters, while Hardiman, so some witnesses declare, soared forty feet in the air. He was picked up unconscious when he fell and sent to the Eastern District Hospital. There was a severe burn on his left side and he was badly bruised, but the doctors said his condition was not dangerous.

Hannah Fogarty, forty-five years old, a homeless frequenter of the streets about Bellevue Hospital, was found dead in the hall of the tenement 339 East Twenty-fourth Street after the storm passed. Tenants said she seemed insane with terror as she ran into the building, where she fell dead on the stairs. Dr. Rogers of Bellevue Hospital was called. The woman had a weak heart, he said, and fright probably caused it to give way.

Deaths from the heat reported yesterday were Walter Mehrton, four months old, of 4[illegible] West Twenty-sixth Street; Alice Rooney, seven months old, of 744 Greenwich Avenue, and Philip McLarney, twenty-eight years, of 415 West Twenty-fourth Street.

William Leach, thirty-two years old, of 28[illegible] West Fourth Street, was overcome by the heat at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and taken to Harlem Hospital.

HOTTEST JULY IN 31 YEARS.

Records of the Weather Bureau Show that July, 1887, Alone Approached It in Temperature.

The month of July just past was one of the hottest Julys ever known in New York. The United States Weather Bureau has kept records of temperature here for the last thirty-one years, and there is nothing on them which can equal that of this month this year. July in 1887 came the nearest, with a mean temperature for the month of 77 degrees.

The highest temperature for July, 1901, was 99 degrees, on the 2d inst. The lowest was 64 degrees, early in the morning of the 2[illegible]th. The mean maximum temperature was 8[illegible] degrees for the month and the mean minimum was 71 degrees. The mean temperature for the month was 78, or 1 degree higher than that of 1887.

Local Forecaster Emery said last night that the thunderstorms during the month, as compared with other years, were light, or moderate, the only storm which carried a high wind being that of yesterday, when it attained an unusual velocity.

The relative percentage of humidity during the month was higher on the partially cool days than in most previous years, and for the last week that is what has caused the suffering of man and beast.

Up to a few days ago Mr. Emery expected that the mean temperature would be at least 79, but he was disappointed agreeably to the extent of 1 degree.

"As in all other things," said Mr. Emery, "New York is creating a record for itself in the weather, and this year has excelled itself. Our records show that this has been the hottest July for thirty-one years, and I sincerely hope that this record will never be exceeded."

FIERCE STORM IN NEWARK.

Houses Unroofed and Stores Flooded—Lightning Strikes in the Oranges and Bloomfield.

NEWARK, N. J., July 31.—A storm of unusual violence struck this city this morning, doing much damage. The wind blew with terrific force, unroofing a number of houses, demolishing chimneys, leveling trees, and knocking over fences. The rain fell in torrents, and in a short time many cellars were flooded. In some cases the water reached the first floor of houses and stores, driving the occupants to the upper floors.

The Weather Bureau reported that the storm, although of short duration, was the heaviest in point of precipitation during July, three-quarters of an inch falling within fifteen minutes.

When the worst of the storm appeared to be over, lightning struck a pole in the yard of Edward Balbach's residence, at Passaic Avenue and Ferguson Street. Wires are strung from the pole into the attic of the house, and the bolt traveled along these and set fire to the framework around the window, through which the wires enter. The members of Engine Company No. 5 put out the fire with a chemical extinguisher.

The Erie train due at the station at Riverside at 9:36 o'clock ran off the track. The rails were covered with water, and the engineer could not see that some rocks had been washed on the tracks. The forward wheels of the locomotive struck the rocks and left the track. It was nearly 1 o'clock when the road was open for traffic again.

Two Polish women, living in the basement of 25 Boyd Street, were rescued from the flood as it poured into the front windows during the storm. Some one crying for help attracted the attention of Louis Bailer, who lives across the street. He ran to the house and with difficulty found the steps which were already under water. In the back room were the women, clinging to each other, the water already up to their waists, and fast rising. Bailer hurriedly led them to the street.

A westbound Irvington trolley car at Market Street struck a heavily laden truck at Jackson and Market Streets while the storm was at its height. The car was running at a high rate of speed and pushed the wagon along almost twenty feet. The front of the car was crushed and the passengers were badly shaken up. The rain was blinding at the time of the accident.

Lightning struck a heavy feed wire leading into the power room of the hat factory of McGill and Crowell, on Central Avenue, West Orange. The fuse blew out and a hole was burned in a gas pipe near by, igniting the gas. The wall was quickly in flames, and an alarm was sent in. The employes of the factory then got a stream on the fire and put it out before the firemen arrived.

Lightning struck the roof on the Cleveland Street public school in Orange.

EXCURSIONISTS IN PERIL.

Long Island Church Party Caught in the Storm in Great South Bay.

SAYVILLE, L. I., July 31.—One hundred men, women, and children, members of the Sayville Methodist Church, had an exciting experience this morning in the rain, hail, and thunder storm which passed over this section between 9 and 10 o'clock. The party was bound on the annual outing of the church to Cherry Beach Grove. The sail up Great South Bay was to be taken on the big sloop Salmer, which has only a "cubby" cabin, and no shelter was afforded for the excursionists.

They had been out about an hour and were making good progress, when the storm loomed up in the west. It was useless to seek harbor, as there was none near enough to be reached before the storm came. Old sails were gotten out and wrapped about groups of women and children. The crew of the Salmer also lowered the sail, and under a little piece of canvas waited for the downpour.

It was not long in coming. The thunder rolled continually, and the lightning terrified the women and children. The wind blew away their hats and parasols, which had been hoisted in a vain endeavor to keep dry. Then the rain changed to a torrent of hail, and the big stones cut and bruised the exposed ones. Many women fainted and the rest screamed, while the children set up a general howl.

The food of the party was soaked, and from the heap of baskets near the mast ran streams of colored water as the rain melted pies and dishes which had been carefully prepared for the dinner. When the storm passed and the sun came out not one person on board had a dry article of clothing. The provisions were all ruined, and the excursionists were glad to sail for home.

LIGHTNING KILLS A BOY.

Struck Dead in a Cottage While Reading to His Mother.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 31.—While reading to his mother, about noon to-day, in a cottage at Steelmanville, a bolt of lightning came through the window and instantly killed thirteen-year-old Davis Weaver, son of E. Forest Weaver of Philadelphia.

The mother escaped with a shock which, while it stunned her, did no physical injury. Other occupants of the cottage were also stunned.

MAY PAY FOR BLOW WITH LIFE.

Aged Italian Drives a Butcher Knife Almost Through Man That Struck Him.

Loungers at Canal and Mott Streets, in the Italian quarter, last night were astonished to see an old man bareheaded, with long, white hair streaming behind him run out of the saloon at 89 Mulberry Street with a large butcher's knife in his hand to two men who were talking peaceably on the corner, and without a word plunge the weapon up to the handle into the body of one of them. The stabbed man fell to the sidewalk without even a groan, and Policeman Roth of the Elizabeth Street Station called an ambulance and arrested the old man.

The victim was Frank Robino, thirty-nine years old, of 89 Thompson Street, and his assailant was Nicolo Gogliordo, seventy-one years old, of 81 Mulberry Street. When he was brought before the Sergeant he shouted:

"Me no 'fraid of the electric chair. Me hope he died. No strike old man any more."

Investigation proved that the men had been in a party in the saloon discussing the plans of the Anarchists to murder the Queen of Italy, when high words ensued in the course of which Robino struck Gogliordo in the face. The old man then seized the butcher knife, lying convenient on the bar, and tried to stab Robino, but was prevented by friends.

Robino left the saloon with an acquaintance, and, after the old man's rage appeared to have subsided, those who were holding him let him go. He at once seized the knife and started on a run in the direction Robino had taken. At Hudson Street Hospital it was found that the knife had almost transfixed the body, and that the man was dying. Coroner Hart was summoned to take his ante-mortem statement.

TWO MEN SHOT IN A FIGHT.

A Romance Leads to Riot in Mulberry Street—One Man Dying.

Francisco Maltucci, thirty-two years old, of 1[illegible] Hanover Square, Brooklyn, is dying in the Hudson Street Hospital, and with his dying words, he accuses Genirio Spadetti, twenty-seven years old, of 109 Mulberry Street, of being responsible for his wounds. Detective Bernstein of the Elizabeth Street Police Station had a narrow escape from death, and lost three fingers of the right hand.

Cicero Padula, 22 years, of Mills Hotel No. 1, is badly bruised, and May Rossi, eighteen years old, of 210 Second Avenue, who was the indirect cause of the attempt at murder and incipient riot, which required the calling out of the Elizabeth Street Station reserves, is detained as a witness.

For a long time Maltucci and Spadetti have been rivals for the girl's hand. Last night May was walking with Maltucci along Mulberry Street, near Canal, when they met Spadetti.

The moment he saw the pair Spadetti made straight for them and in an excited tone declared that he was going to kill both of them. The girl screamed and fled.

Spadetti drew a revolver and aimed at Maltucci. His second shot brought Maltucci to the ground. Detectives Henry Bernstein and William Burns of the Elizabeth Street Station heard the shots and they started in the direction whence they came. Bernstein ran after Spadetti, when the Italian turned back and leveled his pistol at the detective. Bernstein sank to the ground. It was only a ruse, though. He had not been struck.

But Spadetti shot again. Bernstein raised his hand to his face, just in time to receive the bullet through his hand. Three fingers were almost torn off and the scalp grazed. Burns was running as fast as he could, to rescue his partner when Cicero Padula tried to knock him down so as to cover the flight of Spadetti.

The detective aimed a blow at Cicero, which knocked him down. There Cicero lay unconscious until the trouble was all over. Then Burns turned his attention to Spadetti and beat him over the head with his pistol, finally subduing him.

But an enormous crowd of yelling, shrieking, and desperate Italians had followed. Some clamored for the life of Spadetti, while others wanted the police wiped out. The fighting was furious over the prostrate form of Bernstein, while a little further away, Maltucci was lying groaning and gasping. Then the reserves arrived, and with drawn clubs they charged the crowd.

Charles A. Schott Dead.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Prof. Charles A. Schott, for more than half a century an assistant in the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, died here to-night, aged seventy-five years. Several years ago the French Academy conferred on him its highest honor—a medal for his researches in terrestrial magnetism.

Charles Anthony Schott was born at Mannheim, Baden, Germany, Aug. 7, 1826. In 1847 he was graduated from the Polytechnic School, at Carlsruhe. The following year he came to America and entered the Coast and Geodetic Survey. In 1856 he was promoted to the grade of an assistant in the service. Mr. Schott was a member of the Government parties that observed the total eclipse of the sun in August, 1869, at Springfield, Ill., and at Cantania, Sicily, in December, 1870.

In 1898 he was a delegate to the International Conference on Terrestrial Magnetism, which was held at Bristol, England. Mr. Schott was a member of many scientific societies, among them the National Academy of Sciences, Washington Academy of Sciences, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was also the author of many papers on hydrography, geodesy, tides, and meteorology, and physics of the globe in Smithsonian Institute publications.

THE NEW SUGAR REFINERY

Robert Crooks & Co. Behind the New Jersey Project.

The Plant Will Have a Daily Capacity of 15,000 Barrels—The Contracts Given Out.

E. H. Laing of the firm of Robert Crooks & Co. of Liverpool and New York yesterday said that this firm is behind the plan to build a sugar refinery on the New Jersey shore of the Hudson River, opposite Grant's Tomb. The refinery will have a daily capacity of 15,000 barrels, and will be built by the G. M. Newell Engineering Company of Philadelphia, which built the Arbuckle, National, and McCahan Refineries. Contracts for the building and machinery are said to have been let already.

The firm of Robert Crooks & Co. for years made a specialty of importing foreign refined sugars, but subsequently entered into an agreement with the American Sugar Refining Company to handle the trust's sugar. Last Spring the trust terminated this agreement on the ground that Crooks & Co. were shading the prices of the company's product.

During the last few months the firm has been again importing foreign refined sugar, and has represented the Tate Refinery in Liverpool, one of the largest refineries in Great Britain.

FIGHT AGAINST BEET SUGAR.

Henry B. Oxnard, President of the American Beet Sugar Company, talking of the opposition of the Spreckels syndicate in California to beet sugar interests west of the Missouri River and the increase in the capital of the American Sugar Refining Company, partly in view of a purpose to secure from Congress the reduction or removal of the duty on raw sugar from Cuba, is quoted in Wall Street as saying:

"We have under way twenty-eight factories for the production of beet sugar, and expect to build at least ten more this year. This has aroused the Spreckels syndicate, which recently attempted to persuade Denver grocers to promise to make 75 per cent. of their whole sales in the product of the trust.

"Recently the syndicate reduced the price of its product here one-fourth of a cent a pound, and increased it in the East, where there are no considerable beet sugar factories. This, of course, forced us to cut prices and takes so much from our profit. My company has recently bought 80,000 acres of land in the Arkansas Valley, and expects to erect a factory there.

"The syndicate handles crude sugar, bringing it from Hawaii, Java, India, and the West Indies, and refines it and sells it as American sugar. So it will attempt at the next session of Congress to have the duty on crude sugar lowered, and perhaps abolished.

"Should it succeed, it would be discouraging to the beet sugar industry, which is in its infancy. All of this is of the greatest interest to Colorado, which is the finest country in the world for the culture of sugar beets."

INDEPENDENT SUGAR COMPANY

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 31.—The Independent Sugar Refining Company filed to-day with the County Clerk articles of incorporation. The capital is put at $125,000, but this can be increased at will. The home office of the company will be at Fanwood, in this county, where Harry C. Christensen, one of the incorporators, resides.

The other incorporators named are Henry L. Hobart and George R. McGinnis. Their addresses are given as Front Street, New York City. While the details of the concern are not made public here, it is said that the formation of the concern is the foundation or development of a strong rival to the Sugar Trust. Mr. Hobart is said to be already interested in fighting the trust, and that his supply is obtained from a refinery in Hoboken.

The charter is ample to cover almost anything or to be expanded in its scope at any time. It is drawn under what has become known as the "blanket clause."

LYNN'S GREAT INDUSTRY.

Shoe Manufacturers Show an Increase of About 20 Per Cent.

Special to The New York Times.

LYNN, Mass., July 31.—The output of shoes from Lynn factories this year will be the largest in the history of the city, and its value will far exceed that of any previous year. There is hardly a factory that is not running full time, and many are advertising for help, a remarkable situation for July. Most of the boxes made here are used by the local concerns, and the business of the box factories is an unerring indication of the shoe trade. From figures obtained from the box men, it appears that there are between 70,000 and 75,000 pairs of shoes now being made in Lynn, an increase of 20 per cent. over last July.

The increased business is shared by nearly all the manufacturers. Two years ago there were not more than four or five firms in Lynn that manufactured directly for the retail trade. To-day more than half of the manufacturers sell the whole or part of their product to retailers, several have established shoe stores in this and other cities, and, with a few exceptions, this change in business has been fraught with good results to the manufacturer and the community.

PRINCETON'S EXAMINATIONS.

A Score of Students Fail to Pass at the Spring Trials.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 31.—A surprise which will come as an eye-opener to a number of Princeton undergraduates was sprung here to-day when it became known that a score or more of students from the incoming sophomore, junior, and senior classes had failed so completely in the June examinations that they have been dropped from their respective classes. Some of those who failed will be allowed to enter lower classes in the Fall, while others will be marked off the university rolls.

A striking feature of the failures is the fact that three of the best athletes in the university, two of whom are on the baseball nine and one on the football team, are said to be on the list. As Princeton's eligibility rules defer for one year a student who has been dropped to a lower class, these men will not be allowed to play in any regular games with other colleges during the coming college year.

The registrar has not given out the names of the dropped students, but he has notified the deficient students themselves. Several of them have returned to Princeton in the hope of obtaining permission to take examinations over again in the Fall. As yet their efforts have met with no success, as the Examination Committee refuses to grant them such a privilege.

A member of the Faculty, when asked for his opinion on the matter, said he thought it was a good thing that the recent examinations proved a severe test to some of the less ambitious students, and that it might serve as a warning to others who depend so largely on getting through the examinations merely by a few days of hard work near the end of the term.

THE OPHIR OF SOLOMON.

Dr. Carl Peters Believes that He Has Found It in Africa.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Dr. Carl Peters, the German explorer, writes to The Times asserting his belief, as a result of his discoveries in South Africa during the last two years, that the country between the Zambesi and the Sabi is the Ophir of Solomon.

From traces of Egyptian civilization Dr. Peters believes that the mining district was originally discovered by Egyptians, and that there was an Egyptian colony there before the Phoenicians took the country, between 1100 B. C. and 1000 B. C. He intends at an early date to lay all his evidence before the public.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MANISTEE, Mich., July 31.—The Manistee iron works were burned this evening. The loss is estimated at $50,000, with insurance of two-thirds.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

2:50 A. M.—505 West Fifty-fourth Street; Arnold Bringman; damage, $50.

2:15 P. M.—2,231 Amsterdam Avenue; D. Coffer; damage, $2,000.

8:30 P. M.—173 Delancey Street; owner unknown; do damage.

9:30 P. M.—259 Delancey Street; owner unknown; no damage.

A DIVVER PLOT FAILS.

Effort to Dispossess Foleyites Foiled by Victims Leasing the Whole House.

A new political wrinkle was sprung in the Divver-Foley fight for the Tammany leadership of the Second Election District Tuesday afternoon by the Divver braves, who tried to dispossess Foley voters. Their plot was met by a counter-plot, and the Foleyites won by leasing the entire house, and, from last accounts, were threatening to put the Divver sympathizers out on a cold curb in the starlight.

The house is the old school building at 6[illegible] Elm Street, which the city has leased to Mrs. Alice Grady at $40 a month. Until the present row, Mrs. Grady rerented the house by floors to tenants, and made a comfortable profit out of the undertaking.

Cornelius Sullivan, one of the Divver Captains and step-father of Mrs. Grady, lives in the house. He noticed about two weeks ago that letters bearing the Foley stamp were being delivered in the house to one of the tenants. To make sure that his suspicions were well founded, he approached Henry Schierhorst, who had lived with his mother and his brother George at the house ever since Mrs. Grady began to rent it five years ago.

"'Bout time you fellers were to join the Divver Club, ain't it?" asked Sullivan.

"We've joined the Foley people already," answered Henry Schierhorst, and with that the war was opened.

Mr. Sullivan informed Mr. Schierhorst that he would have him dispossessed and would prevent him from voting at the next election. That same afternoon a City Marshal appeared and served a dispossess notice on the Schierhorsts. The notice had been issued by Civil Justice Bolte, a member of the Divver Club. The Schierhorsts consulted with members of the Foley organization and a plan of campaign was mapped out.

They learned how much Mrs. Grady was paying for the house and went to the Controller's office and offered $50 a month instead of Mrs. Grady's $40. The bargain was made and signed and Schierhorst put up $100 as security for rental for the next two months, the date of the lease to begin to-morrow.

Within an hour after the signing of the lease the Controller's office notified Mrs. Grady of the new lessee of the house, and that by Aug. 1 he would take charge of his property. Mrs. Grady at first paid little attention to the notice, until Tuesday an officer of the Controller's office called on her, and notified her of the change which had taken place. Mrs. Grady said that she would take no notice of the new lessee, and she vowed that she would have him put out of the house by to-morrow. Lawyer Hoyer, counsel for the Schierhorsts, said:

"My clients have an iron-clad agreement, and we hold the upper hand and will do as we please." When seen last night the Schierhorsts had little to say.

"There is talk of a settlement in some way, and we do not want to make things disagreeable."

BOURKE COCKRAN SAILS.

Before Leaving for Europe Denies that He May Be the Anti-Tammany Mayoralty Candidate.

Bourke Cockran sailed for Europe on the White Star liner Teutonic at noon yesterday. Soon after he reached the ship Mr. Cockran was approached by a number of newspaper men, and asked if there was any foundation for the story published in the morning papers yesterday that he was being considered seriously for the anti-Tammany nomination for Mayor.

"I know absolutely nothing about the matter," he replied, "except what I read in the papers. As far as I know, there is no truth in the story. This is a time of the year, you know, when a man, no matter how obscure, is liable to get his name in the papers."

In reply to the question as to whether he would take an active part in the campaign this Fall, Mr. Cockran said that he knew nothing about politics, as he had been too busy to give the subject any attention. Mr. Cockran said he was going abroad for rest and that he expected to be back in New York about Sept. 10.

MARYLAND DEMOCRATS GATHER.

Platform Will Probably Be Confined to State Issues.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—The Democratic State Convention, which will meet at Ford's Opera House, this city, at noon to-morrow, promises to be thoroughly harmonious. The only nominations to be made are for Controller and Clerk of the Court of Appeals. At this time there seems no reason to doubt that Dr. Joshua W. Hering will be renominated for Controller and J. Frank Turner will get the other place.

As to the platform, it seems clear that no mention will be made of National issues, but every plank in the platform will be confined strictly to State issues. Prominent among these, it is understood, will be the negro voter problem. Although the leaders will not admit it, there is every reason for believing that a strong declaration will be made upon this subject, following closely along the lines laid down by the Democrats at their recent convention in Frederick County, the home of Col. L. Victor Baughman, one of ex-Senator Gorman's lieutenants, in which it was declared that the danger of negroes ultimately holding the balance of power in Maryland is imminent unless something is done to check their right to vote.

OKLAHOMA LAND LOTTERY.

More than 2,000 Names Drawn from Each Wheel Yesterday, Giving That Many Homesteads to Claimants.

EL RENO, Oklahoma, July 31.—Two thousand one hundred names were drawn from each wheel in the Government land lottery to-day, making the grand total 8,700. The list of prize winners will be completed to-morrow. The drawing of numbers will continue until about 10,000 names for each district shall be drawn from the wheels, making a total of 20,000 names. As there are about 13,500 claims in the new country, the drawing of 20,000 names will go beyond the point where persons above 13,500 can get land. The remaining envelopes will draw blanks, but as the commission desires to impress the public with the fairness and honesty of the drawing, every one of 165,000 envelopes will be drawn. When the names entitled to homesteads have been exhausted the work to follow will be merely perfunctory.

The Commissioners are notifying by postal card each person who draws a number. The card also gives the date upon which the recipient must appear at the office of his respective land district and file his entry. The date upon which a man must appear to make entry is easily determined. In each land district 125 persons daily will be permitted to file. Those holding Nos. 1 to 125 must file Aug. 6; 126 to 250, Aug. 7, continuing in this manner until all the homesteads in each land district shall be filed upon.

PUGILISTS MAY GO TO GEORGIA.

Southern Governor Not Opposed to Jeffries-Ruhlin Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 31.—It seems pretty certain at this time that a strong effort will be made to have James Jeffries and Gus Ruhlin engage in a boxing contest of twenty-five rounds for the world's championship in Savannah in the early Fall.

Savannah is to have the Georgia State Fair early in November, and an effort will be made to bring the big fellows here during that event.

There was some anxiety to know what Gov. Candler and the State officers would think of the plan. Gov. Northen sent out a special company of State cavalry to keep Corbett and Mitchell out of the State when they fought in Florida.

Gov. Candler has, however, expressed a willingness to have the contest pulled off at Savannah and within the State bounds. He announced to-day that he would have no objection to a sparring contest in Savannah provided the law was not violated, but if the law was trespassed in the slightest degree he would take steps at once to punish the trespassers. This announcement was made in Atlanta to Major G. M. Ryals of Savannah, a prominent citizen, who called on the Chief Executive this morning for the express purpose of asking him about the Ruhlin-Jeffries prizefight.

When the situation was fully explained the Governor said: "If the law is not violated I have no objection. If the law is violated then somebody will have to suffer."

The backers of the movement say this assurance from the Governor is all they want. They have no idea of violating any law.

English Post for Harvard Professor.

LONDON, July 31.—The Council of the University of Birmingham has appointed William James Ashley, Professor of Economics at Harvard University, to be the incumbent of the first, or organizing, Chair of the future Faculty of Commerce.

IMPORT AGENTS MAY GO

Railroad Companies Favorably Consider Abolition of the Office.

The Agents Held Responsible for Demoralization of Rates—A Commissioner for All Roads Suggested.

If plans which are now under consideration by the roads terminating on the Atlantic seaboard are carried out, as they probably will be, the abolition of the so-called import agents is in sight, and with such abolition one of the most persistent causes of rate demoralization in westbound freight.

Import agents are those representatives of American railroads who contract with foreign, mainly European, shippers for the carrying of the merchandise which is imported into the United States. These agents mostly have their offices abroad and are well paid, as they receive 10 per cent. and upward as commission on the amount of business they secure. Being far away from home and not within easy reach of the main offices of the companies they represent, it is very difficult, it is admitted, to exercise much control over them, especially in the matter of executing contracts ahead for the carrying of goods which may not move for months after the contract has been made.

Because of these conditions and in an effort to secure as much business as possible, these agents resort to the practice of splitting their commissions with the foreign merchants, thus opening up a system of reducing rates, which generally results in complete demoralization of the rates on all imported merchandise, this in turn affecting other west-bound rates. This demoralization begins each year with great regularity some time in April, and after it has once commenced, spreads and continues until all the import business for the year has been contracted for.

Efforts have been made before to stop this rate disturbance, but the plans proposed were never executed because of the opposition of some of the roads. These roads have now come together once more, and a meeting was held yesterday at which every railroad was represented which has terminals at any harbor between Portland, Me., and Norfolk, Va. A committee was appointed to investigate the matter and report its conclusions on the various suggestions for improvements at the next meeting, which is to be held on Sept. 5.

The committee which will commence its sessions next week is composed of one representative from each of the following ports:—Portland, Me.; Boston, Montreal, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Norfolk.

The plan which is regarded with most favor by many of the roads contemplates the entire abolishment of all import agencies. Instead there is to be an association of the railroads concerned on the plan of the Buffalo Grain Committee. At the head of this association is to be a Commissioner, or Chairman, who is to take care that the interests of every road are recognized. The scope of this proposed association will be very much like that of the Immigration Bureau, only that its workings will be more intricate, as required by the nature of the business.

UP-STATE TROLLEY MERGER.

Hudson Valley Railroad Company Will Consolidate Several Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., July 31.—An important consolidation of surface railway interests in this vicinity has been practically consummated. The company will be capitalized at $2,600,000, and will be known as the Hudson Valley Railroad Company. The roads to be merged are the Stillwater and Mechanicsville Street Railway Company, Glens Falls, Sandy Hill and Fort Edward Street Railway Company, Greenwich and Schuylerville Electric Railway, Saratoga Traction Company, and Saratoga Northern Railway. The Boards of Directors of these companies have voted to take part in the consolidation.

There are at present about ninety miles of track on the lines of the various companies, and with the completion of the work now in progress in Warren County and between Ballston and Mechanicsville there will be over a hundred miles of track. The lines connect Troy, Waterford, Mechanicsville, Stillwater, Schuylerville, Greenwich, Fort Edward, Sandy Hill, Glens Falls, and Caldwell, and by the middle of September Warrensburg will be reached. Saratoga and Ballston are now connected by the Saratoga Traction Company's lines, and by Fall these places and Round Lake also will be connected with the main lines. Ex-State Treasurer A. A. Colvin of Glens Falls and Joseph A. Powers of Troy are the principal capitalists interested in the new corporation.

SHIPS FOR NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Dodwell Oriental and Alaska Vessels Turned Over to Railroad.

TACOMA, Wash., July 31.—The Dodwell Oriental and Alaska steamships are being turned over to the Northern Pacific Steamship Company, a Northern Pacific Railroad corporation, as fast as they arrive in this port. The sound fleet will continue to be operated by Dodwell & Co. as their own property, and the company has been made the agent of the Northern Pacific Steamship Company under a long time agreement.

Articles of incorporation for the new steamship company have been filed. C. S. Mellen, Thomas Cooper, F. M. Fenwick, Alexander Stewart, and Frank Wilsey are Trustees.

The Northern Pacific will, it is said, make no changes in the policy which has governed the steamship line in the past. At present there are seventeen steamships on the Oriental run out of Tacoma, which are secured by the Northern Pacific. Only three of these—the Tacoma, Victoria, and Olympia—are owned, the rest being under charter.

SEABOARD AIR LINE DIRECTORS.

Board Increased to Twelve and Four New Members Elected.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, held in Baltimore last night, the by-laws of the company were amended and the board increased from eight to twelve members. The meeting was called to be held in New York, but owing to the lack of a quorum the Directors, who assembled there came to Baltimore, where the necessary number was secured and the meeting held. Following are the four Directors chosen: James M. Barr of Portsmouth, Va.; F. R. Pemberton of New York; E. B. Addison of Richmond, Va., and George W. Watts of Durham, N. C. The four new Directors are all conspicuous as active and successful men. Besides these gentlemen, the other members of the Board of Directors are: John Skelton Williams of Richmond, Va.; William F. Cochran of Younkers, N. Y.; C. Sidney Shepard of New Haven, Oswego County, N. Y.; James H. Dooley of Richmond, Va.; J. W. Middendorf, William A. Marburg, S. Davies Warfield, and Robert C. Davidson of Baltimore.

TO ISSUE $25,000,000 IN BONDS.

Iowa Central Will Refund Old Securities and Improve Road.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Stockholders of the Iowa Central Railway met here in special session to-day and authorized the Directors to issue gold bonds not to exceed $25,000,000 and bearing 4 per cent. interest, to be secured by a mortgage executed in favor of the Morton Trust Company, as trustee. The bonds are to be used for refunding purposes, paying or redeeming the outstanding obligations of the company, and of such other companies as may be acquired by consolidation, construction, or purchase.

Bonds for $2,000,000 will be issued at once and used for physical improvements. Interest on the new issue will be only $17,000 more than on the obligations which will be retired, while by the new financial arrangement the system will be unified.

CHICAGO ROADS TO CONSOLIDATE.

Union Loop Will Pass Into the Hands of the Northwestern Elevated.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The Union Loop will pass into the hands of the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company to-morrow afternoon at a meeting of the shareholders. The agreed price is $125 a share for the stock of the Union Elevated Railroad Company, the legal name for the Union Loop. Most of the heavy holders of Loop stock are officials of the Northwestern Elevated.

President Clarence Buckingham of the latter road says that a majority of the stockholders have agreed upon the consolidation of the two roads. It is understood, however, that some of the minority stockholders of the Loop are opposed to the plan, and may refuse to turn in their stock at 125. It is officially stated that no attempt will be made for the present to consolidate with other roads using the Loop.

The Great Midsummer Racing Event.
Inauguration of $10,000
Brighton Derby
TO-DAY
1½ miles. For 3-year-olds. And 5 other races
BEGINNING AT 2:30 P. M. MUSIC BY LANDER'S BAND.
All Coney Island Routes Lead to Brighton Course.

Brief Railroad Items.

E. H. Harriman, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific, has returned from the Pacific Coast.

Regarding the report that President Felton of the Alton is to succeed President Hays of the Southern Pacific, a Director of the Alton states that so far as he knows such a move has not been considered.

W. S. Howell, heretofore General Eastern Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul in this city, has been appointed General Eastern Agent, with supervision of both freight and passenger traffic.

TO PROBATE MISER'S WILL.

Catharine Murphy, Supposed to Have Died in Poverty, Leaves Nearly $12,000 to Four Sisters.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 31.—Surrogate Silkman of Westchester County has issued citations for the probate of the will of the late Catharine Murphy, sometime known as Catharine Griffin, which has been filed in the Surrogate's office, returnable on Oct. 5.

Mrs. Murphy was a miser and was supposed to have died in poverty in a tenement here, but after her death property was found worth about $12,000, all of which she had willed to her four sisters, Mary Carmody, Catharine Brown, Ellen Kennedy, and Della Murphy. The will is on one side of a piece of foolscap paper, and was executed Aug. 8, 1885.

The mystery ever since her death has been where she got the money. It was deposited in nearly a dozen banks, and she had not drawn the interet on some of it for over a dozen years.

DETECTIVE A HOMICIDE.

William J. Mulcare of the Central Office Accused of Killing Joseph Bulkley.

Detective Sergeant William J. Mulcare, attached to the Central Office, is in St. Vincent's Hospital, a prisoner of the Charles Street police, charged with homicide. He is suffering from a possible concussion of the brain and fractures of both nasal bones. The detective, it is alleged, shot and fatally wounded Joseph Bulkley, thirty-five years old, of 237 West Tenth Street, during a fight shortly after midnight Tuesday night, at Charles and West Streets. Bulkley died in St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday afternoon.

Considerable mystery surrounds the shooting. Capt. Martens of the Charles Street Station said he believed he knew who had fired the shot. He refused to give the man's name. Shortly before 9 o'clock last night Mulcare appeared at the station house, and, it is said, gave himself up. He complained of pains in his head. Capt. Martens summoned an ambulance. At the hospital it was said that Mulcare's injuries were not serious, and that he would be out in a few days.

Bulkley made an ante-mortem statement to Coroner Hart at St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday morning, saying that he and a friend had been assaulted by a stranger, who, when he (Bulkley) had interfered, had shot him.

Mulcare reported to Commissioner Murphy yesterday morning that he had shot a man. He was at once suspended pending an investigation. Mulcare was appointed to the force May 20, 1885, and has a good record. In his report Mulcare stated that he had been assaulted by five men, and that one of the men threw a brick at him, striking his face.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES CALLERS.

Some Come with Political Missions, Others to Pay Their Respects.

CANTON, Ohio, July 31.—Congressman Irwin of the Louisville (Ky.) district and Charles E. Sapp, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Northern District of Kentucky, were among President McKinley's callers to-day. The visit was in connection with the re-appointment of Mr. Sapp to his present position, against which there is some opposition. They had been in Cleveland to see Senator Hanna and arranged their return trip so as to allow a stop-over in Canton. Both said they felt encouraged to believe that all troubles in Kentucky could be amicably settled, and that there would be no change in the Collectorship. Both said, however, that they did not mean to be understood that the President had promised the place.

There were a number of other callers at the McKinley home to-day, some to pay their respects and others on personal missions. Among them was Mr. Walcott of New Orleans, President of the Cotton Exchange; Gen. G. A. Garretson, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Mather, and E. W. Doty of Cleveland were here to invite the President to attend the Grand Army of the Republic encampment in that city in September. They were told that the President hopes to attend the encampment. He may arrange to go to Buffalo for "President's Day" on the same trip.

Capt. E. S. Wilson, United States Marshal for the District of Porto Rico, and Col. John Lincoln Clem, Quartermaster General for the Department of Porto Rico, both home on leave of absence, called to pay their respects to the President.

6,000 CLOAKMAKERS ON STRIKE.

Many Went Out Yesterday and Others Will Go Out To-day.

The Cloakmakers' Union, which has been close to a general strike for the last month, started a series of small strikes against individual manufacturers yesterday. The Executive Committee of the union decided that a running fire of strikes would be more effective than a general strike, and several firms will be selected every day for the next eight days as the target of the union.

About 3,000 cloakmakers employed by about ten firms were ordered to strike yesterday for recognition of the union, a new wage schedule, and the signing of an agreement guaranteeing union conditions. Several thousand more cloakmakers will be ordered on strike to-day and to-morrow.

The firms affected yesterday were J. Rosenstein, 31 and 33 East Tenth Street; Gordon & Rom, 65 Greene Street; J. Kamminski, 132 and 135 Greene Street; J. Rosoff, 35 and 37 West Third Street, and a number of smaller firms.

Shop meetings were held yesterday evening, at which strikes were ordered against a number of other manufacturers, to go into effect to-day. Including cloakmakers who struck on Tuesday, about 6,000 in all were on strike yesterday.

Ovid (N. Y.) Bank Declared Bankrupt.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 31.—The Leroy Partridge Bank of Ovid was to-day adjudicated bankrupt. The case has been referred to Referee Charles A. Hawley of Seneca Falls at the request of creditors.

CONNECTICUT SEEKS BUSINESS.

Corporations Not to be Severely Taxed on Land After To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 31.—Little attention seems to have been given either in or out of Connecticut to the fact that the Legislature at its recent session enacted a law for the organization of corporations which was plainly intended to draw to this State the corporation making business which heretofore has gone chiefly to New Jersey and Delaware.

The new law goes into effect to-morrow. The main difference between the Connecticut law and the statutes of the States mentioned, is that the corporations which come here for their charters will, after paying the first fee for their charter, be forever free from State taxation. New Jersey derives a large annual income from the corporations which have been organized under the very liberal law of that State, but here the requirement is simply that the new corporation shall pay a franchise fee of 50 cents for each $1,000 of capital up to $5,000,000, and for any amount in excess of that sum, 10 cents per $1,000. Thus the cost of a charter for a corporation with a capitalization of $100,000,000 will be $2,500 for the first $5,000,000, and $9,500 for the remainder.

All that is required of the organizers of a new corporation here is that they shall have a "location" and an agent in some town in the State, and it is not necessary that this agent shall be a stockholder, as is required in Maine. It is not required that the annual meetings shall be held here, or that any stock shall be owned by anybody who lives in Connecticut.

The provisions of the law are so minute in regard to the form of organization that it is not necessary for anybody who wants a Connecticut charter to employ a lawyer to do the business for him.

All that he needs to do is to send to the Secretary of State here in Hartford, for a copy of the law, and then to comply with its provisions, transcribing the by-laws for the corporation from the terms of the act. He can engage a resident of Hartford for a few dollars a year to be the agent required in the law. He will then have the best "all 'round" corporation charter and the cheapest one that he can buy anywhere in the world.

JOHN DOSCHER IN JAIL.

Former President of Malcom Brewing Company Held by Justice Hooker.

John Doscher, former President of the Malcom Brewing Company, was yesterday taken before Justice Warren B. Hooker of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, on an attachment against his person issued some time ago. Mr. Doscher, in an action brought by the other officers of the brewing company, was charged with appropriating to his own use between $40,000 and $50,000 belonging to the concern. The suit was brought on for trial before Justice Josiah T. Marean on June 13 last and an interlocutory judgment rendered directing Mr. Doscher to file with the Clerk of the court an accounting of his transactions as President of the company.

Mr. Doscher appealed from this order, but did not obtain a stay of proceedings. The fifteen days expired, but no accounting was filed, and on June 24 Justice Hooker issued an attachment against Doscher for contempt. The writ was handed to Sheriff Grell of this borough, and he yesterday returned the writ with the indorsement "Defendant not found, July 30, 1901."

It was shortly after this that the Sheriff did find Mr. Doscher and produced him in court. Justice Hooker then held him in $5,000 bail for his further appearance to-morrow. Being unable to furnish this amount, Mr. Doscher was remanded to the custody of the Sheriff.

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Beautiful Illustrations by
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LEGIONS OF MOSQUITOES

Cause Untold Suffering—Many Cases of Malaria.

The best medical authorities are now unanimous that besides making life miserable, the mosquito carries the germs of malaria and spreads the disease. The prevalence of malaria this season seems to place the matter beyond doubt. Not in several years have mosquitoes been so plentiful, and physicians everywhere report an unusual number of malaria cases. The suffering from both these causes has been intense, and behooves every one to take precautionary measures to prevent catching the disease.

Under just such circumstances Dr. Decker, the great malarial expert, discovered that nothing so quickly and effectively combatted the disease as Shake No More. He used it with such excellent results in private practice that he was finally induced to patent the remedy twenty years ago. It has been in use ever since, and is now sold by druggists everywhere. Price fifty cents. A bottle of Shake No More, taken according to the directions on the label, will ordinarily cure the most stubborn cases.

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Our standard for a quarter of a century.
The "WILKE"
Porcelain lined Refrigerators
The perfection of cleanliness and economy.
LEWIS & CONGER,
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st Street.
Between 6th Avenue and Broadway.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

STEEL STRIKERS NOT YET READY FOR PEACE

Yesterday's Conference Productive of No Results.

Reported that Two Amalgamated Officials Went to Cleveland to See Senator Hanna.

PITTSBURG, July 31.—The steel workers' strike against the United States Steel Corporation is still unsettled. The status of the contest is unchanged. The men are fighting for every advantage, while the companies involved are strengthening their positions as much as possible. The conference of the members of the General Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association, which was expected to settle the trouble one way or the other to-day, adjourned at 6 o'clock to-night without accomplishing its purpose.

It was after 11 o'clock when the committee finally got together. Three of the officials, Secretary John Williams, Assistant Secretary M. F. Tighe, and National Trustee John Morgan were not present. It was subsequently learned that the three absentees were out of the city and had taken their departure on early trains. It was reported that Williams was in New York and the other two officials had gone to Cleveland to see Senator Hanna, but they are expected to be present when the board is called together to-morrow morning. President Shaffer was called to a secret conference with some one, supposed to be a representative of the United States Steel Corporation, during the early morning hours.

After the meeting began its formal proceedings, its discussions were apparently lifeless. Much of the time was spent by the members in wandering about the other offices of the organization, returning only to take up points that were apparently under dispute. At noon the officials adjourned for lunch. They remained away until after 2 o'clock, and then again took up the conference with the same uncertain discussions.

President Shaffer was called repeatedly to the telephone and talked long with some one at the other end of the line. A recess taken at frequent intervals showed that much of the meeting was devoted to the killing of time, during the absence of the officials, who were on mysterious missions. Joseph Bishop, the Secretary of the Ohio Board of Arbitration, was present at the discussions to-day. He left the headquarters late in the afternoon without making any statement.

At 4 o'clock President Shaffer and Vice President David Reese came down stairs from the offices and started up Seventh Avenue. They were halted by the newspaper men, and President Shaffer said that he had nothing to say; that there would be no statement given out to-day. The two officials started in the direction of Union Station, and the rumor at once became current that they were about to leave for New York. Instead, they took a circuitous route to the Carnegie Building, where they held a brief consultation with Joseph E. Schwab and Veryl Preston, who spent most of the day in the Carnegie offices. Within an hour the two Amalgamated men returned to the general offices of the association.

Another hour was spent in the conference room, and then the meeting adjourned. When President Shaffer came down to go home, he was again asked for some statement as to the progress of the conference and the probability of a settlement. In reply he said:

"There will be no statement given out to-day. I expect to call another meeting of the board to-morrow at 10 o'clock. I will be present at this meeting, and will not be out of the city to-night."

All of the other officials who were at the meeting during the afternoon declined to talk strike. They hurried away from the building to avoid meeting newspaper men. About the entrance of the headquarters building groups of men were gathered all afternoon. Some were members of the Amalgamated Association who were on strike, and interested in the proceedings. Others were private detectives who watched every move made by President Shaffer and other leaders of the Amalgamated Association. Whose interests were thus being guarded could only be surmised, but the Amalgamated men firmly believed that the watchers were in the employ of the manufacturers. President Shaffer said he knew of no reason for his movements being watched, but became deeply interested in the state of affairs when told of it.

A number of striking steel workers from the Pittsburg mills of the American Steel Hoop Company were among the watchers about the headquarters. One who claimed to be among the oldest members of the Amalgamated Association, and who has passed through no less than four great strikes, said he hoped the strike would not be settled on the terms offered. He wanted the issue fought to a finish now. He said that there was no use in temporizing in this matter, and if the settlement was made now it would only mean that it would have to be fought all over again at some future time. While this striker spoke unofficially, he seemed well posted on the situation, and gave what appeared to be the best evidence of the cause of the holding up of the settlement at this time.

Confidence was felt in some circles to-day that the strike eventually would be settled upon the propositions made by Mr. Morgan. The officials of the steel companies who have been acting for the United States Steel Corporation in this matter were apparently hopeful and light-hearted. The delays in the settlement are fully understood by the Morgan representatives, and while all maintain the strictest silence regarding the matter, they are not able to conceal their feelings of contentment and satisfaction over the way things are going. One of these officials remarked to a friend to-day that if the strike was not settled he would be more than surprised.

MR. HANNA AS MEDIATOR.

Senator Said He Helped Bring About the Present Negotiations.

CLEVELAND, July 31.—Up to noon to-day newspaper men here had been unable to locate Messrs. Morgan and Tighe of the Amalgamated Association reported to have started from Pittsburg for Cleveland last night. A canvass of the leading hotels at that time showed that they had not registered.

Senator Hanna did not appear at his office throughout the morning and a report was in circulation that a conference between himself and the Amalgamated representatives had taken place at his residence. He arrived at his office soon after 12 o'clock, having come directly from his home. When asked if he had held a conference with the Amalgamated men, or would see them during the day, Mr. Hanna said:

"I am not at liberty to discuss the subject. I will neither deny nor confirm the report that a conference was held this morning. It is true that I am interested and to some extent directly connected with the efforts being made to settle the strike, but it would be foolish for me to talk about what is being done."

TRUST MEN IN CONFERENCE.

J. P. Morgan, Robert Bacon, Charles Steele, Charles M. Schwab, and E. H. Gary were in conference several times yesterday on the strike situation, but no statement of any nature was made by any Steel Trust official, with the single exception of the following remark by one of the financiers interested in the outcome of the trouble:

"Everybody thought on Saturday that Mr. Shaffer would be able to obtain the ratification of his men for the agreement he made with Mr. Morgan, but it begins to look as if Mr. Shaffer could not do what he had agreed to do."

INDORSE THE STEEL STRIKE.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers Also Decide Not to Handle Non-Union Iron.

A committee was appointed by the Board of Delegates of the Building Trades yesterday to order a general strike to-day on two residences at Eighty-third Street and Fifth Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, against the employment of non-union laborers. Unless the latter are discharged this morning, 200 mechanics in about twelve different trades will be ordered on strike.

It was reported at the board meeting that the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Association has indorsed the strike of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. In case non-union iron is supplied on any contracts where the union sheet metal workers are employed they will refuse to handle it. The sheet metal workers use corrugated iron and other material supplied by members of the United States Steel Corporation.

FATAL TENEMENT FIRE.

Three Deaths in Brooklyn—Firemen Prevented by Smoke from Rescuing the Victims.

Three lives were lost and one person severely and perhaps fatally injured in a fire at 370 Gold Street, Brooklyn yesterday morning. The fire itself did not amount to much, the damage to the property not exceeding $1,500, but a very thick smoke was responsible for the loss of life.

The dead are James McCoy, forty-five, a painter; his soon William, sixteen, and his daughter Edna, eleven years old. Mrs. Mary McCoy, his wife, is at the Brooklyn Hospital suffering from injuries, the result of a fall she sustained in an attempt to lower herself to the ground. The hospital authorities do not expect her to recover. The only member of the family who escaped without injury was Ellen, fourteen years old, who was lowered from a window to the ground by her mother.

The building in which the fire occurred is a three-story brick house, situated between Myrtle Avenue and Willoughby Street, and was formerly a private residence. It is now let out in flats, but is not supplied with fire escapes. There were four families in the house.

Nobody knows just how the fire started. John Filenti, who, with his wife and two children, lives on the second floor, was awakened by a sense of suffocation, and he aroused the McCoys, who lived on the top floor. Mrs. McCoy let her daughter down, and then, tying a rope around her waist, jumped out. As she fell her body struck the coping of the windows on the floors below and she bounded out. At the same time the rope broke and she fell on the picket fence, where she was impaled by one of the iron spikes. When removed she was unconscious.

The street at this point is undergoing repairs, and the paving has been torn up. One of the engines struck a projecting manhole, causing several of the firemen to be thrown off. None of them was hurt, however.

It was discovered that McCoy and his two children had not escaped. The firemen ran their ladders up to the third story and tried to enter, but the smoke drove them back. Finally they lowered the ladders, and running them through the hall to the rear of the building entered easily, the wind blowing the smoke through the front windows. Here they found McCoy lying on the floor unconscious, with his son and daughter close beside him.

The ambulance surgeon who responded to the call refused to take the child Edna, as he believed her to be dead. After the ambulance had gone with her brother and father, however, she showed signs of life. She was placed in a patrol wagon and hurried to the hospital, but died on the way. The father and son both died soon after arriving in the hospital without regaining consciousness.

FIFTY YEARS FOR ONE MURDER.

Trials for Two Others Confront Gregorio Cortez, the Mexican.

DALLAS, Texas, July 31.—Gregorio Cortez was to-day convicted and sentenced to fifty years' imprisonment at Gonzales for murdering Henry Schnable, a member of a posse that was pursuing him during the long and exciting man hunt on the Lower Rio Grande several weeks ago.

Cortez will now be taken to Karnes County for trial on the charge of murdering Sheriff Morris. After that he is to be tried for the murder of Sheriff Clover of Gonzales.

COURT OF CLAIM AWARDS.

State Tribunal Gives $5,000 to a Woman—Other Cases Decided.

The State Court of Claims, which has been in session at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for three days, yesterday made the following awards: Cora Reynolds, $5,000; Forest G. Weeks, $4,978.14; D. O. Norton, $150; Susan J. Deltry, $12,000; Julia Borgersund, $700, and Eugene M. Draper, $500.

Miss Reynolds lives at Sandy Hill, and while bicycling was seriously hurt by a fall through a defective bridge.

Mr. Weeks has a mill near Syracuse, which was rendered useless for a time by the stoppage of the flow of water needed to run it.

The Deltry, Borgersund, and Draper claims were for damages to property caused by lowering the grade of a road to permit the construction of a bridge in Oneida County.

WARRANT FOR J. OVERTON PAINE.

Broker Charged with Making No Return on a $2,000 Investment.

J. Overton Paine, a broker at 7 Wall Street, charged by Maurice A. Thomer with having swindled him by claiming to have sold out some Northern Pacific stock on the eve of the recent phenomenal advance in that security, was placed under $1,000 bail to answer by Magistrate Flammer, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday. Prior hearings in the case have been on summonses.

Paine was not in court yesterday, though a Deputy Sheriff was who wanted him on a warrant obtained by William Toole, who charges that he invested $2,000 with the broker and received no return.

Abraham Gruber, who appeared for Paine, said that his client was ill from nervous prostration, and had been forced to leave the city. He promised to produce him whenever asked to do so, and the case was adjourned until Sept. 4.

CUP YACHTS RACE TO-DAY.

Columbia and Independence Ready for Their Final Series Off Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 31.—The meeting of Columbia and Independence to-morrow in the first race of the Newport Yacht Racing Association is the paramount issue here to-night, and yachtsmen are impatiently awaiting the developments that a day may bring forth. Since her last races Boston's candidate has been much improved, and her constituency are exceedingly hopeful of her giving a good account of herself to-morrow and contributing her share to making the selection of a cup defender still more difficult.

Dr. John Bryant will have charge of the Lawson yacht, and C. H. W. Forster and Designer B. B. Crowninshield will also be on board to do what they can toward the success of the Boston champion. Dr. Bryant said to-night that Independence is expected to show a great improvement. Two and a half tons of ballast have been removed from her, and she has a new set of headsails. Her lee helm difficulty has also been overcome, and where she formerly needed two men at the helm, one man can now handle her in going to windward with one spoke.

She had a trial spin on the programme for to-day, but lack of breeze and threatening clouds caused a postponement. Her mainsail, however, was sent up and her No. 2 club topsail, and men were aloft for several hours overhauling and testing the rigging. Measurer John Hyslop will measure her before the races in the morning. It is thought that her racing measurement will be appreciably reduced by the changes made in her sails and ballast.

Columbia's sails were also sent up for a while, and the badly fitting club topsail, which handicapped her in her last race, was recut, so the old champion is in the finest possible condition for a killing race.

Constitution at sunrise this morning was towed to Bristol by the tender Mount Morris, which returned afterward with Capt. Duncan. An effort was made to get Capt. Job Terry and the derrick boat Archer to Bristol in the morning in order to unstep Constitution's mast, but Capt. Terry was busy and the mast cannot be lifted out of her until Friday morning. Capt. Duncan says, however, that she will be ready by Aug. 8. S. Nicholson Kane, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, announced to-night that the Newport series of races of the club for the cup yachts and all classes of schooners, sloops, and yawls will be sailed here on Aug. 10, 12, and 14.

The races to-morrow of the Newport Yacht Racing Association will be sailed under the racing rules classification measurement and time allowance of the New York Yacht Club, with no time limit and a one-gun start in each class. The course will be an equilateral triangle, ten miles to the leg, the start and finish to be across a line between the committee boat and Brenton Reef Lightship, the compass courses to be signaled from the committee boat, the triangle to be turned on the outside of the marks, leaving them to port or starboard, according as the yachts are sent around. The warning signal will be given at 11 o'clock A. M.

In addition to the ninety-foot sloops, the yawls Navahoe, Ailsa, and Vigilant will race for a special cup, as will the English cutters Eelin, Hester, Isolde, and Senta and the schooners Quissetta and Elmina.

STAR POLO FOR NEWPORT

Reginald and Alfred G. Vanderbilt Enter the Tournament.

FOXHALL KEENE WILL PLAY

Latter Will Arrive from Europe This Week—Harry Payne Whitney Also in the Game.

Reginald and Alfred G. Vanderbilt will make their début in the polo tournament competition on Tuesday, Aug. 13, on the field of the Westchester Polo Club at Newport. The event in which they will be seen will be the first for the Newport cups, the second set of trophies which will be played for in August in the annual Newport tournament of the Westchester Polo Club. The Vanderbilt boys will compose half of the famous Westchester Polo Club of Newport, and it will be the first appearance of that club in a polo game this year. With the Vanderbilt's will be H. H. Hunnewell of Boston, playing at No. 1, while I. Townsend Burden, Jr., or Peter Martin will play at back. The latter is the San Francisco clubman whose engagement to Miss Oelrichs has lately been announced. He has been playing polo on the Newport field for the past month.

Reginald and Alfred Vanderbilt have taken up polo this season, and on their Portsmouth farm, near Newport, they have been practicing considerably. They are rated at two goals handicap each, and their advent into the game is another vivid example of the enthusiasm taken by the young set this season. With the Vanderbilts as regular players on the Westchester Club's team, its old sporting and social prestige will speedily return. This Westchester Club must not be confounded with the Country Club of Westchester. The Newport organization is made up of members from several clubs who spend their Summers in that resort. All of its members are in other polo clubs, and it is only in the Newport tournament that this Westchester Club plays a prominent part in the game, although in past years it used to enter a strong quartet for the championship.

The coming Newport tournament will also be characterized by the first appearance of Foxhall Keene and Harry Payne Whitney this year in American polo. Unusual interest, therefore, will be centred upon the coming games, and as Keene has been playing for several months in England, he will undoubtedly be in his best form. He will make his initial appearance on the Lakewood Club team, which will be new colors for him. Keene joined George Gould's club a short time ago, and he will play for Lakewood in the coming championship tournament at Brookline. He recently shipped several of his best polo ponies from England, and his brother-in-law, Talbot J. Taylor, said yesterday that Foxhall Keene was a passenger on the steamer Celtic, which should arrive Saturday or Sunday. After spending a few days at Cedarhurst, Keene will go to Newport and do a little playing over the field previous to the tournament.

The Lakewood Club will enter in the event the strongest quartet that has been seen on the polo field this season. Keene is rated at ten, the only man in the association at that figure except Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. With him will be Lawrence Waterbury and J. M. Waterbury, Jr., each at eight handicap, and who are now at the top of their game, while Robert J. Collier will complete the team. He has five handicap, and the total will be thirty-one. The Myopia Club of Boston will have a quartet in the Newport games aggregating twenty-nine. The Newport programme, therefore, promises to be the most brilliant in polo results and social interest of any tournament this year, and it is quite likely that the two Vanderbilts may enter for the junior championship at Brookline early in September.

The drawings for the Newport tournament were completed yesterday at the office of the Chairman of the Polo Association, H. L. Herbert, at 15 Church Street. The events will follow immediately after the Point Judith games, which are now in progress. There will be two sets of trophies, the Westchester Cups and the Newport Cups. The former are open to competition regardless of handicap, while the latter are limited to teams on which no player shall have more than six goals allowance. There will be eight playing days, five for the Westchester Cup and three for the others. The dates and teams with individual handicaps are:

WESTCHESTER CUPS.

Saturday, Aug. 10.—Myopia, C. G. Rice, 5; Robert G. Shaw 2d, 8; R. L. Agassiz, 9; Charles Wheeler, 7. Total, 29—vs. Country Club of Westchester, J. I. Blair, Jr., 2; T. A. Havemeyer, 4; H. C. Brokaw, 3; R. L. Beeckman, 3. Total, 12.

Thursday, Aug. 15—Philadelphia Freebooters, M. G. Rosengarten, Jr., 4; A. E. Kennedy, 8; G. W. McFadden, 5; J. Frank McFadden, 5. Total, 22—vs. winners of Aug. 10.

Monday, Aug. 19.—Lakewood, R. J. Collier, 5; J. M. Waterbury, Jr., 8; Foxhall Keene, 10; Lawrence Waterbury, 8. Total, 31—vs. Point Judith, W. A. Hazard, 3; Rene La Montagne, Jr., 4; W. W. Keith, 4; J. W. Appleton, 4. Total, 15.

Wednesday, Aug. 21—Meadow Brook, T. A. Havemeyer, 4; R. E. F. Flinsch, 6; Harry Payne Whitney, 8; Benjamin Nicoll, 7. Total, 25—vs. winners of Aug. 19.

Friday, Aug. 23—Final match, winners of Aug. 15 vs. winners of Aug. 21.

NEWPORT CUPS.

Tuesday, Aug. 13—Country Club of Westchester, J. I. Blair, Jr., 2; T. A. Havemeyer, 4; H. C. Brokaw, 3; R. L. Beeckman, 3. Total, 12—vs. Westchester Polo Club of Newport, H. H. Hunnewell, 2; Reginald Vanderbilt, 2; Alfred G. Vanderbilt, 2; I. Townsend Burden, Jr., or Peter Martin, 2. Total, 8 or 9.

Wednesday, Aug. 14—Point Judith, W. A. Hazard, 3; Rene La Montagne, Jr., 4; W. W. Keith, 4; J. W. Appleton, 4. Total, 15—vs. Philadelphia Freebooters, C. R. Snowden, 5; second man to be chosen; George W. McFadden, 5; J. Frank McFadden, 5.

Saturday, Aug. 17—Final match, winners of Aug. 13 vs. winners of Aug. 14.

Benjamin Nicoll has practically recovered from the attack of vertigo which put him out of the game recently at Rockaway, and he has resumed polo practice and will be a strong addition to the Meadow Brook team in its Newport competitions.

WESTCHESTER WON AT POLO.

Myopia Team, Handicapped by Four Goals, Lost by One.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 31.—In an exciting game in the series of polo matches for the Narragansett cups, the Country Club of Westchester defeated Myopia to-day, 15 to 14, overtime play being necessary to decide the game. Agassiz and Shaw were the stars for Myopia, and J. M. Waterbury did the best work for Westchester. Agassiz was thrown from his pony shortly after the start, but was not injured. There was great applause when J. M. Waterbury made a goal in the third period and tied the score. In the fourth period every man played a wonderful game. Shaw put the ball through Westchester's goal under the ponies grouped in front of it. Agassiz made a fine shot from centrefield, again tying the score 11 to 11. J. M. Waterbury made a splendid back drive while on the dead run. The fourth period closed with the score tied 14 to 14. After a short delay, play was resumed, and the deciding goal was finally made by Collier. Line-up:

MYOPIA.	Hdcp.	WESTCHESTER.	Hdcp.
1..C. G. Rice	5	1..R. J. Collier	5
2..R. G. Shaw	8	2..J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	8
3..R. L. Agassiz	9	3..T. A. Havemeyer	4
Back, Chas. Wheeler	7	Back, L. Waterbury	8
Total	29	Total	25

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Team.	Made By.	Time.
1	Myopia	Shaw	1:34
2	Westchester	Waterbury	0:16
3	Myopia	Rice	5:06
4	Westchester	Collier	1:45
5	Myopia	Agassiz	2:50
6	Myopia	Rice	1:40

SECOND PERIOD.

Goal.	Team.	Made By.	Time.
1	Myopia	Agassiz	5:36
2	Myopia	Shaw	2:49
3	Myopia	Rice	1:29
4	Myopia	Shaw	2:43

THIRD PERIOD.

Goal.	Team.	Made By.	Time.
1	Westchester	Collier	1:21
2	Westchester	J. M. Waterbury	3:18
3	Westchester	L. Waterbury	0:38
4	Westchester	J. M. Waterbury	3:48
5	Myopia	Agassiz	1:56
6	Westchester	Collier	2:17

FOURTH PERIOD.

Goal.	Team.	Made By.	Time.
1	Myopia	Shaw	1:48
2	Myopia	Rice	1:50
3	Myopia	Rice	2:58
4	Westchester	Havemeyer	0:19
5	Westchester	L. Waterbury	3:32
6	Myopia	Shaw	0:30
7	Myopia	Shaw	0:54
8	Westchester	L. Waterbury	0:42
9	Westchester	Collier	Overtime

Score—Westchester, 15; Myopia, 14. Westchester earned 11 goals and received a handicap of 4.

LORILLARD COLORS CLAIMED.

The racing colors made famous in America and England by Pierre Lorillard, cherry jacket with black whips on the sleeves and black cap, with a gold tassel, have been re-registered with The Jockey Club under the assumed name of "The Rancocas Stable," the registry being made for life by the new owner upon payment of $25, while the owner's identity is concealed under the name of the Rancocas Stable by the payment of the fee of $50 fixed by The Jockey Club for the right to race horses under a name other than that of the individual who wishes to assume a racing name. Both registrations were in full keeping with racing rules, and as under the rules The Jockey Club conceals the names of persons wishing to race under assumed names, there is much mystery concerning the identity of the claimant to the title of the Rancocas Stable, that name having been borrowed from the great breeding establishment founded by Mr. Lorillard at Jobstown, N. J.

According to report, the claimant and the owner of the racing stable that will be known as the Rancocas Stable is Mrs. Lillie Barnes Allien, to whom Pierre Lorillard left the Rancocas farm. Concerning this report the Secretary of The Jockey Club would make no statement as to whether or not Mrs. Allien had registered the name of the Rancocas Stable.

Several turfmen, who were familiar with Mr. Lorillard's turf affairs, said that, while they expected Mr. Lorillard's sons to engage in racing, they were quite certain that so far the young men had made no arrangements for the establishment of a racing stable, either by the purchase of horses or by securing breeding stock. It was said, however, that it was possible that the sons might have registered the colors of their father and claimed the name of the farm which he had made famous, with the view to preventing some other person from adopting the name of Rancocas and racing in the Lorillard colors.

Croker's Horse Won a Sweepstakes.

LONDON, July 31.—Avidity won the Goodwood Plate Handicap, distance two miles, at the Goodwood race meeting to-day. Raid came in second, and E. Corrigan's Semper Vigilans, (Thorpe,) finished third.

Raid was disqualified for bumping and swerving, and St. Levan was placed third.

Richard Croker's Joe Ullman (L. Reiff) won a sweepstakes for two-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Lilly Palmer (C. Jenkins) came in second, and Mi Novia (J. Reiff) ran third.

Porter Won Motor-Paced Race.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 31.—Charles S. Porter of Worcester defeated Watson Coleman of Boston in a fifteen-mile motor-paced cycle race at Worcester Coliseum track to-night. For thirteen miles the race was closely contested. Then Coleman lost his pace and Porter won by more than half a lap. Summary:

Two-Mile Amateur Handicap.—Won by W. C. Dobbins, New York, (25 yards;) Joseph Currie, Boston, (50 yards,) second; Patsey Keegan, Lowell, (30 yards,) third. Time—4:14 4-5.

Five-Mile Amateur Motor-Paced Match Race between Joseph Fulton, New York, and R. A. Carni, Worcester.—Won by Fulton. Time—8:25 4-5. Carni's time, 8:26.

15-Mile Motor-Paced Race.—C. S. Porter of Worcester vs. Watson Coleman of Boston.—Won by Porter. Time—24:58 2-5. Coleman's time, 25:27.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 31.—The New York baseball team lost its fifth straight game to the Bostons to-day. Lack of confidence, inability to hit with men on the bases, and wretched base running were the causes which brought about defeat. After the fourth inning New York succeeded in getting but one man to first base, and he was hit by the pitcher. This was in the eighth inning, and Denzer, the man hit, had to retire from the game, Phyle replacing him. Denzer had pitched fine ball for New York, but Boston had no trouble in batting Phyle in the one inning pitched by him. Both teams played a snappy game in the field.

Boston succeeded in getting a man across the plate in the first inning on Tenney's two-base hit, Demont's single, and Cooley's fly to McBride. No further scoring was done until the seventh inning, when Murphy's single, a passed ball, and Long's safe hit sent another run in. Phyle sent Willis to first on balls in the eighth inning, and Slagle helped him to second by sacrificing. Demont's single placed him on third, and both reached home on Cooley's two-base hit, the latter also tallying on a double by Murphy. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf	0	0	3	0	0	V. Halt'n, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Tenney, 1b	1	1	6	0	0	Selbach, lf	0	1	3	0	0
Demont, 2b	1	2	3	1	0	Strang, 2b	0	1	2	2	0
Cooley, cf	1	2	1	0	0	Davis, ss	0	2	3	3	0
Murphy, lf	1	2	5	0	0	McBride, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Lowe, 3b	0	1	3	2	0	Buelow, 3b	0	0	3	0	0
Long, ss	0	1	3	3	0	Warner, c	0	0	2	1	0
Kittredge, c	0	0	3	1	0	Ganzel, 1b	0	0	7	0	0
Willis, p	1	0	0	3	0	Denzer, p	0	0	0	2	0
						Phyle, p	0	0	0	0	0
						*Nelson	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	9	27	10	0	Total	0	5	24	8	0

*Ran for Denzer in the eighth.

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	.	—5
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Boston, 2. Two-base hits—Tenney, Cooley, Murphy. Sacrifice hits—Long, Slagle. Double play—Strang, Davis and Ganzel. First base on balls—By Denzer, 1; by Phyle, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Buelow, Denzer. Struck out—By Willis, 1; by Denzer, 1. Passed ball—Warner. Time—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

PHILADELPHIA, 3; BROOKLYN, 0.

The Philadelphias evened up things by taking yesterday's baseball game from the Brooklyns at Washington Park by the score of 3 to 0. Brooklyn had several opportunities to score, but the hit needed could not be made, Townsend, the Philadelphia pitcher, holding the Brooklyns down to three hits. Philadelphia made but eight hits off Donovan, who pitched a good game, though he weakened a little toward the finish. Dahlen completed a pretty double play in the sixth inning by catching a line fly from Wolverton's bat and touching Thomas, who was running to second.

The Philadelphia's first run was scored on singles by Wolverton, Flick, and McFarland, their second on Dahlen's poor throw, a sacrifice by Thomas, and Wolverton's single, and their final tally on Jennings's single, a wild pitch, and Hallman's fly to Keeler. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	0	4	0	0	Kelley, 1b	0	1	8	1	0
Wolv't'n, 3b	1	2	0	2	0	Keeler, rf	0	0	4	0	0
Flick, rf	0	2	1	0	0	Sheck'd, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Deleh'ty, lf	0	0	2	0	0	Daly, 2b	0	0	0	5	1
McF'land, c	0	1	9	0	1	Dahlen, ss	0	0	4	4	1
Jennings, 1b	1	2	7	1	0	McCr'ry, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Hallman, 2b	0	1	1	0	0	Irwin, 3b	0	1	2	2	1
Cross, ss	0	0	2	3	0	Farrell, c	0	0	8	1	0
Townsend, p	1	0	1	2	0	Donovan, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	3	8	27	8	1	Total	0	3	27	14	3

Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned run—Philadelphia, 1. Stolen bases—McFarland, Hallman, Keeler. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Brooklyn, 8. Double play—Dahlen, (unassisted.) First base on balls—By Donovan, 1; by Townsend, 5. Sacrifice hit—Thomas. Struck out—By Donovan, 8; by Townsend, 7. Wild pitches—Donovan, 2. Time of game—Two hours and nine minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, 3b	2	4	3	2	3	Hartsel, lf	0	1	1	1	0
Harley, lf	2	1	0	0	0	Green, cf	1	2	3	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	3	13	0	0	Chance, rf	0	2	0	0	0
Crawf'd, rf	1	1	3	0	1	Doyle, 1b	0	0	15	2	0
Magoon, ss	0	2	2	7	1	Raymer, 3b	1	1	0	3	1
Bay, cf	0	0	5	0	0	Childs, 2b	0	0	6	3	0
Fox, 2b	0	1	4	2	0	McC'm'k, ss	1	1	1	8	0
Bergen, c	0	0	12	1	0	Kahoe, c	1	3	13	4	0
Hahn, p	0	1	0	4	0	Hughes, p	0	0	2	2	0
Total	5	13	42	16	5	Total	4	10*	41	23	1

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—5
Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 5; Chicago, 3. Two-base hits—Dobbs, (2,) Chance, Kahoe. Stolen bases—Chance, Harley, Magoon, Kahoe, Green, Hartsel. Double plays—Childs to Doyle; McCormick, Childs to Doyle. First base on balls—Off Hahn, 5; off Hughes, 7. Struck out—By Hahn, 11; by Hughes, 15. Passed ball—Kahoe. Wild pitch—Hughes. Time—3 hours. Umpires—Messrs. Nash and Brown.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	49	32	.605	Boston	39	40	.494
Philadelphia	46	35	.568	New York	34	41	.453
St. Louis	48	37	.565	Cincinnati	33	48	.407
Brooklyn	44	39	.530	Chicago	34	55	.382

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Boston.
Philadelphia in Brooklyn.
St. Louis in Chicago.

American League Games.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 6; Washington, 2.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 13; Boston, 10.
At Chicago—Chicago, 2; Detroit, 0.

Eastern League Games.

At Hartford—Hartford, 2; Providence, 0.
At Brockton—Worcester, 15; Brockton, 9.
At Toronto—Rochester, 9; Toronto, 4. Rochester, 10; Toronto, 5, (second game.)

New York State League Games.

At Binghamton—Binghamton, 5; Albany, 3.
At Utica—Utica, 8; Schenectady, 1.

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Artificial Vichy, Selters, Carbonic, Club Soda,
put up in bottles for out-of-town delivery; can be shipped by freight or express to any part of the United States.
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FAVORITES LOST IN MUD

Charagrace, in the Last Race, Was the Single Winning Choice.

Futurity Winner, Beaten Tuesday, Made Pace and Captured Bright-on Allowance Purse.

The "once upon a time" when favorites won the majority of races at Brighton Beach race track seemingly has passed with other things that happened "once upon a time," but the faith of the Brighton Beach regulars remains firm as adamant. With the persistence of unwavering belief, those regulars were on hand yesterday, filled with conviction as the track was with mud, undeterred by the difficulty of picking winners where all the horses that ran seemingly were of a class, and with but one idea before them and that to "follow the money," which is the policy of Brighton Beach regular in epitome. The way was long and full of trouble, but it led to relief at last, for one favorite did win though it took the entire afternoon to reach that culmination of hopes, Charagrace in the sixth and last race of the day getting to the winning post first, and rescuing all who had money and faith enough to last that long.

Before Charagrace saved the day five popular favorites had been beaten, beginning with Animosity and ending with a double disaster when Brandy Smash and Ante Up, equal choices in the fifth race, were beaten out by the erratic Connie from W. C. Daly's stable.

That even one choice was successful in the end was due much to the art of Jockey Spencer on Charagrace, for the rider very plainly outwitted Burns, who rode The Chamberlain, the pacemaker for a mile and a quarter of the mile and a half race for hurdle and steeplechase horses. The Chamberlain seemed to have the race won at the last turn, where he was galloping in front with the others all driving behind him. Then it was that Spencer, by appearing to be having a vast amount more trouble than he really was having on Charagrace, induced Burns on The Chamberlain to pull up, under the impression that he had the race safe. Then Spencer closed with a rush on the stretch, and, catching The Chamberlain close on the post, won with Charagrace by a neck.

Animosity, best backed in the opening event, could do no better than second to the much improved horse Disturber, who, after having won a maiden race a few days ago, achieved his third straight win by making all the running and galloping home first by three lengths. Disadvantage, bought by A. Featherstone the day before for $10,000, paid for herself in her new owner's bets, by winning in her first appearance in the Featherstone colors, after Francesco had made the running for about five furlongs.

Arden was in front from end to end in the third race, and cleverly won from Monarka, while in the fourth race the Futurity winner of 1896, Ogden, who was disgracefully beaten only the day before by the filly Smoke, went out in front and simply romped away from a fair lot of horses, including the second horse in the Suburban Handicap, Watercure, who was favorite because of his performance in that race in heavy going. At the end Intrusive brought Ogden to a drive, but there was never any real danger that Ogden would not win.

Connie, who always has showed speed in her races, also showed the disposition to stay in the fifth race and won all the way. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners of $800 in 1901; selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. William Lewis's Disturber, b. g., 5 years, by Exile-Meddle, 109 pounds, (Shaw,) 13 to 5 and 7 to 10, won easily by three lengths; Andrew Miller's Animosity, ch. f., 3, 92, (G. Thompson,) 9 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by a head from G. A. Muller's Inshot, b. f., 3, 92, (H. Michaels,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:47 1-5. Island Prince and Bounteous also ran. Value to the winner, $560. Animosity the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds that have run at this meeting and not won more than one race in July; special weights; five and a half furlongs. A. Featherstone's Disadvantage, blk. f., by St. George-Vantage, 102 pounds, (O'Connor,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10, won handily by three lengths; Julius Fleischmann's Francesco, b. c., 110, (Shaw,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by a head from Green B. Morris's Sombrero, ch. c., 110, (Mounce,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:08 4-5. Enright, Star of the West, Gunfire, Montana Pioneer, Locket, and Hot Bird also ran. Value to the winner, $560. Francesco the favorite. Winner trained by Julius Bauer.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Charles W. Baird's Arden, b. c., by Fabulous or Charade-Faith, 97 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, won ridden out by three parts of a length; T. C. McDowell's Monarka, br. f., 118, (Shaw,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, second by a length and a half from the Osceola Stable's Tom Kenny, br. c., 100, (McGinn,) 4 to 1 and 9 to 10, third. Time—1:49. Ethics also ran. Value to the winner, $660. Monarka the post favorite. Winner trained by G. Chandler.

FOURTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, with allowances; one mile and a furlong. William Lakeland's Ogden, br. g., aged, by Kilwarlin-Oriole, 101 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 2 to 1 and 2 to 5, won ridden out by a length; J. D. Crimmins, Jr.'s, Intrusive, ch. h., 6, 106, (McGinn,) 4 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by four lengths from G. E. Smith's Latson, b. h., 106, (Shaw,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:54 1-5. Watercure also ran. Value to the winner, $750. Watercure the post favorite at 11 to 10 and 2 to 5. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; six furlongs. W. C. Daly's Connie, b. f., by Phoenix-Gentility, 87 pounds, (D. O'Connor,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, won handily by a length; W. T. Ryan's Brandy Smash, ch. c., 3, 100, (H. Michaels,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, second by a length from E. A. Farrel's Morokanta, b. c., 4, 110, (O'Connor,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Guileless, Robert Metcalfe, Fonsolee, Ante Up, Twilighter, Touraine, Shiftless, and Hops also ran. Value to the winner, $600. Ante Up and Brandy Smash equal favorites at 9 to 5 and 7 to 10 each. Winner trained by William McCann.

SIXTH RACE.—Welterweight race for hurdle and steeplechase horses four years old and upward; special weights; one mile and a half. J. R. Beard's Charagrace, b. g., 6 years, by Charaxus-Young Grace, 153 pounds, (Spencer,) even and 2 to 5, won ridden out, by a neck; W. L. Oliver's The Chamberlain, b. c., 4, 154, (T. Burns,) 11 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by thirty lengths from Fred Gebhard's Perion, ch. g., 6, 153, (Thompson,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—2:43 3-5. Heroics, Double Dummy, Musician, and Hawk also ran. Value to the winner, $530. Charagrace the post favorite. Winner trained by J. Kyle.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old, fillies and geldings; special weights; five furlongs. Octoroon, De Lata, Chicadee, Linora, Gulf Stream, Ischium, Miss Pasey, Singing Nymph, Lieschen, Queen of Dixiana, Avis, Dunwell, Ivory Bells, Step Onward, and Norwich, 110 pounds each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, beaten non-winners of more than two races at the meeting; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Dr. Preston, 110 pounds; Taneta, 101; Inshot, 100; Balloon, 95; Barretto and Anna Darling, 90 each.

THIRD RACE.—For mares and geldings, four years old and upward, beaten non-winners of $1,000 in 1901; special weights, with allowances; one mile and seventy yards. May W., Watercure, Alsike, The Amazon, Dolando, St. Finnan, and Fingal, 105 pounds each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Derby of $10,000 guaranteed, for three-year-olds, with allowances; one mile and a half. Watercolor, 126 pounds; Mortallo and All Green, 116 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Smart Set, 126 pounds; Father Wentker, 115; City Bank and Fair Knight, 112 each; The Rival and Champagne, 110 each; Zirl, 107; Lambre, 105; Ascension, 98; Byrne of Roscrea and Lady Sterling, 96 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; six furlongs. Hammock and Whistling Coon, 113 pounds each; Margraviate, 112; Scurry and Pincher, 111 each; The Burlington Route, Gold Fox, and Goebel, 108 each; Browndale, Ventara, and Larva, 105; Brandy Smash, 104; Bill Massie, 101; Kid, 98; Pleasant Sail, 91; Connie, 89.

Ten Eyck's Racing Career Ended.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 31.—Edward H. Ten Eyck, champion amateur sculler, announced to-day that he had quit the racing game forever. At the close of the National regatta at Philadelphia he issued a challenge to any amateur in the world, the challenge to be accepted before Aug. 1. No one has taken up the defi, and Ten Eyck retires a champion who has never been beaten in a race. There are no amateurs willing to compete with him, and he has definitely stated that he will never row in the professional class.

Gives Good Digestion
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Half a teaspoon in half a glass of water after meals, removes the distress, oppression and "all-gone" feeling.
Gives good appetite, perfect digestion and restful sleep.
Genuine bears name "Horsford's" on label.

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FURNACE AND RANGE
REPAIR WORK
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Do not put off your work until the busy Fall months. Send us word and we will make you an estimate.
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Accordeon Striped Lisle Half hose, the prettiest and best wearing hose made, 50c. Everything in Gentlemen's Furnishings.
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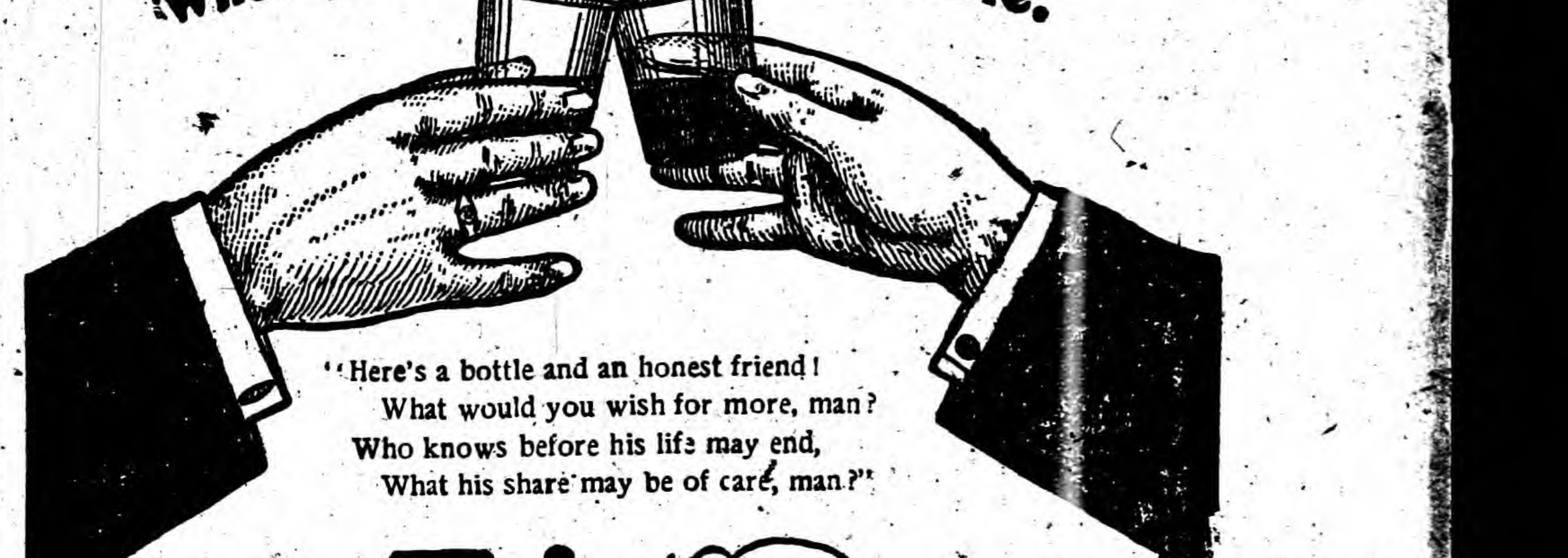

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What would you wish for more, man?
Who knows before his life may end,
What his share may be of care, man?"
Trimble Whiskey Green Label.
We guarantee that it is a pure, unadulterated Rye, 10 years old, aged by time, not artificially. AT ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.
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If you have a bottle not in use, bring it to our store, 1127 Broadway, and let us put it in order for you without charge. You will need it very soon.
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Branch Store at 28 Broad Street.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Baron Schleppenbach, Russian Consul at Chicago; Henry Ives Cobb, Washington; H. F. McCormick, Chicago.

MANHATTAN—F. Wagermann, Vienna; W. F. Manning, Philadelphia; Donald Bartholomew, Hartford; Dudley Newton, Newport.

HOLLAND—E. H. Prentice, San Francisco; Gov. W. M. Crane, Massachusetts; L. L. Nunn, Telluride, Col.

IMPERIAL—Edward Pond, San Francisco; R. N. Bishop, Cleveland; Stuart Robson, Highlands, N. J.

GRAND—Thomas Craig, Philadelphia; J. F. Hoskinson, Havana.

GILSEY—Dr. William G. Lyon, Washington; C. Jordan Chisholm, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gov. B. B. Odell, Speaker S. F. Nixon, Senator T. E. Ellsworth, Congressman Jacob Le Fevre, Assemblyman J. P. Allds, Assemblyman Otto Kelso, and G. W. Fairchild; ex-Gov. S. T. Hauser, Montana.

HOFFMAN—F. E. Churchill, Butte, Mon.; E. A. Gore, Boston.

MURRAY HILL—S. R. King, Paris; G. Hughes, London; Van Allen Harris, San Juan, Porto Rico.

NETHERLAND—H. H. Porter, Jr., Chicago; Capt. W. D. McSwiney, London; F. A. Hutchinson, Detroit.

BUCKINGHAM—Gen. M. A. Matos, Caracas.

ASTOR—H. H. Bliss, Washington; John Macaulay, Ireland; W. M. S. Schoyé, Venezuela.

GRAND UNION—Ex-Secretary of State John Palmer, Albany.

EVERETT—C. A. Noble, Berkeley, Cal.

BARTHOLDI—Dr. John E. Calliver, San Bernardino, Cal.

HERALD SQUARE—Col. N. Schinos, Athens, Greece.

MARLBOROUGH—Reni Bentincourt, Cuba.

CADILLAC—Dr. R. W. Shuefeldt, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, domestics; J. B. Williams, hosiery; C. J. Barnard, piece goods; 51 Leonard Street.
Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Y. C. King, boys' clothing, silk waists, and skirts; 396 Broadway.
Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; M. T. Helm, millinery; Hoffman House.
Hennessy Mercantile Company, Butte, Mont.; F. E. Churchill, hats and clothing; Hoffman House.
Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; A. S. Hecht, dry goods; Criterion Hotel.
Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; D. C. Theall, upholstery goods; Grand Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. Kelly, prints, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.
Crane, F. L., Scranton, Penn.; hats and caps; Hotel Albert.
Keith, Edson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. L. Walker, straw goods and hats, 621 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Burns & Bell, Colorado, Texas; F. M. Burns, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; T. Flynn, cloaks, suits, and infants' wear; Hotel Albert.
Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; F. Murray, furnishing goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.
Cohn, H. C., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. C. Cohn, silks; Hotel Navarre.
Roshek Brothers, Dubuque, Iowa; J. J. Roshek, cloaks, suits, and waists; Herald Square Hotel.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. G. Peck, upholstery goods; S. C. Pierson, boys' clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; E. O'Meara, dress goods and silks; M. Field, boys' clothing; 487 Broadway; Morton House.
Palmer, John E., Portland, Me.; F. H. Palmer, millinery, laces, and ribbons; A. W. Eustis, millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Walker Brothers' Dry Goods Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; J. A. Balfus, dress goods and silks; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Fitzgerald Dry Goods Company, Peoria, Ill.; J. Martin, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; T. J. Laflin, upholstery goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Everett House.
Loeb, A., Meridian, Miss.; dry goods; Grand Hotel

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by not receiving the expected benefit, the renewed health and vigor, from the many so called malt extracts, which are offered as "just as good" and "costing less money."
Johann Hoff's Malt Extract
is the only original and genuine Malt Extract.
Others are simply imitations trading on the reputation of JOHANN HOFF'S, which is world wide extending over half a century.
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8 OZ. HEAVY CANVAS, ALL COMPLETE
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9 x 12 ft., 7.74 12 x 14 ft., 10.38
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THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, moderate temperature, light westerly winds.

There will be showers to-day and probably Friday in the Gulf and South Atlantic States; elsewhere east of the Rocky Mountains the weather will be generally fair except in Montana, where occasional showers are probable. It will also be generally fair in Utah and Arizona.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light westerly winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1900.	Weather Bureau. 1901.	TIMES, 1901.
3 A. M.	80	77	81
6 A. M.	68	77	82
9 A. M.	72	79	85
12 M.	79	77	83
4 P. M.	82	79	89
6 P. M.	77	78	84
9 P. M.	78	77	79
12 P. M.	75	75	76

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

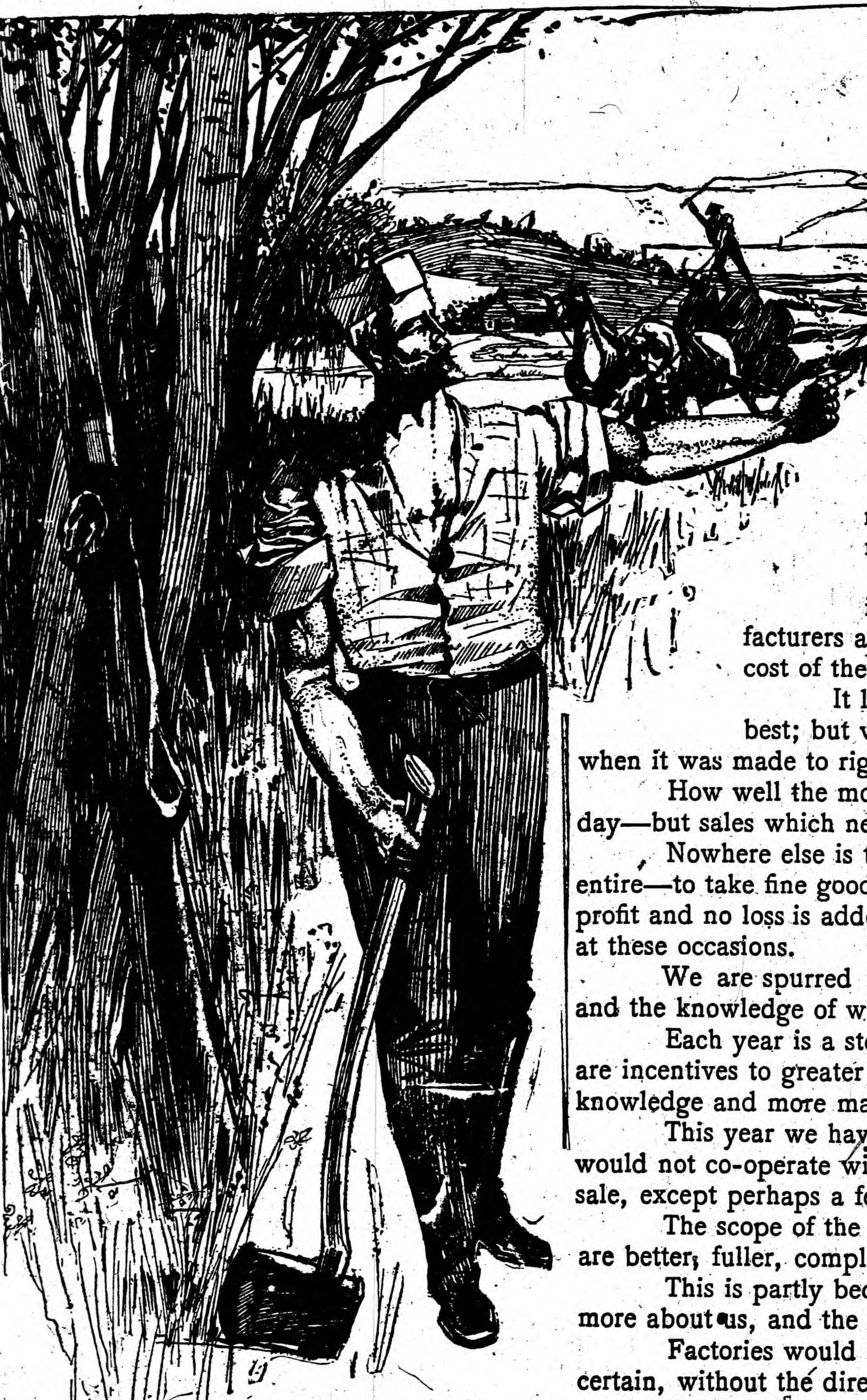
Printing House Square	82
Weather Bureau	75
Corresponding date 1900	76
Corresponding date for last twenty years	72

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.81 inches, and at 8 P. M. 29.78 inches. At 8 A. M. there was 88 per cent. of humidity, and at 8 P. M. 81 per cent. The maximum temperature was 80 degrees at 4:10 P. M., and the minimum 76 degrees at 8:45 A. M.

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes daily at 5 o'clock
Saturdays at 12 o'clock Noon

The Wanamaker Store



$800,000 in Furniture

Now in the combined stocks controlled by our two stores.
These figures are produced by the vast preparations for our greatest

August Trade Sale of FURNITURE

Which Begins Today

Our preparations are almost beyond the conception of ordinary retailing—gigantic and startling to even those who sell furniture, and who marvel at our August Trade Sales.

A dozen years ago we inaugurated in Philadelphia the unheard-of idea of buying furniture away ahead of the public demand, and when manufacturers at certain dull periods of the year at their works, were glad to sell at the bare cost of the making.

It looked like a disastrous undertaking to those who knew the furniture business best; but who had not tested human nature, and the dynamic power of real economy when it was made to rightly appeal to thrift.

How well the movement prospered is best evidenced by the popularity of imitation sales to-day—but sales which need no comment from us when the opportunity for comparison is open.

Nowhere else is the vital power of the Wanamaker movement—the ability to buy out factories entire—to take fine goods as well as cheap; and to distribute the large quantities so quickly that scant profit and no loss is added to the extremely low prices that manufacturers are willing to accept at these occasions.

We are spurred forward—not by competition, but by our own splendid records of the past, and the knowledge of what you are expecting from us.

Each year is a stepping stone to more masterful accomplishment. The successes of the past are incentives to greater effort. The experiences and alliances that made other years great give riper knowledge and more mature power for the success of the present movement.

This year we have many thousands of dollars worth of fine Furniture, from factories which would not co-operate with us before—goods of a character never seen previously in an under-price sale, except perhaps a few odd pieces in some dealer's clean-up.

The scope of the August movement has broadened marvelously. This year lines of furniture are better, fuller, completer—quality is higher, prices are lower than ever before.

This is partly because we have learned more—largely because manufacturers have learned more about us, and the benefit of co-operating with us.

Factories would be clogged, plans of manufacturers hampered, wood-workers idle and uncertain, without the direct help and encouragement of this August Furniture movement.

It pays to keep the factory floors clear, the outlook bright, employes busy; and manufacturers are willing and anxious to pay liberally for the bringing about of these conditions.

PARLOR FURNITURE

One of the largest lines of our Furniture Store, comprising, as it does, all that is desirable in suites, cabinets, chairs, etc., for parlor furnishing. All the goods made under our own direction, of best workmanship and quality of materials. The assortment is about as follows:

Parlor Suites in 150 patterns
Odd Upholstered Sofas in 50 patterns
Leather Library Suites in 15 patterns
Leather Arm Chairs in 40 patterns
Parlor Cabinets in 50 patterns
Music Cabinets in 25 patterns
Parlor and Library Tables in 200 patterns
Fancy Chairs in 100 patterns

A word of the reduced prices:

Parlor Suites—

$20, from $30—Three-piece, imitation mahogany.
$25, from $35—Three-piece, imitation mahogany.
$30, from $40—Five-piece, imitation mahogany.
$33, from $50—Three-piece, imitation mahogany.
$30, from $50—Three-piece, imitation mahogany.
$45, from $65—Five-piece, imitation mahogany.
$46, from $80—Three-piece, imitation mahogany.
$50, from $85—Three-piece, imitation mahogany.
$55, from $75—Five-piece, imitation mahogany,
$55, from $80—Three-piece, imitation mahogany.
$60, from $85—Five-piece, imitation mahogany;
$75, from $125—Five-piece, imitation mahogany.
$80, from $125—Three-piece, mahogany.
$85, from $130—Three-piece, mahogany.
$90, from $135—Three-piece, mahogany.
$95, from $140—Three-piece, mahogany.
$100, from $150—Five-piece, mahogany.
$100, from $150—Three-piece, mahogany.
$120, from $185—Three-piece, mahogany.
$150, from $240—Three-piece, mahogany.

Parlor Cabinets—

$40, from $67.50—Vernis Martin.
$60, from $78—Gold.

Parlor Cabinets—

$60, from $92—Mahogany.
$60, from $100—Vernis Martin.
$85, from $125—Vernis Martin.
$90, from $115—Gold.
$95, from $135—Gold
$100, from $150—Gold.
$120, from $190—Gold.
$175, from $225—Gold.
$190, from $230—Gold.

Library Suites—

$48, from $70—Three-piece, golden oak, in leather.
$65, from $100—Two-piece, golden oak, in leather.
$65, from $100—Three-piece, mahogany, in leather.
$75, from $100—Two-piece, antique oak, in leather.
$75, from $100—Two-piece, imitation mahogany, in leather.
$75, from $110—Three-piece, golden oak, in leather.
$90, from $130—Three-piece, golden oak, in leather.

Music Cabinets—

$5, from $7—Imitation mahogany.
$6, from $9—Imitation mahogany.
$8, from $12—Mahogany veneered,
$10, from $16—Mahogany.
$16, from $25—Mahogany.
$22, from $32—Mahogany.
$23, from $35—Mahogany.
$28, from $40—Mahogany.
$30, from $45—Mahogany.

Bookcases—

$7, from $10—Golden oak
$9, from $12—Golden oak
$15, from $20—Golden oak
$18, from $28—Golden oak.
$19, from $27—Golden oak.
$20, from $30—Mahogany
$22, from $33—Golden oak
$25, from $38—Golden oak
$25, from $38—Mahogany
$27, from $42—Golden oak
$30, from $53—Golden oak
$32, from $50—Mahogany
$33, from $45—Golden oak.
$90, from $155—Golden oak

They pay it to you, who need the furniture, which they need to be rid of.

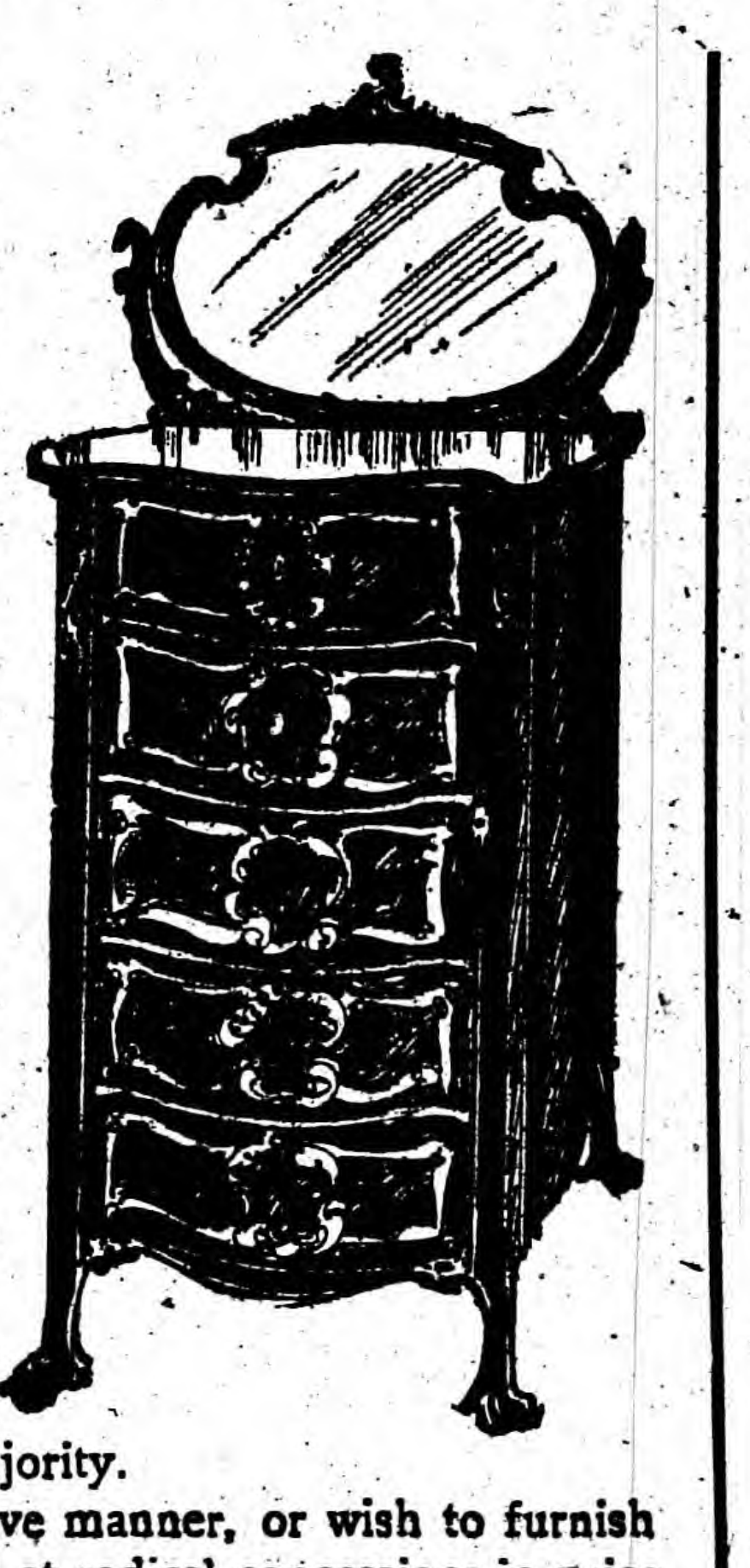
We are only the go-between—the carriers from them to you. Content with a small commission for this service which makes a dull month a busy one.

Yet we perform another important duty. Our expert inspection and judgment is passed upon every part of every piece of the thousands of pieces of furniture that you buy,

Choose where you will among these forests of furniture—choose for looks and your liking only—we have secured you in the matter of quality and construction—the Wanamaker guarantee protects every dollar you invest. Pick for the littlest prices you see, if the pieces are handsome enough for your purpose, knowing that whatever you buy is made up in worthy manner. There is no quality menace in little prices at Wanamaker's.

Today our floors are full and overflowing with the

Broadest, Finest, Completest Collection of Furniture We Have Ever Offered Under-Price .:.



You do not need to be a judge of furniture values to know that the pieces you look at in this sale are cheap.

That is self-evident to the first glance of your eye; and the knowledge grows stronger and more certain as your examination grows more close.

Of course not all the furniture on our floors is reduced. Much of our regular stock cannot be removed. But the tags tell the story so plainly that there can be no confusion; and the under-priced goods are in overwhelming majority.

Whether you wish to furnish a compact and cozy little flat in an inexpensive manner, or wish to furnish a mansion in the most elegant style, the furniture is here—broad in variety and at radical concessions in price in either case.

That is the great money-saving occasion of the year for Furniture buying.

Those who are away from home, and have their houses closed for the Summer can make selections now, get full advantage of the August variety and prices, and have the goods delivered at their convenience, later on.

Following are some of the lots included:

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE

We have made very special preparations in this line, and today the assortment is unequalled for number of patterns and wide variety of design. Choicest examples of old Colonial pieces are here; various French periods extensively represented. The variety is about as follows: Sideboards in 175 styles. China Closets in 120 styles. Extension Tables in 136 styles. Side Tables in 75 styles. Dining Chairs in 200 styles.

A word of the reduced prices:

Sideboards—

$14, from $21—Golden oak
$15, from $22—Golden oak
$16, from $25—Golden oak
$18, from $28—Golden oak
$25, from $35—Golden oak
$27, from $44—Golden oak
$30, from $45—Golden oak
$33, from $50—Golden oak
$35, from $48—Golden oak
$40, from $60—Golden oak
$45, from $60—Golden oak
$45, from $65—Mahogany
$45, from $68—Golden oak
$55, from $85—Mahogany
$60, from $95—Golden oak
$60, from $90—Mahogany
$70, from $110—Golden oak
$65, from $100—Mahogany
$65, from $110—Flemish oak
$75, from $125—Golden oak
$75, from $185—Mahogany
$80, from $105—Mahogany
$90, from $125—Mahogany
$95, from $135—Mahogany

China Closets—

$18.50, from $30—Golden oak
$22, from $35—Golden oak
$25, from $40—Golden oak
$25, from $40—Flemish oak
$30, from $40—Imitation mahogany
$30, from $45—Golden oak
$32, from $50—Golden oak
$35, from $55—Golden oak

China Closets—

$40, from $55—Golden oak
$40, from $55—English oak
$40, from $65—Mahogany
$45, from $60—Mahogany
$50, from $70—Mahogany
$50, from $70—Flemish oak
$50, from $82—Mahogany
$60, from $85—Mahogany
$80, from $120—Golden oak
$85, from $130—Golden oak
$90, from $145—Mahogany

Extension Tables—

$12, from $16—Golden oak, 8 ft.
$15, from $20—Golden oak, 8 ft.
$18, from $25—Mahogany, 6 ft.
$17, from $25—Golden oak, 8 ft.
$22, from $30—Golden oak, 8 ft.
$22, from $32—Mahogany, 8 ft.
$25, from $32—Mahogany, 8 ft.
$25, from $40—Mahogany, 8 ft.
$25, from $45—Golden oak, 12 ft.
$25, from $45—Flemish oak, 12 ft.
$25, from $45—Mahogany, 10 ft.
$28, from $38—Golden oak, 10 ft.
$30, from $45—Golden oak, 8 ft.
$33, from $50—Mahogany, 8 ft.
$35, from $50—Golden oak, 10 ft.
$38, from $50—Golden oak, 10 ft.
$45, from $75—Mahogany, 10 ft.
$50, from $80—Mahogany, 12 ft.
$58, from $95—English oak, 12 ft.
$60, from $100—Mahogany, 10 ft.
$80, from $110—Golden oak, 10 ft.

Buffets—

$10, from $15—Golden oak
$12, from $16—Golden oak
$12.50, from $18.50—Golden oak
$15, from $24—Golden oak
$19, from $30—Golden oak
$21, from $33—Golden oak
$24, from $35—Mahogany
$25, from $40—Golden oak
$26, from $42—Golden oak
$27, from $44—Golden oak
$28, from $40—Mahogany
$45, from $65—Mahogany

Dining Chairs—

$2.25, from $3.75—Golden oak, cane seat side chair.
$4.25, from $7.50—Arm chair to match
$2.50, from $3.75—Golden oak, cane seat side chair.
$4.50, from $8—Arm chair to match.
$2.75, from $4—Golden oak, cane seat side chair.
$5.75, from $8.50—Arm chair to match.
$3.50, from $5.50—Golden oak side chair, leather seat.
$6, from $9—Arm chair to match.
$4, from $6—Golden oak side chair, leather seat.
$6, from $9—Arm chair to match.
$4, from $6—Mahogany side chair, spring leather seat.
$6.50, from $10—Arm chair to match.
$5.50, from $8.75—Mahogany side chair, leather seat.

BEDROOM FURNITURE

This is our most extensive line; very carefully assorted with the choicest goods from every manufacturer of note. All the best known styles of the various periods are here represented, and, of course, in all the woods. Our assortment of twin bedroom suites is unequaled, comprising, as it does, some very rare and beautiful suites. The variety is as follows:

Bedroom Suites in 75 styles
Chiffonniers in 275 styles
Bureaus in 195 styles
Toilet Tables in 75 styles
Cheval Glasses in 25 styles
Iron Bedsteads in 40 styles
Brass Bedsteads in 25 styles
Wardrobes in 35 styles
Chairs and Rockers in 200 styles

A word of the reduced prices:

Toilet Tables—

$11, from $15—Imitation mahogany
$12, from $18.50—Maple
$13.50, from $20—Curly birch
$13.50, from $20—Golden oak
$14, from $20—Mahogany
$14, from $21—Curly birch
$15, from $20—Golden oak
$16, from $23—Maple
$16, from $25—Golden oak
$19, from $27—Mahogany
$20, from $28—Mahogany
$20, from $31.50—Maple
$25, from $37.50—Maple
$25, from $40—Golden oak

Bedroom Suites—

$27.50, from $55—Two-piece, mahogany
$44, from $65—Three-piece, golden oak
$45, from $70—Three-piece, golden oak
$47, from $70—Three-piece, mahogany
$50, from $75—Three-piece, mahogany
$55, from $80—Three-piece, golden oak
$55, from $80—Three-piece, mahogany
$60, from $90—Three-piece, golden oak
$65, from $100—Three-piece, mahogany
$65, from $100—Three-piece, golden oak
$70, from $100—Three-piece, golden oak
$75, from $110—Three-piece, mahogany
$80, from $120—Three-piece, golden oak
$80, from $125—Three-piece, golden oak
$80, from $120—Three-piece, mahogany

Bureaus—

$14, from $20—Mahogany
$15, from $20—Golden oak
$18.50, from $25—Golden oak
$21, from $32—Mahogany
$21, from $32—Golden oak
$22, from $33—Golden oak
$20, from $30—Golden oak
$22, from $33—Mahogany
$25, from $38—Mahogany
$28, from $40—Golden oak
$27, from $44—Bird's-eye maple
$28, from $40—Bird's-eye maple
$28, from $40—Mahogany
$30, from $45—Golden oak
$30, from $42—Mahogany
$35, from $50—Antique oak
$40, from $60—Bird's-eye maple
$45, from $60—Bird's-eye maple
$45, from $65—Mahogany
$46, from $65—Golden oak
$52, from $75—Golden oak
$65, from $110—Bird's-eye maple

Chiffonnieres—

$15, from $20—Golden oak
$16, from $25—Mahogany
$18, from $25—Curly birch
$18, from $26—Mahogany
$20, from $30—Bird's-eye maple
$20, from $30—Mahogany
$23, from $32—Mahogany
$24, from $33—Mahogany
$25, from $35—Mahogany
$28, from $40—Golden oak
$30, from $42—Bird's-eye maple
$30, from $45—Golden oak
$33, from $48—Mahogany
$35, from $48—Bird's-eye maple
$40, from $55—Golden oak
$42, from $60—Mahogany
$45, from $60—Bird's-eye maple
$45, from $65—Mahogany
$50, from $75—Mahogany

Brass Bedsteads—

A word of four styles:

$28, from $40—Polished brass bedstead, in all sizes
$33, from $48—Polished brass bedstead, in all sizes
$45, from $70—Polished brass bedstead, in all sizes
$35, from $50—Polet finished brass bedstead, in 4 ft. 6 in., 4 ft., and 3 ft. 3 in. This bedstead is polished and Etruscan finished.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

CIRCUIT HARNESS RACES

Sport at Columbus the Best of the Present Meeting.

CRESCEUS TO GO FOR RECORD

Trotting and Pacing Contests on the Tracks Throughout This State and New England.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 31.—Perfect weather and the largest crowd of the week greeted the Grand Circuit performers at the driving park this afternoon. Last night's rain put the track in excellent condition, and all three heat winners in the 2:09 pace broke their records, as did Onward Silver, winner of the 2:12 trot. The racing was by far the best of the meeting, and thousands of dollars went into the pool box.

The first race, the 2:09 pace, went to Stacker Tayler, who gave one of the gamest exhibitions ever seen at the track. George was a strong favorite over the other seven starters, selling at 50 to 30 for the field, with Carmine as second choice.

The champion trotter, Cresceus, arrived at the track from Cleveland to-day. He was paraded in front of the stand late in the afternoon, and was given a tremendous ovation. He will start against his record of 2:02¾ on Friday. Mr. Marks, manager of The Abbot, will arrive here to-morrow to decide definitely whether his horse shall meet Cresceus at Brighton Beach week after next or not. Summary:

2:09 Class.—Pacing. Purse $2,000.

Stacker Tayler, b. h., by Captain Cook, (Macey)	1	2	8	7	1	1
George, b. g., by Scarlet Wilkes, (McKenny)	5	1	1	2	6	2
Carmine, b. g., by Symbaler, (McDowell)	6	7	2	1	2	3
Effie Powers, b. m., (Gray)	2	4	5	3	4	ro
White Hose, ch. m., (Munson)	4	5	3	4	5	ro
Red Seal, b. h., (McHenry)	8	8	4	6	3	ro
Argatta, ch. m., (Bery)	3	3	6	5	dr.	
Rey Direct, blk. h., (Cecil)	7	6	7	8	dr.	

Time—2:08¼; 2:06¼; 2:06¼; 2:07¼; 2:08¼; 2:09¼.

2:12 Class.—Trotting. Purse $2,000.

Onward Silver, ch. h., by Onward, (Geers)	4	4	1	1	1
Cornelea Belle, b. m., by Onward, (Kirby)	1	1	2	2	2
Alan, b. g., (Turner)	2	2	3	3	3
Dollie Dillon, b. m., (Sanders)	3	3	4	4	ds

Time—2:11¼; 2:11¼; 2:11¼; 2:10½; 2:10¼.

2:14 Class.—Trotting. Purse $2,000. (Unfinished.)

Dr. Book, b. g., Dr. McKinney, (Durfee)	1	1	2	4
Wauban, gr. g., (Curtis)	2	2	4	1
Gracie Onward, ch. g., (Macey)	4	3	1	2
Nancy King, blk. m., (Majers)	3	4	3	3
A. J. D., b. g., (Huston)	5	5	dr.	
Dot Miller, b. m., (Walker)	Dis.			

Time—2:11¼; 2:10¼; 2:12¼; 2:12¼.

Other Harness Racing Results.

BOSTON, July 31.—A lot of good racing was furnished at the Old Saugus racecourse to-day. The 2:28 pace was conceded to Louise G., and she was never in danger. In the 2:20 trot Gene D. was considered the best and took the first two heats without much trouble, lost the third to The Charmer, and then took the race. Summary:

2:28 Class.—Pacing. Purse, $500.

Louise G., b. m., by Alclayone, (Merrill)	1	1	1
Go See, b. g., (Proctor)	2	2	2
Clay Mont, b. g., (Knapp)	4	3	3
Reuben Pilot, b. g., (Weland)	3	4	6
Grange, br. h., (Knight)	6	6	4
San Telmo, br. g., (Riley)	5	5	5
Reed Patchen, ro. g., (Hyde and Durlan)	7	dis.	

Time—2:19½; 2:20½; 2:18.

2:20 Class.—Trotting. Purse, $500.

Gene D., br. m., by Johnny Wilkes, (Laselle)	1	1	2	1
The Charmer, b. h., (Kilborne)	6	3	1	3
Byron Wilkes, blk. h., (Durlan)	2	2	5	4
Alvandor, b. h., (Bass)	3	4	4	2
My Chance, ch. h., (McGregor)	4	6	8	5
Mystic Maid, b. m., (Riley)	5	5	dis.	
Herry, b. g., (Knapp)	dis.			

Time—2:16½; 2:16½; 2:16; 2:17½.

2:19 Class.—Pacing. Purse, $500.

Rosetta, ch. m., by Red Wing (Bass)	1	4	1	1
Lucy Simmons, b. m., (Leonard)	5	1	6	5
Burnham, b. g., (Brennan and Riley)	2	2	2	2
Drummer Girl, br. m., (Keaser)	4	3	3	4
Brown Heels, b. h., (Dodge)	6	5	4	3
Gail, b. m., (Collins)	3	6	5	dr

Time—2:16½; 2:17½; 2:18¼; 2:20½.

NASHUA, N. H., July 31.—To-day's races at the Nashua Driving Park were full of surprises. The 2:24 pace went to Onanda Maid in straight heats.

The talent received a severe setback in the 2:14 pace, William I. was places as a favorite, but after taking two heats he went to a bad break and was distanced, Annie Leyburn winning the race. Summary:

2:24 Class, Pacing.—Purse, $300.

Onanda Maid, b. m., (Jones)	1	1	1
Ruth, ro. m., (Aldrich)	2	2	3
Queen Louise, br. m., (Bever)	4	4	2
Uncle Dick, b. g., (Sullivan)	3	3	4
Amber Sphinx, b. m., (Moody)	5	ds	
Dr. Logan, b. g., (O'Neill)	ds		

Time—2:18½; 2:18¼; 2:17½.

2:14 Class, Pacing. Purse, $300.

Annie Leyburn, b. m., (Fox)	4	3	1	1	1
Minnie Bright, ch. m., (Bombard)	2	2	6	3	2
Lady Intrigue, b. m., (Aldrich)	3	4	2	2	4
Dora Highwood, s. m., (Bever)	5	6	4	4	3
William I., g. g., (Wilton)	1	1	3	ds	
Venera, b. m., (Baylis)	6	5	5	dr	

Time—2:16; 2:15¾; 2:17½; 2:17½; 2:18.

2:27 Class, Trotting.—Purse, $300.

Maude Adair, b. m., (Alwards)	1	6	1	1
Dick Hare, b. g., (Wadsworth)	3	1	3	4
Jack Splan, Jr., b. h., (Churchill)	2	2	4	3
Beau Brummel, b. g., (Baylis)	5	3	6	2
Navarra, b. g., (Webber)	4	4	2	5
Miltonia, b. m., (Farrer)	6	5	5	6
Azete, b. g., (Holmes)	7	7	7	7

Time—2:21½; 2:22¼; 2:23¼; 2:23¼.

2:19 Class, Trotting.—Purse, $300, (unfinished.)

Elliott Stone, g. g., (Kegler)	1
Parker G., br. g., (Fox)	2
Mary B., ch. m., (Damon)	3
Lou V., br. m., (Clark)	4
C. E. J., b. g., (Jackson)	5

Time—2:20¼.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 31.—There was a good attendance at New Paltz races this afternoon and with favorable conditions of track and weather good time was made. In the free-for-all race Wyreka and U. S. Bond divided fourth money. Summary:

2:23 trotters and 2:26 pacers; purse, $300.

Prince Tell, ch. g., by Drextell, (Davis)	1	1	1
Percy, r. g., (O'Brien)	2	2	3
Flossy, ch. m., (Walsh)	4	5	2
Kitty Clark, ch. m., (Baker)	3	3	4
Jeffrey, ch. h., (Murray)	6	4	5
Chipp, b. g., (Bridler)	5	6	6

Time—2:24½; 2:23½; 2:25½.

Free-for-all trot and pace; purse, $400.

May Wilkes, b. m., by Jay Wilkes, (Burke)	7	1	1	1
Roady, b. g., (Wheeler)	1	2	2	4
Moth Miller, r. g., (McBride)	2	4	3	2
Wyreka, b. h., (Baker)	3	5	4	6
U. S. Bond, b. g., (Howell)	4	6	5	3
Giles Noyes, b. g., (Davis)	5	3	7	5
Miss Maymo, blk. m., (McGuire)	6	7	6	7

Time—2:15; 2:13¼; 2:14¾; 2:16.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 31.—Four races were held at the Island Park circuit meet to-day, the events being two trotting and two pacing races. Summary:

2:24 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500.

Rosetta, s. m., by Nutbreaker, (Smith)	3	1	2	1	1
Don Derby, ch. g., (Allen)	1	11	5	2	2
Nancy Roy, ch. m., (Hayden)	8	2	1	3	3
Nellie S., b. m., (McDonald)	2	9	3	4	4
Miss Irma, ch. m., (Burch)	11	10	8	5	5
Maud M., ch. m., (Hendricson)	7	8	6	6	6
Nellie Wilkes, b. m., (Hartman)	4	3	4	dis	
Emily May, b. m., (Van Buskirk)	12	7	10	dis	
Mary's Own, blk. m., (Hallenbeck)	10	4	dis		
Duke Sheldon, b. m., (Sheldon)	dr				

Time—2:13¼; 2:16½; 2:13½; 2:11¼; 2:12¾.

2:25 Class.—Trotting; Clay Stakes; purse, $2,000.

Ham Ward, br. s., by Homboind, (McDonald)	2	1	1	1
Maggie Mills, b. m., (Mills)	1	2	2	5
Joe Steiner, ch. g., (Nichols)	5	8	4	2
Tannerine, b. m., (Van Auken)	7	3	3	3
Lady Patchie, b. m., (Hignight)	3	4	5	6
Promise, blk. g., (James)	4	7	7	4
Carrie E., ch. m., (Cummings)	8	5	6	7
John Hooper, b. g., (Bristol)	6	6	dis	
Toledo Belle, ch. m., (Lockwood)	dis			

Time—2:16¼; 2:15¼; 2:16¾; 2:16¼.

2:17 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500.

Amoral, g. m., by Don Pizzaro, (McDonald)	8	4	1	1	1
Richard A., b. g., (Nuckols)	1	1	8	8	7
Onata, b. m., (Curry)	2	2	4	3	5
Harry Hotspur, ch. g., (Devlin)	5	3	7	2	2
Tommy Pointer, b. g., (Cummings)	3	5	3	4	3
Snitz, b. g., (Davis)	4	6	2	7	4
Nancy M., b. m., (Moore)	11	7	5	5	6
F. M. Williamson, b. s., (Van Auken)	10	11	6	6	dr
Tyanna, blk. m., (Titlow)	6	8	9	9	dr
Bellette, b. m., (Van Houten)	7	9	10	dr	
Nellie W., b. m., (Chatterton)	9	10	dis		
Elsie K., ch. m., (Flynn)	12	dis			
Birdie Hill, b. m., (Swan)	dis				
Oudray, b. g., (Clark)	dis				

Time—2:10¾; 2:12½; 2:14½; 2:15¼; 2:15¼.

2:18 Class.—Trotting; purse, $500, (unfinished.)

Russell T., b. g., (Flynn)	1	1
Winifred M., br. m., (Davis)	3	2
Tom P., br. g., (Snyder)	4	3
Bettine, b. m., (Ryan)	5	6
Lizzie Lanning, b. m., (Boland)	6	5
Roommate, b. g., (Rites)	2	10
David H., b. g., (Kearns)	9	4
Bow Rene, b. g., (Lockwood)	7	7
Tide Mark, b. g., (Jackson)	8	8
Florence Wood, b. m., (Devine)	10	9
Paul Smith, b. g., (Sayles)	dr	

Time—2:14¼; 2:16.

Shamrock II.'s Narrow Escape.

LONDON, July 31.—Sir Thomas Lipton sails for New York on the White Star Line steamer Teutonic Aug. 14. He said to a representative of The Associated Press to-day that he will not be much surprised if, on his arrival, he finds he will have to race with the Columbia after all. Sir Thomas made a remark regarding the curious similarity of the misfortunes of the Constitution and the Shamrock II. Besides the fact that they have both been dismasted, Sir Thomas now admits that the cup challenger grounded off Gourock, after the Solent accident, and that two of her plates were badly stove in. She nearly met with serious disaster.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

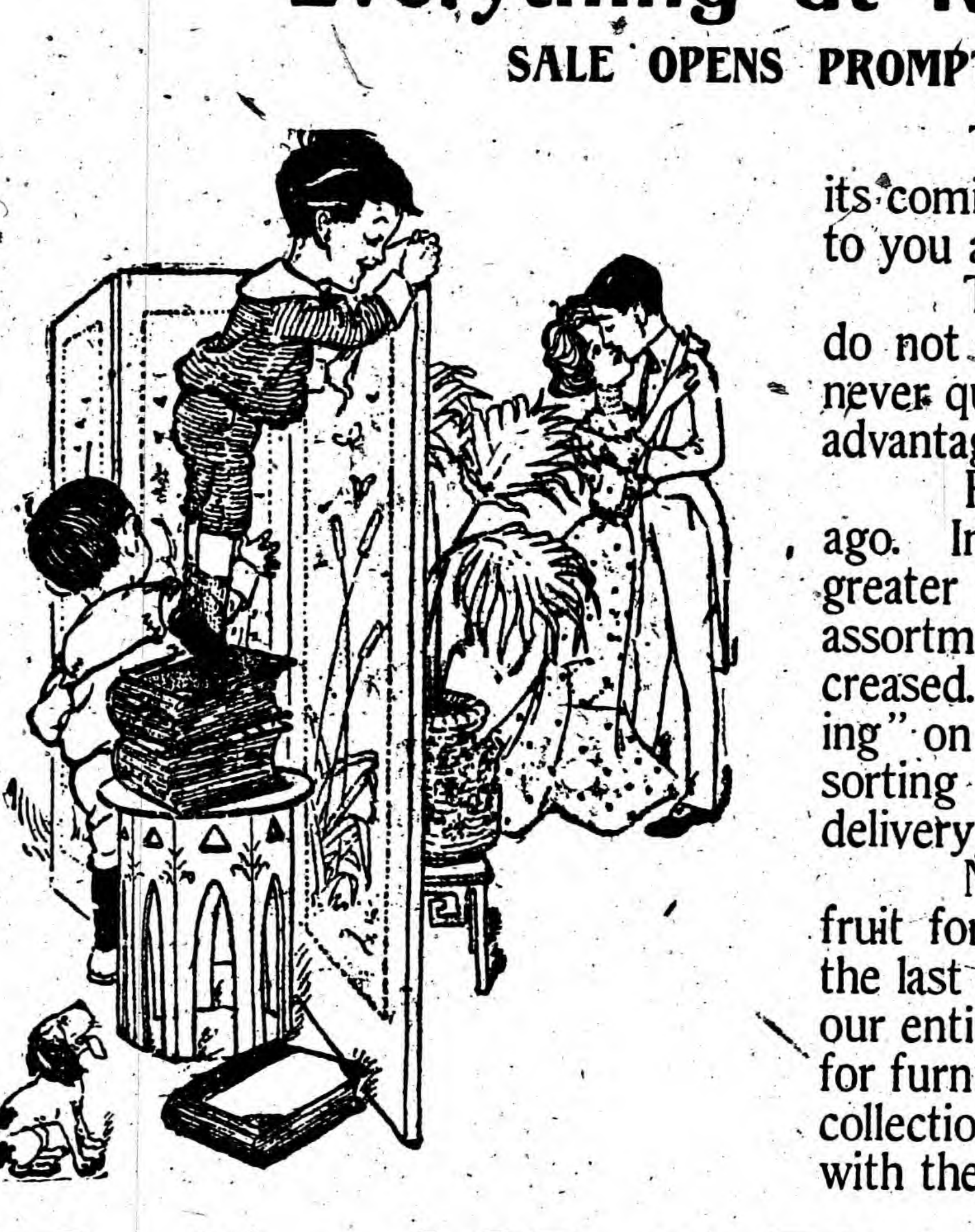
August Furniture Sale.

A Movement That Surpasses All

Three hundred thousand dollars' worth.

Everything at Reductions of ¼ to ½.

SALE OPENS PROMPTLY THIS THURSDAY MORNING.



This August sale has become an annual event with us—as sure in its coming as the return of the season—as sure in its enlarged benefits to you as the payment of the best Government bond.

The reasons for it, its general management, its business methods do not differ materially from our previous sales. But since progress never quite repeats itself, its extent, scope, conveniences and real price advantages far excel anything that has gone before.

For several reasons we have been able to buy cheaper than a year ago. Immense growth in our yearly business has not only given us greater purchasing power but has enlarged quantities and extended assortments. Shortcomings have been corrected and conveniences increased. By the addition recently of the well-known "Universal Building" on Washington Street we have greatly improved our facilities for sorting up, for storage and for shipping, making display easier and delivery more prompt.

Now, there's a time to buy furniture, just as there's a time to buy fruit for your home canning. And when we tell you that this will be the last sale this year at which we will make reductions of ¼ to ½ upon our entire stock, there can be no disputing that it is the harvest time for furniture buying. This reduction applies to every piece in this great collection of over 300,000 dollars' worth. Everything plainly marked with the regular and reduced prices. It means

A Saving of 25c. to 50c. on every $1.00's worth you buy

or $25.00 to $50.00 on every $100's worth, or $250.00 to $500.00 on every $1,000's worth. That is a discount from regular prices, prices which will bear comparison with those anywhere in this country.

As for the furniture itself, the best we have is an index to the quality of all, from the simplest to the elaborately rich.

Our preparations have never been equalled, even to the knowing that the woods were the best and the properly seasoned—the designs new, original and artistic—the coverings beautiful, fashionable and exclusive—the carvings harmonious, tasteful and skilfully executed. In short, we have never had a better, more interesting or practical display. Goods that defy the severest criticism.

Every Piece at ¼ to ½ Below Lowest Market Rates.

The best of Parlor Suits.
The newest Bedroom Sets.
Unique Parlor Tables.
Card Tables.
Extension Tables.
Library Tables.
Desks for Parlor or Boudoir.
Desks for Library or Office.
Fancy Chairs.
Easy Chairs.
Morris Chairs.
Dining Chairs.
Rockers of Every Kind.
Luxurious Couches and Davenports.
Parlor Cabinets.
Sideboards, China Closets.
Chiffoniers.
Vernis Martin Pieces.
Brass and Iron Bedsteads.
Reed and Rattan Furniture.
Summer Furniture of all kinds.

We have made every provision to promptly serve

Those Summering Out of the City.

A day laid aside to come into town and spend at this sale we are sure will be found one of the most profitable days ever spent. To save 25% to 50% on furniture you will need when you reach home will not only pay the expenses of the trip, but give a handsome dividend as well. Sale opens promptly this Thursday morning.

Raceabouts Contest Off Bar Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 31.—The raceabouts sailed a twenty-mile race this afternoon. The Rip, owned by Edgar Scott, was first, the Helen, belonging to J. Montgomery Sears, was second, and the Bobs, belonging to A. Y. Stewart, third.

J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht, the Corsair returned to-day from Northeast Harbor. The Wagouta, J. J. Hill's yacht, is lying here awaiting Mr. Hill's arrival.

AFFAIRS OF C. W. MORGAN.

The Stock Broker Adjudged a Bankrupt by Judge Thomas—The Outlook for Creditors.

Charles W. Morgan of 627 West End Avenue, a stock broker, doing business as C. W. Morgan & Co., at 71 and 1,440 Broadway, this city, and in Philadelphia and Washington, was adjudged a bankrupt yesterday by Judge Thomas in the United States District Court at the instance of various creditors represented by Fleischman & Fox, attorneys, of 346 Broadway.

Morgan last December made a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors to Bert Hansen of 271 Broadway. The schedules filed by the assignee in the Supreme Court show liabilities of over $214,000 and assets of not quite $12,000.

Morgan interposed answers to the various petitions filed by creditors, but after a trial of the issues the adjudication was ordered. Upon the application of the attorneys for the creditors Benjamin Barker, Jr., was appointed temporary receiver of the assets of the bankrupt. The bond was fixed at $10,000.

It was said at the office of Fleischman & Fox that a thorough investigation of the affairs of Mr. Morgan and a complete examination of his books would be instituted, and, it was thought, the creditors would fare better than under the assignment.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ADOLPH REICH.—Adolph Reich, a painter, of 1,083 Lexington Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy as a poor person, with liabilities $1,320 and no assets. Mr. Reich filed a petition in bankruptcy on April 11, 1899, and was refused a discharge on March 5, 1900.

LEOPOLD H. WERTHEIMER.—Leopold H. Wertheimer, salesman, of 131 West Ninety-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,258 and no assets. The liabilities are for dry goods, hats, shirts, and clothing.

FREDERICK GLASER.—Frederick Glaser, residing at 189 Tenth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,068 and no assets. The debts were contracted from 1895 to date; $3,000 is for borrowed money, and the balance for merchandise. He was formerly a butcher.

MINNA FROESE.—Minna Froese of 1,026 Sixth Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,655, all contracted this year, and assets $893, consisting of debts due her, $757, and cash in bank, $136. It was stated in the schedules that she had brought two actions in the Supreme Court on Aug. 1, 1900, against Mr. Ihlenberg and Minnie Ihlenberg for $50,000 each for damages for alleged slander, but the estimated value as an asset is put down as nothing.

Out of Town.

HARDING & SONS.—Harding & Sons, shoe manufacturers of Rochester, N. Y., have assigned. Liabilities, $50,000; assets not known.

ELLIS T. TALBOT.—Ellis T. Talbot, proprietor of the Empire House, Syracuse, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Debts, $10,673; assets, $1,209.

Against M. B. Kennedy.

Deputy Sheriff Leavitt has received an attachment for $17,681 against Madison B. Kennedy of Chicago, in favor of Harvey L. Kennedy for balance due, with interest, on a note made in Chicago on Aug. 5, 1892, for $15,000 payable to the order of Jane E. Kennedy at Amsterdam, N. Y., which was sold to Harvey L. Kennedy. A lis pendens was filed against property of the defendant at 138 East Thirty-second Street.

Attachment Against a Ferry Company.

Deputy Sheriff Murray has received two attachments against the New Jersey and Hudson River Railway and Ferry Company, which operates a railroad from Englewood, N. J., to Shady Side and a ferry to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, in favor of Lena Dusel for $25,000 and George J. Dusel for $15,000 on claims for damages for personal injuries sustained on May 12 last by the overturning of one of the cars of the company.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BYRNE, Peter C.—A. M. Senior, executor	$103
BURDICK, William, and Columbia County Dairy—L. Blake	50
BARING, Charles W. C.—A. C. Wilson	101
BERNEY, Louis—W. Smith	1,609
CLASON, Augustus—Acker, Merrall & Condit	333
COLFORD, Matthew—S. Ruppel and others	63
COLLINGS, Albert J.—F. A. Hall	76
DYKMAN, George W. and George P.—M. Badt	222
DEAN, George H., Theron B., and Augustus M., and Charles A. Glover, James C. Hull, Jr., Joseph L. Glover, and David W. Travis—Westchester National Bank, Peekskill, N. Y.	3,245
FEE, James—J. E. Irwin	30
FIRSCHMAN, Ignatz—H. Brumi	264
FILE, Edward—J. Engelman	146
FLEMING, Wilfred H.—Buckeye Electric Company	94
FEIST, Simon—B. S. Aldrich and others, costs	445
MOLLER, Rosa—L. Barth	177
GROSS, Philip H., Charles P., and Harry M.—Photo Engraving Company	24
MERRITT, William J.—H. T. Darling and others	67
MEEHAN, James F.—New England Brown Stone Company	425
HEFTER, John B.—G. Ruppel and others	105
HAMMOND, Howard D.—Graham Brothers' Company	27
JUNGE, Adeline—F. Newbouer and others	83
JONES, Celia—M. Fink	119
KOEHLER, Emil—Klinn, Linder & Bauer Lithographing Company	156
KEPPICH, Bela A.—B. L. Kennelly	171
LOWE, Edwin R.—John S. Bundick	107
LUSK, Frank—Whitehead & Hoag Company	80
LEVY, Isaac M.—H. Segal	173
MURPHY, Mary—M. Rosenfield and others	87
MANDEL, Morris—H. B. Claflin Company	165
O'BRIEN, John, and John C. Sheehan—First National Bank of Plattsburg	[illegible]
QUINCY, John D.—Commonwealth Roofing Company	297
RICE, Samuel M.—M. T. Brinknall, costs	116
SHEEHY, John—P. Eich	30
SCHMENGER, John P.—A. Urbansky	93
SCHLANN, William—J. Murphy	25
SHEA, Catharine—Metropolitan Insurance Company, costs	23
SIBLEY, Richard C.—T. G. Field, executor, &c.	138,758
THE SAMSON PEARL WORKS—T. Davis and others	31
THE VENETIAN IRON COMPANY—Hebrew Technical Institute	96
WRIGHT, Marmaduke B.—G. W. Van Allen and others	137
WHITNEY, Charles M.—C. D. Straney	33
WARD DRUG COMPANY OF NEW York—B. W. Scott	[illegible]

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 4,010.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH BENO, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joseph Beno of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that on the 23rd day of July, A. D. 1901, the said Joseph Beno was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 31, 1901.

Summonses

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JAMES W. KELLY, plaintiff, against "DANIEL" I. HOWARD and "MOSES" F. TURNER, the names "Daniel" and "Moses" being fictitious, the true first names being to the plaintiff unknown, defendants. Summons:

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, May 28, 1901.

MURPHY & LLOYD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Post Office address and office, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To the defendants, "Daniel" I. Howard and "Moses" F. Turner:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. James A. Blanchard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 25th day of June, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1901.

Dated New York, June 26th, 1901.

MURPHY & LLOYD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY ACKERMAN, bankrupt. No. 2,493. Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold, under the direction of Eugene H. Block, the Trustee, at public auction, by Sol de Waltearss, auctioneer, at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the first day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock M. of said day; a general description of said property is as follows: Outstanding accounts and claims of said bankrupt for goods sold and delivered by him on open account, being the uncollected balance of such accounts and of property not heretofore sold by the trustee. A list of such accounts may be seen, and any further information may be had from the Trustee, or at the auctioneer's office, 121 Broadway, New York, at any time prior to the sale. The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

New York, July 15th, 1901.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
EUGENE H. BLOCK, Trustee, 51 Greene Street, New York.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Referees' Notices.

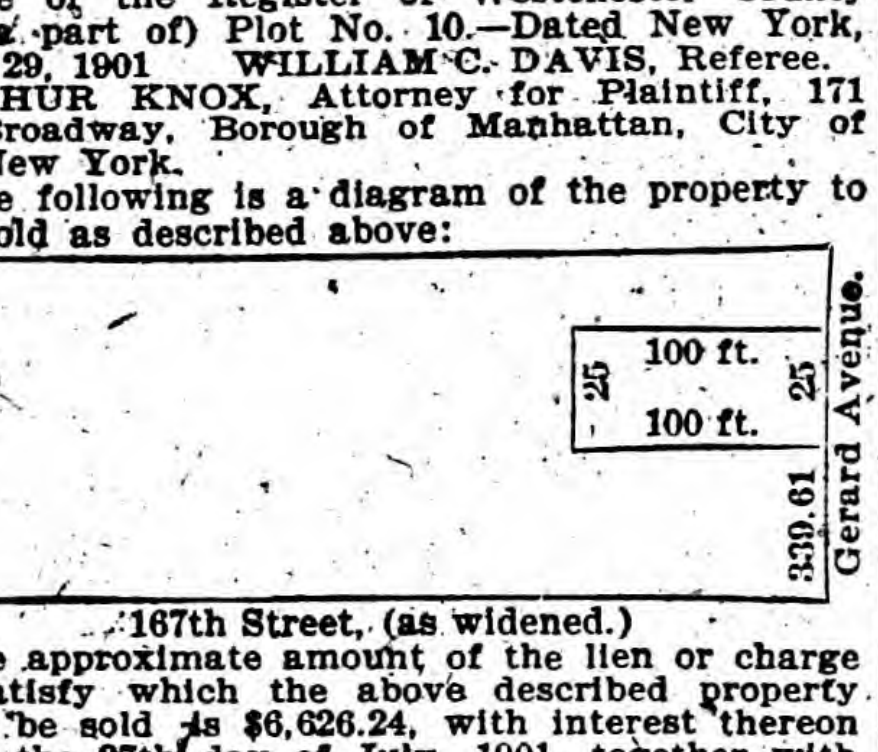
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—BRADLEY L. EATON, plaintiff, against EUGENE M. BOWMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, in Section 9, Block 2,489, on the land map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Gerard Avenue, distant 350 feet northeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Gerard Avenue with the northerly side of 167th Street, (formerly James Street,) as the same measured prior to the widening of 167th Street, but now 339.61 feet northeasterly from the said corner formed by the said intersection of said streets, running thence northwesterly and parallel with the northerly side of 167th Street 100 feet; thence northeasterly and parallel with Gerard Avenue 25 feet; thence southeasterly and again parallel with the northerly side of 167th Street 100 feet, to the westerly side of Gerard Avenue; thence southwesterly along said westerly line of Gerard Avenue 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being described on a certain map entitled "Mortgage map of the farm of William H. Morris, situated at Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.," dated November 13, 1868, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as (a part of) Plot No. 10.—Dated New York, July 29, 1901. WILLIAM C. DAVIS, Referee.

ARTHUR KNOX, Attorney for Plaintiff, 171 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $6,626.24, with interest thereon from the 27th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $284.28, with interest from July 27, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $27.60 and interest.—Dated New York, July 29, 1901.

WILLIAM C. DAVIS, Referee.

jy30-2aw3wTu&Th&au30

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —IDA J. RAY, plaintiff, against CAROLINE HARTWELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

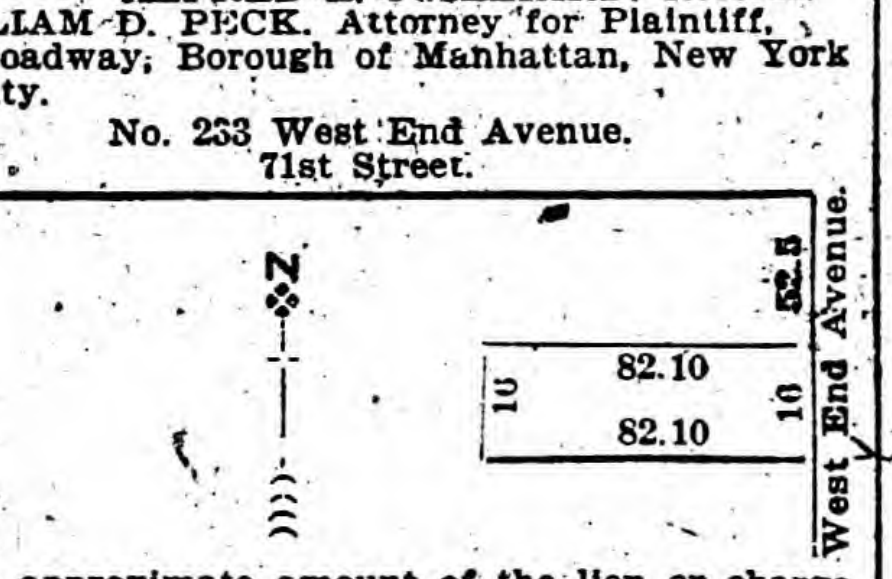
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of West End Avenue, (formerly known as Eleventh Avenue,) distant fifty-two feet and five inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Seventy-first Street with the said westerly side of said West End Avenue, running thence westerly on a line drawn parallel to the said southerly side of said Seventy-first Street and part of the distance through a party wall eighty-two feet and ten inches; thence southerly on a line drawn parallel to the said westerly side of said West End Avenue sixteen feet; thence easterly on a line drawn parallel to the said southerly side of said Seventy-first Street and part of the distance through a party wall eighty-two feet and ten inches to the said westerly side of said West End Avenue, and thence northerly along the said westerly side of said West End Avenue sixteen feet to the point or place of beginning, being a part of the premises which were conveyed to the said Caroline Hartwell by Jacob D. Butler and wife by deed dated June 24, 1896, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, July 3d, 1896, in Section 4, Liber 49 of Cons., P. 455.

Dated New York, July 12th, 1901.

ALFRED L. JUILLIARD, Referee.

WILLIAM D. PECK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

No. 233 West End Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which, the above-described property is to be sold is $20,730.53, with interest thereon from July 5, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $353.70, with interest from July 10, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $15.00 and interest.

Dated New York, July 12th, 1901.

ALFRED L. JUILLIARD, Referee.

jy15-2aw3wM&Th&au6

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY W. SCHMIDT and PETER V. STOCKY, as trustees under the last will and testament of Henry Clausen, Jr., deceased, Plaintiffs, against JAMES A. CASSIDY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 11th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the sixth day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

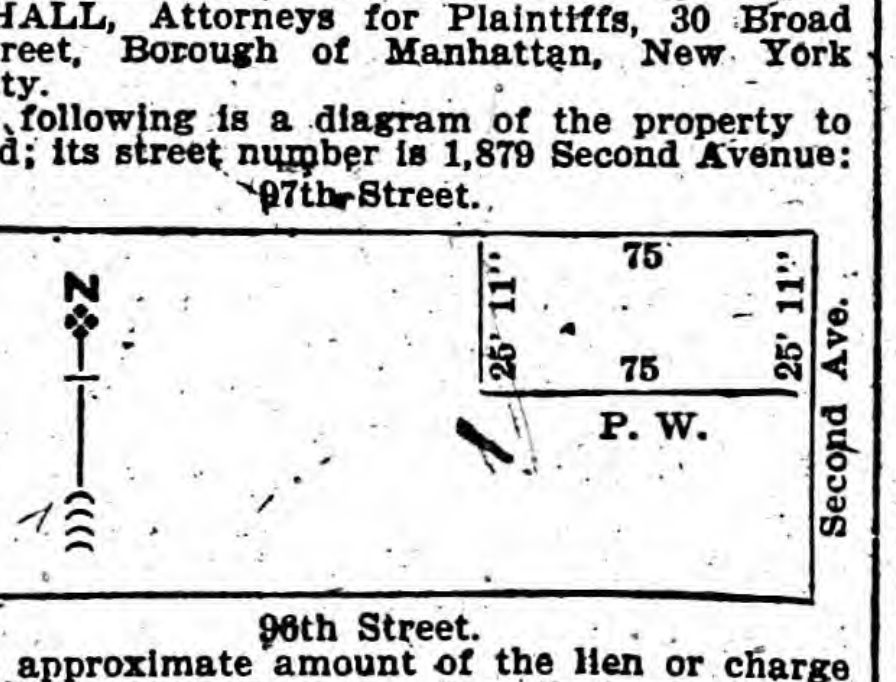
Beginning at the southwesterly corner of 97th Street and Second Avenue, running thence westerly along the southerly side of 97th Street seventy-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue twenty-five feet eleven inches; thence easterly, parallel with 97th Street and part of the distance through a party wall seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Second Avenue, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Second Avenue twenty-five feet eleven inches to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 12th, 1901.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,879 Second Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,510, with interest thereon from the 8th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $322.90, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $578.76 and interest.

Dated New York, 12th day of July, 1901.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

jy15-2aw3wM&Th&au6

Surrogate's Notices.

CORTINA, JOSE LAFOURCADE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSE LAFOURCADE CORTINA, late of the City of Paris, Republic of France, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of February, 1901.—FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Jr., Ancillary Administrator, c. t. a. DANIEL J. HOLDEN, Attorney for Ancillary Administrator, c. t. a., 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEODORE E. HEIDENFELD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 750 Prospect Avenue, Bronx Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of August, 1901, next.

MINNIE B. HEIDENFELD, Executrix.
SIMON SULTAN, Executor.

Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1901.

ja31-1aw6mTh

MAIN, MARIE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIE A. MAIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Agar, Ely & Fulton, at No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of January, 1901. THOMAS F. MAIN, WILLIAM C. ALLEN, Executors. AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau St., New York.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK against EDWIN H. BURR and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

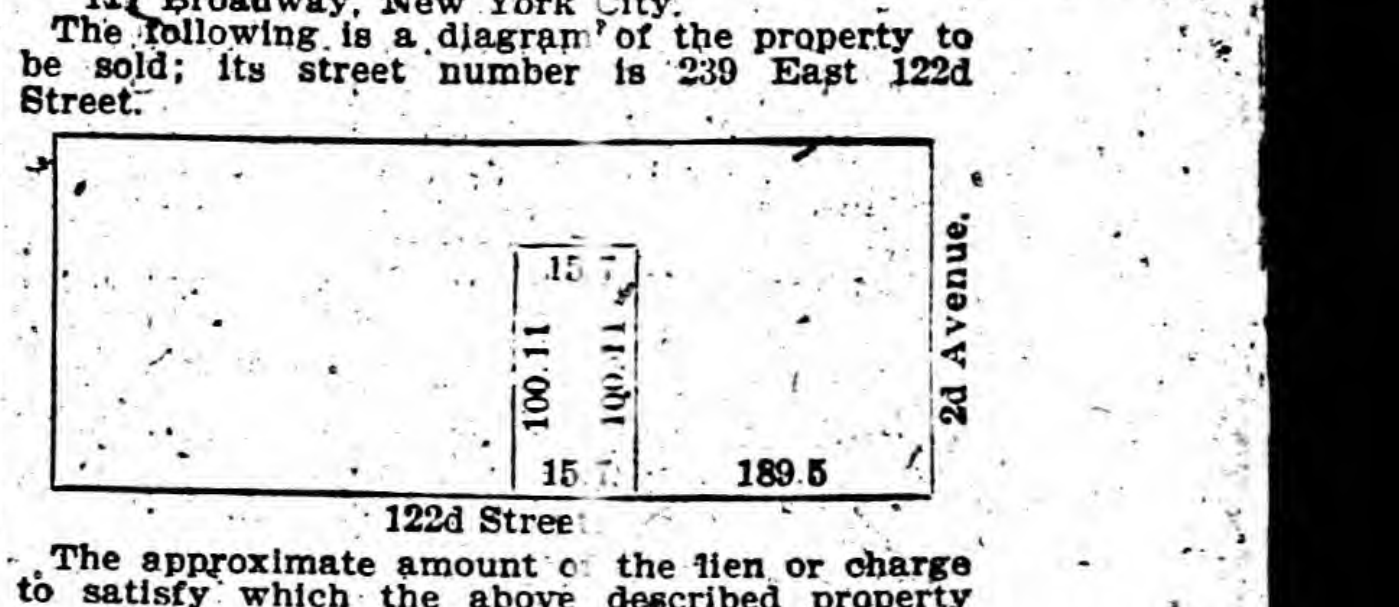
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Salesrooms, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of August, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New York aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street distant one hundred and eighty-nine feet five inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Second Avenue; running thence westwardly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street fifteen feet seven inches; thence northwardly parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence eastwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-second Street fifteen feet seven inches; thence southwardly parallel with Second Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet, eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, the point or place of beginning.—Dated July 16th, 1901.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

CHARLES M. MARSH, Plaintiff's Attorney, 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 239 East 122d Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $5,863 91-100 dollars, with interest from June 28, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $281.07, with interest from July 8th, 1901, together with the expenses of sale and the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens to be allowed the purchaser or paid out of the purchase money is $937.89 and interest.—Dated July 16th, 1901. REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

jy18-2aw3wTh&S

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK against EDWIN H. BURR and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of August, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

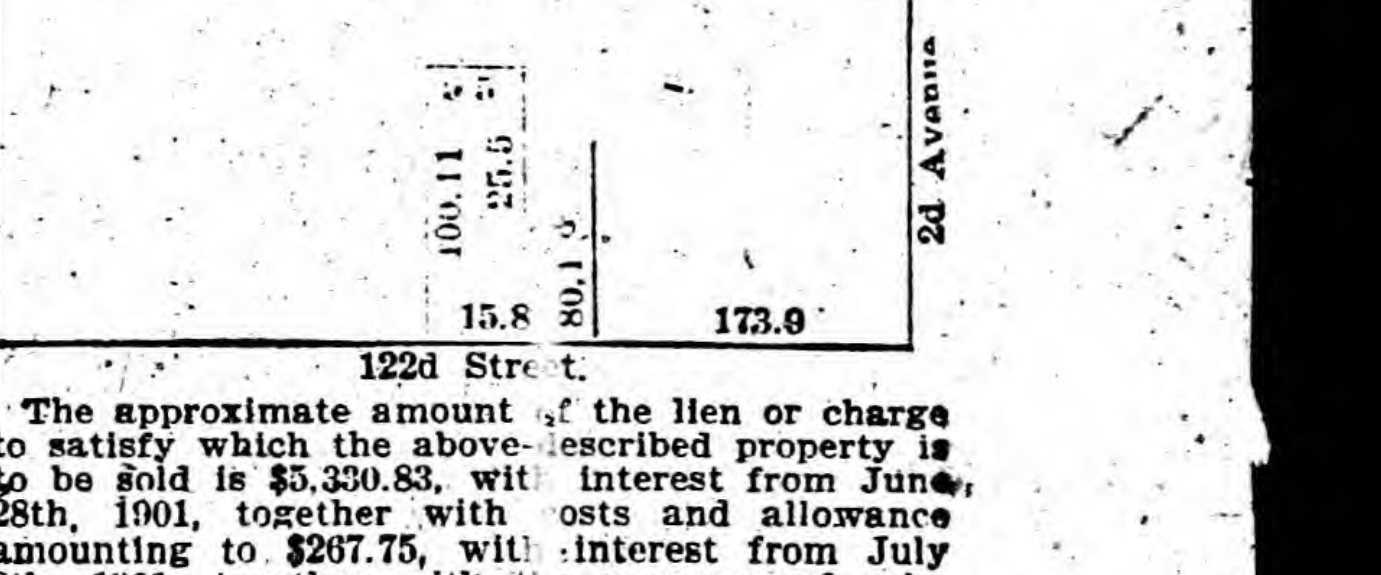
All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in the City of New York aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street distant one hundred and seventy-three feet nine inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Second Avenue, running thence westwardly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street fifteen feet eight inches; thence northwardly parallel with Second Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence eastwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-second Street nine feet five inches, thence southwardly parallel with Second Avenue twenty-five feet five inches, more or less, to the centre line of what was formerly known as the old Church Lane; thence northeastwardly along the same eight feet, more or less; thence southwardly parallel with Second Avenue and part of the way through a party wall eighty feet one inch, more or less, to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, the point or place of beginning.

Dated July 15th, 1901.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

CHARLES M. MARSH, Plaintiff's Attorney, 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 241 East 122d Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,330.83, with interest from June 28th, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $267.75, with interest from July 8th, 1901, together with the expenses of sale, and the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens to be allowed the purchaser or paid out of the purchase money is $937.89 and interest.

Dated July 15th, 1901.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

jy18-2aw3wTh&S

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK against EDWIN H. BURR and others, defendants.—Action No. 3.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Salesroom at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

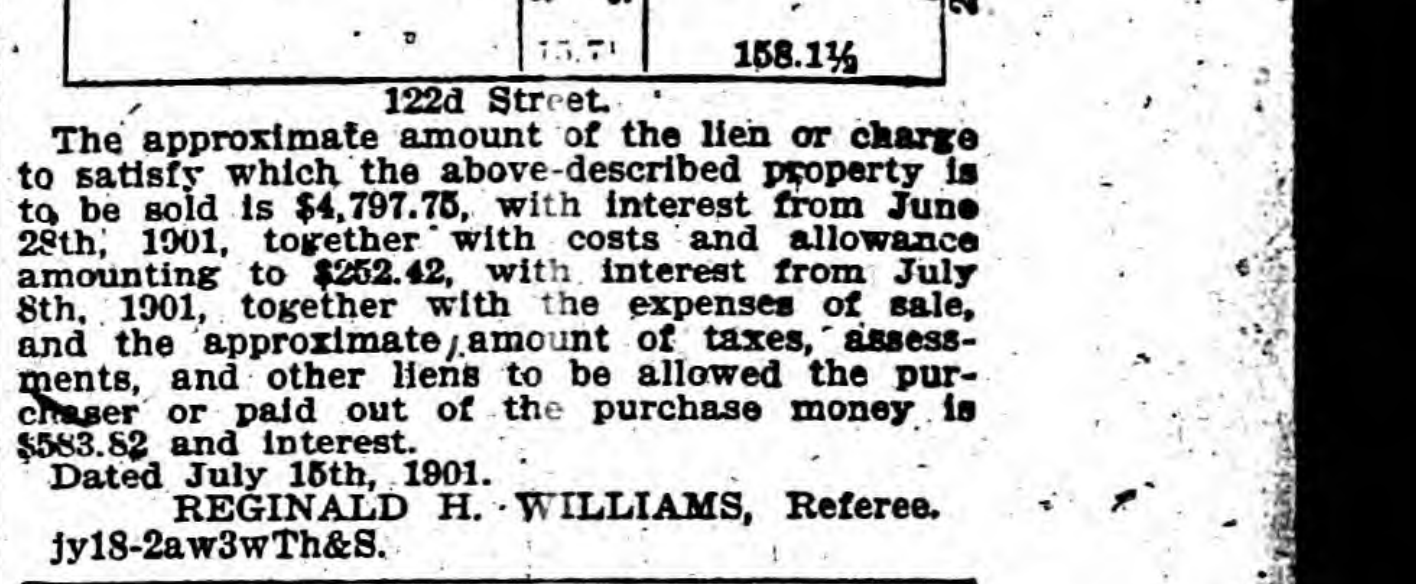
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street distant one hundred and fifty-eight feet one and a half inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Second Avenue; running thence westwardly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street fifteen feet seven and a half inches; thence northwardly parallel with Second Avenue and part of the way through a party wall eighty feet one inch, more or less, to the centre line of what was formerly known as the old Church Lane; thence northeastwardly along the same nineteen feet six inches, more or less, and thence southwardly parallel with Second Avenue ninety-one feet eleven inches, more or less, to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, the point or place of beginning.

Dated July 15th, 1901.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

CHARLES M. MARSH, Plaintiff's Attorney, 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 243 East 122d Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,797.75, with interest from June 28th, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $252.42, with interest from July 8th, 1901, together with the expenses of sale, and the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens to be allowed the purchaser or paid out of the purchase money is $583.82 and interest.

Dated July 15th, 1901.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

jy18-2aw3wTh&S.

Surrogate Notices.

NASON, FLORENCE WILLIAMS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLORENCE WILLIAMS NASON, formerly Florence May Williams, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William R. Baird, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 22d of April, 1901. HARRY B. WILLIAMS, Administrator. WM. RAIMOND BAIRD, Attorney for Administrator, 271 Broadway, New York. ap25-1aw6mTh&o24

RAY, ALFRED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED RAY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 3 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New York, the 17th day of July, 1901. THEODORE E. LEEDS, Executor. EDW. J. McGANNEY, Attorney for Executor, 3 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

RINTELEN, ADAM C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADAM C. RINTELEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, No. 3 New Chambers Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of February, 1901. ELIZABETH RINTELEN, Surviving Executrix. H. A. BOLTE, Attorney for Surviving Executrix. f21-1aw6mTh

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Miron Winslow, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, April 3d, 1901. SUSAN R. WILLIAMS, MIRON WINSLOW, Executors. ap4-1aw6mTh

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE "POLICY" OF THE N. Y. C. R. R.

President NEWMAN has the reputation of being a discreet man, but it is not consistent with this reputation that he should promise more than he expects or intends to perform. It is consequently a matter of some surprise that Mr. NEWMAN should within a few days have said officially: "It stands to reason that as a matter of business policy we are exceedingly anxious to remedy the conditions complained of [in the Park Avenue tunnel] at the earliest possible time. In the conduct of a railroad it pays to do everything that will conduce to the comfort and safety of passengers, and that is our policy."

Mr. NEWMAN has not very long been President of the corporation for which he speaks, and perhaps he has not officially outlived the enthusiasm which his promotion to that dignified and responsible office would naturally excite. In the remarks above quoted he recognizes a truth which in railroad circles is regarded as axiomatic; but he also commits his company to a policy distinctly at variance with its traditions and fixed habits. In the case of the New York Central, much of that which in more progressive corporations "goes without saying," does not "go" at all, or only after much saying.

As long ago as 1890 the increase of traffic by the northern and eastern routes had taxed the tunnel to its capacity and produced conditions under which the ventilating system, originally deemed adequate, broke down completely and became worthless for the purpose of maintaining a breathable atmosphere. This condition was not suddenly reached, and should not have occasioned surprise when it was recognized. Speaking broadly, the management of the Central have had at least fifteen years for the consideration of the problem of promoting the safety and comfort of their passengers, and if they can be taken at their word they are no nearer a solution of it to-day than they were at the outset. This tends to detract very much from the force of what Mr. NEWMAN has to say officially on the subject, and warrants skepticism as to whether, in telling the public what "stands to reason" in railroad management he does not make a mental reservation to the effect that, in the case of the New York Central, business axioms do not count.

It is quite probable that no plan of tunnel improvement which has thus far been suggested exactly meets the views of the Central management. It is equally true that no plan ever will be suggested which they will be prepared to accept as satisfactory in all its details. The promise they are so ready to make that when such a plan is offered them they will gladly adopt it is like the promise sometimes made to children to compensate them for deprivations in the first dollars which are found rolling up hill. We have listened to this kind of talk ad nauseam. The tunnel in its present condition is an intolerable public nuisance. If the company maintaining this nuisance were required to correct it they could do so in a few months, by means which are as available as they ever will be. Further discussion of the matter as a great unsolved and insoluble problem is useless.

Meanwhile we enter our emphatic protest against even a respectful consideration of the only plan which the Central management seems desirous of commending to public favor—that of unroofing the tunnel to permit the continued running of steam locomotives down to the Forty-second Street Station. This is not to be thought of for a moment. New York cannot afford to make such a sacrifice for the benefit of the railroad. Every engine running through this cut would belch forth into the atmosphere its copious outpourings of noxious and deadly gases, to be carried by the winds into the windows of the residences and other buildings lining the route. During exceptional Winter storms the cut would fill with snow, and to clear it and keep it open would be a work of great difficulty. The rattle and roar of the traffic would drive population away from the line of the cut, and adjacent property would be depreciated to such an extent that the conditions existing on the east side of the switch yard would be continued a couple of miles further north. The reduction of taxable valuations in the property thus injured would be a serious matter for New York.

The Grand Jury has a clear duty in the premises and will perform it very badly if it temporizes with the tunnel nuisance. As has been shown in these columns, it is a remediable nuisance, presenting no conditions which cannot be met by means which are to be had almost "ready made" in the open market. The Central management will probably be no more ready five years hence than now to take the initiative in the matter of abolishing the nuisance which has been tolerated to the elastic limit of the public patience.

FINANCE AND SOUTH AFRICA.

The extended Parliamentary reports of the London papers are at the same time, to intelligent and patriotic Americans, sources of pleasure and of displeasure, since "pain" is perhaps too severe a word to supply the antithesis. It is really a keen intellectual pleasure to read the debates in which the leading men of the House of Commons, and even sometimes two or three members of the House of Lords take part, and which the American reader takes up, primarily, only for the sake of informing himself about British politics. But then he discovers that they are very well worth reading for their own sakes. We suppose that The London Times prints about ten times as many of the words actually spoken in Parliament as The Associated Press "gives out" and THE NEW YORK TIMES prints of the words actually spoken in Congress. And one discovers that it is "good newspaper," alike for a London newspaper to print these very full reports, and for a New York newspaper to print these very abridged reports. This seems to indicate that the leading debaters in Parliament know their business about ten times as well as the leading debaters in Congress, and that what they say is of about ten times as much national interest. But we cannot help that.

These remarks are suggested by the report in The London Times of the debate in the House of Commons of Wednesday, July 17, on the budget and the South African war. The protagonists were Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. That veteran Parliamentary pugilist, who is evidently not the leader of the Liberals, but evidently the most skillful and tenacious fighter they can boast, was precisely in his element. He was not able to show, what he began by attempting to show, that the cost of the great Napoleonic wars was borne in a much larger proportion than that of the "great," South African war against two little republics of farmers, by the generation which incurred it. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN "had him there" and countered on him with great effect. But he was able to show that the Government's estimates, founded largely upon the report upon South African finances of Sir DAVID BARBOUR, omitted several very important items and unduly minimized many others, that the expenses of what is called "pacification" had been greatly underestimated, and he came near to showing that South Africa, when it is won, cannot possibly be worth anything like what it has cost. He was particularly happy and destructive upon Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's scheme of promoting British emigration to overcome the superior fecundity of the Boers, and upon the cost of that performance.

In reply Mr. CHAMBERLAIN had in effect to admit that the Government had hugely miscalculated and underestimated the difficulty and cost of the war, and to plead that the opposition had been as much in the dark as themselves. That is true. But Mr. CHAMBERLAIN omits to mention that when he began the bullying policy which made peace impossible, there were Englishmen who agreed with him that it would be absurdly easy for Great Britain to crush the Transvaal, who nevertheless insisted, not upon political grounds, but upon grounds of justice and humanity, that to "crowd" a little people as you would not think of crowding a great people was a disgrace to the British name and a thing intolerable. To that proposition he has never, that we know of, returned a plausible answer. But, quite apart from that, we repeat that such a debate as this is far more interesting and illuminating than debates in Washington upon subjects of similar National importance, and that the difference is worth our considerate attention, especially that of members of Congress, "at which we dedicate him particularly."

EXPEDIENTS IN SUFFRAGE RESTRICTION.

The people of Alabama and Virginia are not finding the satisfactory solution of the problem of an arbitrarily restricted franchise as easy as they had anticipated. Constitutional amendment by the insertion of what is popularly known as a "grandfather clause" has given rise to an unexpected discussion in which the critics of the method seem to have the best of the argument. It is beginning to dawn upon the lawmakers that the only way in which the blacks can be discriminated against on purely racial lines becomes difficult of application when the position of persons of mixed blood, classed as negroes, is considered. In many, and indeed in most, cases they are the descendants of persons who served in one or other of the wars, Colonial, Federal, or Confederate, and are consequently entitled to vote under the "grandfather clause." The contention may be set up that the mulatto is not the lawful descendant of the white soldier or sailor whose son or grandson he undoubtedly is, but that every representative of this class is nullius filius sed filius populi. It is just possible, however, that this contention might be raised under conditions which would make it impossible to sustain it.

The Hon. J. J. WILLETT of Anniston has cleverly called attention to the greater propriety of what he designates as a "grandmother clause" for the attainment of the ends sought. He points out that if political distinctions are to be established on racial lines the descendants of white grandmothers are unmistakably white and easily recognized as such, whereas the number of mulattoes in Alabama would seem to indicate that the descendants of white grandfathers are not all to be so classified "unless the color of their skins is due to climatic influences." There is in this suggestion food for thought for the moralist, the sociologist, and the statesman.

Concerning this and like expedients for the practical nullification of the provisions of the Federal Constitution touching negro disfranchisement, on the ground or pretext that such disfranchisement is necessary for the purification of the ballot and the insuring of an honest count at elections, as temperate and intelligent a comment as we have seen was made at the recent Hampton conference by W. M. REID of Portsmouth, who said: "After all, the purity of popular elections depends upon the moral character rather than upon the wealth or intelligence of the voter. The argument for a distinctly racial disfranchisement seems to be based upon the idea that with the negro out of politics the elections will be pure; that the white men of the South, regardless of the degree of intelligence or wealth which they may or may not possess, are not capable of corrupt election practices—a claim not set up in any other part of the world."

"DEAD WEIGHT."

It contributes not a little to the gayety of nations that the gentlemen in responsible charge of the East River Bridge do not know what not to say or when to say nothing. Commissioner SHEA, in his laudable desire to correct the erroneous impression which the statement of some misinformed engineer has created, that the bridge is carrying dead weight, makes haste to say: "As to the statement that the bridge is carrying a lot of dead weight in the shape of wires and pipes and rails, I want to say that this is not so. We are carrying a pneumatic tube and wires, but all of these are in constant use and are not dead weight."

Certainly not. The man who calls a live wire "dead weight" speaks without knowledge, and deserves to be answered according to his folly. The same is true of a pneumatic tube in use for the transmission of mails, and rails over which cars are continually running. All this is the livest kind of live weight, and the amount of it does not count. We should miss Commissioner SHEA if for any reason he should pass into the penumbra of official eclipse. In his present position he is a source of great joy to the unofficial citizen, to whom he is ever ready to impart information.

PORTO RICO AS A TRUCK FARM.

It is evident that the Porto Ricans are intent upon making the best of the very good though perfectly fair bargain they have made in securing free trade with the United States, and thus opening to them a market which will absorb all their products without feeling the difference, so to speak.

Under Spanish rule the leading crop of the island was coffee, and doubtless the Porto Rican coffee is very good, and needs only to be better known to command a high price in our market. But it is unlikely that it will have the same comparative importance hereafter in the exports of the island. And this for the reason that coffee is on our free list, and that the Porto Rican planters have therefore no tariff advantage over their Brazilian competitors. Of the whole area of Porto Rico under cultivation, 41 per cent., or 180,289 acres, was last year planted in coffee. It seems that this area will be very much reduced.

On the other hand, the island now gets the benefit of the sugar tariff, as no other land outside our own limits gets it, excepting Hawaii. The difference is quite great enough to insure that all the available land for sugar plantations will be devoted to that crop. Possibly the 80,034 acres devoted to sugar last year comprise all of such land that there is. But in any case, sugar growing is a more promising operation in Porto Rico now than it has been since the stimulation of beet sugar growing by bounties. Poor Jamaica will look with more envy than ever on the state of her neighbor, and the feeling in favor of annexation cannot but be much strengthened.

It will be strengthened by another advantage that the proclamation has given Porto Rico. In fruits and early vegetables, such as Jamaica raises, such as Bermuda raises, Porto Rico now has the same advantage that she has in sugar. Since the disastrous frost, Florida can no longer compete, at least for several years, in oranges, of which California now has the monopoly in our market. Whatever the orange crop of Porto Rico may be, it is all assured of a ready sale. And the total product of the island is so small that the price here of West Indian products will be fixed by her competitors, which are discriminated against in her favor, which is to say that the Porto Rican grower will get more money for his crop, by the amount of the duty, than his competitors outside our "ring fence" can get. It is an enviable position, and we may be assured that it will soon be a much envied position. All the West Indies, Cuba included, will be clamoring to be let inside the fence, but of course there is only one way in which, so long as we maintain a protective tariff, that can be managed, and that is the way of annexation.

THE SERVANT GIRLS' UNION.

The organization of the Chicago Working-Women's Union, which is ashamed to be known as the organization of domestic servants, offers a fruitful field for fun, whereof many funmakers have already taken advantage. In truth, the propositions which are put forward as the ultimata of the union exceed in grotesque absurdity anything which has been demanded by any male union. For at least the male union does recognize its obligation to do the work. On the other hand, the servant girls' union insists that a housekeeper who keeps but one servant shall do a considerable part of the work she hires that servant to do, or that it shall go undone. But there is a serious aspect of the matter which is also worth attention.

It is the capacity and disposition of the individual employer and the individual servant that do and must really regulate their relations. Some housekeepers have "the knack" of keeping their servants, while others spend their time watching the exits and entrances of "birds of prey and passage." Some housekeepers make their servants believe that they are their servants' best friends and most trustworthy counselors, while others are very cordially hated by the domestics in their employ. This state of things will continue, whether "unions" are formed or not. But it is quite inconceivable that housekeepers will consent to complain of their domestics only "to the Secretary," and will not insist upon their right to do their own rebukes of the servants to their servants' faces. In fact, this one clause would quite justify the housekeepers of Chicago in refusing to take any domestics who belonged to a union which made so preposterous a demand.

Apart from "privileges," and as to wages, there is absolutely no grievance on the part of domestic servants. Quite the contrary. It is a proof of the business incapacity or negligence of the party of the other part that they are now getting some four times as much as they got a generation ago, and far more, comparatively, than any other workwomen. For the "general houseworker," by the force of the term, is an ignorant, inexperienced, and unskilled person who knows nothing about her work but what her mistresses have taught her. Yet she gets in money about the same wages that are given to shopgirls, who are her superiors in education, who must have more intelligence than she needs, and who are under expenses, for dress and for transportation, from which she is free. And yet the shopgirl's wages comprise her whole income, while the general houseworker is "all found" in addition, provided with board and lodging, generally with medical attendance, and is under no expenses whatever except the minimum for dress. The comparison shows that the domestic is outrageously overpaid, and doubtless the books of savings banks would show the enormous advantage which she enjoys in having her wages fixed not by supply and demand, but by the negligence or incompetency of her employers.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—One of our correspondents the other day introduced a savage criticism of what the British are doing in South Africa—and incidentally of THE NEW YORK TIMES for not condemning those acts with the severity he thought they deserved—by referring to the deportation of the French farmers from Acadia in 1755. His contention was that the policy now in course of execution is a continuation or duplication of the one then followed, and merited equal denunciation from all who love liberty and resent the oppression of the weak by the strong. Now, those who try to prove things from the events of the past ought to prepare themselves for their task by studying historic facts instead of poetic fictions. If the British have as good excuse for what they are doing in South Africa as they had for what they did in Nova Scotia, their case is an extremely good one, and their defense perfect. Nobody who has informed himself as to the cause and the manner of the expulsion of the Acadians can have the faintest doubt that the former was adequate and the latter as gentle as the circumstances permitted. The English were neither cruel nor rapacious. Nova Scotia was British territory, and it had been recognized as such in the most formal manner by the French Government many years before. For nearly half a century the Acadians had been treated with a marvelous and wholly undeserved leniency by the masters to whom their King had transferred them. Though their property rights had been scrupulously respected, and though they had been allowed the free exercise of their religion, they remained to the end the determined and ruthless foes of English rule and obstinately refused to take the ordinary oath of allegiance, though repeatedly warned in most explicit terms what the necessary consequences of further contumacy would be. The expulsion was determined upon with the utmost reluctance and after numberless appeals to the common sense of the Acadians. Their hostility was unconquerable, however, and their continued presence was unendurable. Their lot was certainly hard when the day of reckoning came, but no unavoidable terrors were added to it, and their sorrows were self-chosen. Our correspondent must seek a new basis for his criticisms both of Great Britain and of ourselves.

—An "apology and explanation" printed on the editorial page of The Columbus (Ohio) Press-Post reveals the existence in that city of journalistic conditions truly remarkable—conditions the like of which we never heard before and which indicate that the production of newspapers in Columbus must be a task attended with many and peculiar difficulties. The editor of The Press-Post begins by stating that he had been "astonished and deeply pained" the day before, upon glancing through the news columns of his paper, to discover in them a "vicious and insulting article" attacking the City Board of Equalization, to "each worthy member" of which body the editor tenders "an abject apology for the inexcusable publication of such an outrageous article." He then proceeds to say that investigation had revealed that the offensive article was written by the Court House reporter of the paper and passed by its city editor, though both should have known that it was not news matter, but an editorial utterance of the most vicious kind. Then follows this amazing revelation: "Mr. MARSHALL, acting city editor, was asked for an explanation, and he flatly disavowed responsibility, laying it to the door of the Court House reporter, Mr. WEIBLING, over whom we, The Press-Post management, can have no control or authority, owing to the regulations recently forced upon us by the organization known as Newswriters' Union, No. 2. Not being able to obtain any satisfaction whatever from Mr. MARSHALL, our city editor, and preferring to have no city editor at all rather than one so wholly incompetent, Mr. MARSHALL was politely requested to resign. He refused point blank." And there the episode closes, for the present at least, for in conclusion the editor of The Press-Post says: "We do not know how long we shall be obliged to suffer Mr. MARSHALL's damaging incumbency as acting city editor, but we shall try to accomplish his removal without much delay, and, meanwhile, we humbly beg and pray for the charitable indulgence of our long suffering and patient readers." Metropolitan journalism has its woes in full sufficiency, but it never produced anything like that. If the editor of The Press-Post really is as helpless as he says he is, the preservation of his self-respect obviously demands the immediate winding up of his present business and the devotion of his energies to the cultivation of some more fruitful field.

—By ordering all persons in the naval service to refrain hereafter from making "public statements concerning the subject matter of the Court of Inquiry requested by Rear Admiral SCHLEY" Secretary LONG gives decidedly belated recognition of the fact that many such persons have been talking with great volubility for months past and in a way that to the civilian mind seemed to be in direct and flagrant violation of naval regulations. And this talk, so far as we remember, has come entirely, or almost so, from the professional opponents of Admiral SCHLEY. He and his friends in the service have maintained something close to unbroken silence, despite the gravity of the charges made, sometimes in explicit terms and sometimes by innuendo, so that the present order is little more than an announcement that, one side having presented its case in all fullness and freedom, the toleration of the department is at an end and the other side must not reply except before the official inquisitors, where some regard for the rules of evidence and the ordinary proprieties will be observed. If there is authority to terminate the expression of opinion that has been going on so long, there was authority to prevent it, or at any rate the power to bring it to a sudden termination very soon after it began. Of course, the fact that the Court of Inquiry has been organized does make some difference, as the "subject matter" to which the Secretary refers is now sub judice, but still the situation is just a bit queer, as was Secretary LONG's use of the word "disobedience" in his instructions to the judges whom he had summoned. It seems as though disobedience ought to be a conclusion, not a premise, of an investigation of an officer's conduct.

—Well-deserved attention is called by our neighbor The World to the fact that the Brooklyn Bridge is carrying an enormous amount of dead weight which its builders did not have in mind when they planned the structure, and which, while very appreciably decreasing the effective sustaining power of the bridge, either serve no purpose whatever or accomplish ends unrelated to the conveyance of the residents of the two cities from one of them to the other. Included among the weights that could be removed without affecting the efficiency of the bridge as a bridge are mentioned: Two large pneumatic tubes through which mail matter was formerly transmitted, but for some time unused; two sets of unnecessary rails on the third-rail roadway; eight cables for which there is little use and for which there would be none if the number of electric cars were adequate, and, lastly, a maze of telegraph and telephone wires, all of which could be run under the river. The combined weight of all these things is estimated at 477 tons, or almost half of what the bridge was designed to carry, and if they were removed the present traffic would infringe much less than it does upon the margin of safety originally provided. This matter is evidently worth immediate consideration. Possibly the city is receiving something in the way of rent for a few of the wires strung on the bridge but it can well afford to lose the money thus earned, and even if there were no suspicion that the bridge has been overloaded, it would be the part of wisdom to keep it free from burdens not essential to its utilization for its first and incomparably most important purpose.

Agrees with J. C. B. on the Tunnel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest the three articles, "The New York Central Tunnel Problem," and wish to thank and congratulate THE TIMES on its public-spiritedness in obtaining these well-written articles on such a timely subject. "J. C. B." evidently understands the problem well, and is probably right when he says that a disinclination to spend the money is all that stands in the way of electric traction and better ventilation in the Park Avenue tunnel.
W. J. B.
New York, July 31, 1901.

The Condition of Park Lakes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not agree with the physician who states that the Central Park is a breeding place for malaria, but that the ponds or so-called lakes in the Park (particularly the one known as the Harlem Mire) are in a disgusting condition, a menace to the eye if not to health, any one can see by a very cursory inspection.

The Harlem Mire should, in my opinion, be filled in, and the others drawn off, thoroughly cleansed, bottoms cemented and arranged for a continual current of pure water to run through them, and no drainage or sewage to run into them, as there does now. Mosquitoes, also a great pest there, should be exterminated.
MEDICUS.
New York, July 31, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Doubly Needed.

The bread trust is a necessary evil. The trust kneads the dough and the public needs the bread.—Albany Journal.

Not the Road's Way.

Pedestrian—Will this road take me out into the country, little boy?

Little Boy—I don't think it will; but if y' wait mebby a waggun 'll cum along.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Just in His Line.

"McDuffy is on his way to the Philippines."

"No."

"Yes. He heard the Filipinys was wards of the Government and he thought it a fine openin' for a ward boss."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

No Heartburnings.

"Birthdays go off all right at our boarding house."

"How's that?"

"We don't allow but sixteen candles to anybody's birthday cake."—Detroit Free Press.

A Controversial Study.

"Naval officers sometimes get into serious controversies as to which ship was really the leader in an engagement," remarked the ill-informed person.

"I believe so," answered the weary-looking man. "But it isn't really a question of the first ship so much as of the last word."—Washington Star.

RENEWAL.

Vida D. Scudder in The Churchman.

Stern castles, built by mighty men of yore
To meet the hate of onward-hurtling foes;
Low cloisters, sad and still, within whose close
Fled souls aghast, yearning to hate no more;
Old battlefields, that still their dead deplore;
Ruins and graves, the ghosts of ancient woes
Still sighing faintly 'mid their long repose—
These, Europe, seeks the pilgrim on thy shore.

Strange quest! If problem-bound and pain-distraught,
Child of new worlds! thy spirit craves release,
How shall renewal be from ruins brought?
Swift comes reply: A conqueror is Life,
Eternal beauty breathes from out-worn strife,
Old earth's vast pain, outlived, becomes her peace.

ROBERTS TO GET £100,000

Commons Agree to the Grant Recommended by King Edward.

THE NATIONALISTS PROTEST

Dillon and Others Accuse the Field Marshal of Cruelty, and Assert that He Was a Failure.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—In the House of Commons yesterday the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Government leader, proposed a resolution granting to Field Marshal Earl Roberts £100,000 for his services in South Africa, in accordance with the recommendation of King Edward, announced in the House of Lords by Lord Salisbury on Monday.

Mr. Balfour, in the course of a eulogy of the Field Marshal, whom he compared with such men as Collingwood, Nelson, Marlborough, and Wellington, said there was no doubt that but for Lord Roberts's daring and strategy, and the rapidity with which his plans were carried out, Kimberley and Mafeking would have fallen, 11,000 British would have been starved into submission at Ladysmith, and there would have been a general rising of disloyalists in South Africa. Great Britain might have recovered therefrom, but at what a cost? The country was saved from this by the genius of the man whom he now invited the House to reward by a unanimous vote, irrespective of political differences.

The Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, concurred in the motion, but the Irish members protested.

John Dillon (Nationalist) strongly opposed the vote. He protested against the mention of Lord Roberts in association with such a man as Marlborough. He asserted that Lord Roberts had shown the greatest inhumanity in South Africa, and said he had employed barbarous methods and had proved himself a dismal failure.

Henry Labouchere (Liberal) protested against the granting of gratuities to military men, while nothing was given to civilians who were doing something for the benefit of their country.

James Keir Hardie (Socialist and Independent Labor) took a similar view. He said that, in the opinion of experts at home and abroad, Lord Roberts's failure was primarily responsible for the continuance of the war.

John G. Swift MacNeill (Nationalist) said he considered that Lord Roberts's operations were conducted with a maximum of cruelty and a minimum of humanity, and that his farewell speech at Cape Town was horrible hypocrisy and blasphemy.

After further debate for and against the measure, Mr. Balfour moved the closure, which was carried by 257 to 108 votes. The resolution was afterward adopted by a vote of 281 to 73.

SAYS KRUEGER IS COMING HERE

Correspondent Declares the Journey Is Decided Upon—Mr. Van Schaack's Visit to the Boer Statesman.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Brussels correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"I am informed on good authority that Mr. Krüger's visit to the United States has been absolutely decided upon.

"It will take place probably about the middle of September, and he will be accompanied by Messrs. Fischer, Wessels, and Walmarans."

THE HAGUE, July 31.—The interview yesterday between Robert H. Van Schaack, Treasurer of the Holland Society of Chicago, and Mr. Krüger was most cordial. Mr. and Mrs. Van Schaack and Mr. Krüger conversed for an hour.

When Mr. Van Schaack announced that he was the bearer of the Holland Society's invitation to Mr. Krüger to be its guest, assuring Mr. Krüger of the high esteem in which he was held in the United States as a grand old patriot, whose noble devotion to the cause of liberty recalled the devotion of the Prince of Orange, Mr. Krüger was visibly affected. He said he well knew he had many warm friends in America, and would like to thank them.

Mr. Krüger presented to Mr. Van Schaack his photograph and autograph. The Boer statesman seemed to be feeble and depressed with grief.

Steamer from New Orleans Searched.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A dispatch from Cape Town to the Daily Express says:

"On the arrival here on July 24 of the steamer Montezuma, with mules and horses from New Orleans, she was minutely searched for arms and ammunition she was suspected of carrying."

THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.

American Aid Asked in Connection with the German Undertaking—The Discovery Leaves London.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The United States has been invited by the German Government to co-operate in meteorological and magnetic observations south of parallel 30, south latitude, in connection with the South Pole expedition which Germany is about to undertake.

The invitation has been turned over to the Navy Department, and the Hydrographic Office of that department will probably arrange to co-operate in meteorological observations. The office has voluntary observers all over the world, who take observations each day at noon, Greenwich time, and the Hydrographic Office will supply all information collected in this way.

The earth and atmosphere south of 30 degrees south are practically new fields for scientific observations, although the United States became a pioneer in this work when the Wilkes expedition was sent south in 1830.

LONDON, July 31.—The British Antarctic ship Discovery left the Thames this afternoon, bound for the Solent.

King Edward, who is keenly interested in the expedition, will inspect the vessel prior to her final departure on her trip of three or four years' exploration in the Antarctic Circle.

The Discovery, which was launched at Dundee last March, is believed to be the best steamship for navigation in the polar regions ever built. No iron was used in her construction, because magnetic survey work is one of the main objects of the expedition.

The vessel is so constructed that if ice closes in around her she will rise and clear herself away. If the rudder and propeller are threatened both can be hauled on deck. One of the most remarkable features of the ship is a system of air-locks between her exterior and interior. This will prevent cold air entering the vessel when persons go on deck or below.

Food for three years will be carried on the Discovery, which will be commanded by Capt. R. F. Scott, R. N. Prof. Gregory of Melbourne will be the Director of the civilian scientific staff, and Dr. George Murray of the British Natural History Museum will go as collator and editor of the scientific results of the expedition.

The expedition goes out under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society.

Explorer Baldwin's Farewell Message.

VARDOE, Norway, July 31.—The America, the flagship of the Baldwin-Ziegler north pole expedition, which sailed from Tromsö on July 16, touched here and proceeded last night direct for Cape Flora, Franz Josef Land. Mr. Baldwin sends a farewell message to the United States, as follows: "All well. Await one of the best efforts. We will stand by our flag."

THE AGITATION IN ALBANIA.

Christians Reported in a Desperate Condition—Austria Said to be Hurrying Troops to the Balkans.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 31.—The excitement among the Albanians in Prishtina is becoming more acute. The Christians are reported to be in a desperate condition, and the foreign Ministers here have made renewed demands at the Yildiz Kiosk that the Government protect the lives and property of the Christians.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette from Budapest says:

"In consequence of the agitation in Albania, Austria has ordered every garrison in Bosnia and Herzegovina to be immediately placed on a war footing. Additional regiments leave Vienna this week for Sarajevo and Banjaluka. All the officers on furlough have been ordered to rejoin their regiments."

Nothing has yet been received here to confirm the foregoing.

Outside of Vienna scant attention is paid to the alleged political intrigues which are asserted to be at the bottom of the agitation in Albania. According to a sensational Austrian newspaper, Italy and Montenegro started the Mussulmans in Albania on their present anti-Christian campaign, with the view of obtaining an excuse of some kind for intervention, the object being to checkmate Austria's priority claim on Albania, in the event of its separation from Turkey.

Italy has several times denied these alleged designs on Albania. The Italian papers assert that Italy's only object is to prevent Germany from utilizing the Dreibund for the purpose of securing German predominance in the Balkans, and to re-establish the equilibrium in the Adriatic, which has been disturbed by Austria's supposed designs on Albania.

There is no indication at present, however, of the Balkan question being brought up, in a serious manner, in the immediate future.

PATERSON ANARCHIST ARRESTED IN EUROPE.

Man in Custody in Switzerland Said to Have Crossed the Atlantic to Kill the Czar.

ZURICH, July 31.—An Anarchist named Galliotti was arrested at Viedikon last night by order of the Prosecutor General on information received from Paterson, N. J.

Many documents were found at the man's lodgings.

AIX-LES-BAINS, July 31.—The authorities here, when questioned to-day regarding the report circulated in the United States that an attempt was made upon the life of Dowager Queen Maria Pia of Portugal previous to her departure from here for Rome, denied that any such attempt had been made.

Queen Maria Pia went about in the town on Friday, and before her departure for Rome on Saturday she took a long walk on the boulevards.

PATERSON, N. J., July 31.—The cablegram from Zurich telling of the arrest in Switzerland of the Anarchist Galliotti was shown to a number of the Anarchists in this place to-day. Some of them denied vigorously that any such man went from here to Europe, but those in the best position to know refused to talk. One report is that Galliotti went to Europe to kill the Czar.

It is believed that the man arrested in Switzerland is Emilio Galliotti, who formerly worked in the Paragon mill. He is about thirty years old, is believed to be unmarried, and was best known to outsiders here by a scheme he had for draining the Hackensack meadows and building on the reclaimed land a city inhabited by Socialists. The plan was worked out in detail by Galliotti, but his friends were unable to raise the necessary capital.

Pedro Esteve, editor of the Anarchist paper here, says he never knew Galliotti. This is explained by the fact that Esteve came here to take up the propaganda at about the same time that Bresci, Quantivallo, and others sailed for Europe. It is believed that Galliotti was a member of this band, and that each man in it intended to kill some monarch or high official. Bresci was the only one who has so far succeeded.

In this connection the letter found upon the body of Giuseppe Sparendi after he killed himself is recalled. This letter told of the plot to kill King Humbert, and spoke of Sparendi as one of twenty-seven men who were to leave America to wreak vengeance upon the crowned heads of Europe. Little notice was taken of the letter at the time, but recent events, especially the arrest of various Paterson Anarchists in Europe, lead to the belief that it may have described a plan which was carried out.

Chief Graul, whose course in allowing the Anarchists to do as they please here was lauded by Esteve last Monday, was interviewed to-day in regard to the news from Switzerland. He said he knew nothing about Galliotti—that the newspaper men knew more than he did.

It seems probable that not all the Anarchists who left Paterson at the same time as Bresci are now in Europe. Some of them are said to be in Buenos Ayres, and are so chronicled in Esteve's paper.

SENSATION IN ROTTEN ROW.

Marchioness of Londonderry Falls from Her Horse in a Fit.

LONDON, July 31.—A sensation occurred this morning in Rotten Row. Among the equestriennes was the Marchioness of Londonderry, who fell from her horse in a fit. She was riding alone, when her strange appearance attracted attention. Then her horse stopped, and the Marchioness immediately fell to the ground.

She was driven to her residence, and later was reported to be improving.

The Marchioness of Londonderry, although forty-five years old, is still regarded as a beauty, and is one of the leaders of English society. She is a great friend of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, and was on the Shamrock II. with the King and Sir Thomas Lipton when the yacht lost all her spars through a sudden squall.

Lady Londonderry is a daughter of the nineteenth Earl of Shrewsbury. She was married to the Marquis, who is now Postmaster General, in 1875.

SANTOS-DUMONT MAY COME HERE.

Is Considering the Question of Bringing His Balloon to America.

PARIS, July 31.—The papers reported to-day that M. Santos-Dumont is going to New York. The aeronaut was seen in connection with this statement this afternoon. He was busy lengthening by four feet the framework used for carrying his car and shifting the car this distance forward in order to correct a tendency of the balloon to point upward. M. Santos-Dumont said:

"I have received several offers to give public exhibitions in the United States, but have declined them. However, I am considering the question of taking the balloon to America at the end of the Summer after I have finished my experiments here, and giving practical demonstrations before American scientists. The matter is far from decided as yet."

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

Suggestion that an American Sculptor Design Part of It.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Daily Mail says: "The American branch of the Victoria Memorial Fund has received a good deal of money, and it is desirable that an American sculptor should design a part of the memorial in order that these contributions may be specially recognized, if this will not interfere with the plans, in which case the Americans are willing to merge the funds."

Banquet to Minister Wilson in Chile.

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 31.—A banquet was given at the Union Club last night in honor of the United States Minister to Chile, Henry L. Wilson, by friends who wished to testify their appreciation of his friendly sentiments toward Chile. Among those present were the Cabinet Ministers, the local authorities, and leading society people. Marcial Martinez, ex-Chilian Minister at London, proposed a tost to "The United States." Mr. Wilson, in his speech in reply, referred to the progress made by Chile and the friendly relations existing between the United States and Chile.

Empress Frederick's Condition.

BERLIN, July 31.—The Court Marshal, at Cronberg, of the Dowager Empress Frederick, asserts that Her Majesty (concerning whose health alarming reports have again been circulated) is in no immediate danger.

Turkey Banishes Safda Pasha.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 31.—Cherif Safda Pasha, who was recently arrested in his house, together with twenty-six guests, principally Egyptians, all of whom were accused of an extensive conspiracy against the Sultan, was, with thirteen other Mussulmans, despatched into exile yesterday.

French-Moroccan Agreement Reported.

PARIS, July 31.—The Moorish mission left Paris to-day after concluding negotiations which are understood to have resulted in an agreement regarding the Southwest Algerian frontier, which will hasten the complete pacification of that region.

Big Russian Company Fails.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 31.—The Bourse Committee has decided on the appointment of a receiver for the Donetz-Jureff Metallurgical Company. The liabilities are estimated at 10,246,698 rubles (about $5,275,000) and the assets at 9,162,712 rubles.

SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY

Rear Admiral Kimberly Not Yet Excused from Serving.

Navy Department Announces the Receipt of Schley's Letter Acknowledging the Precept.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The name of Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, retired, has been prominently mentioned for a place on the Schley court of inquiry, in place of Rear Admiral Kimberly, who has asked to be relieved. There is considerable reason to believe that Secretary Long has his name under consideration. Nevertheless, if Admiral Luce is appointed it is likely that Rear Admiral Schley's friends will urge him to make use of his privilege of objecting to members of the court. Rear Admiral Luce is said to be a strong partisan of Rear Admiral Sampson, and it is reported that at a recent dinner he made a strong speech on the subject.

Rear Admiral Luce is connected by marriage with Senator Lodge of Massachusetts. It is considered desirable by advocates of a strictly impartial court that no one who is in any way connected with prominent officeholders should be chosen, provided the officeholders are men who, by their official position, are interested in the Schley case.

If Admiral Luce is not appointed it is quite probable that Rear Admiral Ramsay, retired, will be. That officer has never expressed an opinion one way or the other, and nobody knows what his sentiments are. He has the reputation, however, of being thoroughly fair and open-minded. Rear Admiral Joseph N. Miller, retired, has also been mentioned.

It was said at the Navy Department today that the letter from Rear Admiral Schley acknowledging the receipt of the precept to the court of inquiry and making certain suggestions with reference thereto, had at last been received. No explanation of the delay in its arrival and no statement of its contents were furnished. Judge Advocate Lemly merely announced that the letter had arrived and would receive consideration. He declined to answer all interrogatories, basing his refusal upon the order of the Secretary prohibiting officers from discussing the case.

Capt. Lemly departs on his annual leave Saturday, and the supposition is that Rear Admiral Schley's letter will be considered before that time, and whatever action is to be taken on the Admiral's representations will be taken at once. The letter to the department, together with the reply thereto, as soon as the latter is prepared, will be made public.

Capt. James Parker, the ex-naval officer who is acting as Rear Admiral Schley's assistant counsel, to-day continued his examination of the logs of the ships engaged in the Santiago campaign and other official records pertaining thereto. He occupied Secretary's Long's office adjoining the Bureau of Navigation, and by direction of Admiral Crowninshield, Chief of that bureau, who is now Acting Secretary of the Navy, newspaper men and others were not permitted to communicate with him. One of the officers of the bureau remained constantly in the room to see that the official records were not tampered with.

HINGHAM, Mass., July 31.—John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, arrived here late last night, and will remain here until he makes his annual visit to Bucksport, Me. In an interview to-day, the Secretary said that he did not know whether Admiral Kimberly would be excused from service on the court of inquiry appointed to hear the Sampson-Schley matter.

"I had hoped," he continued, "that the Admiral would be able to serve, for he would be a valuable man. However, there are other available men on the retired list from whom, if Admiral Kimberly is excused because of the state of his health, a good selection will doubtless be made to supply the vacancy on the board. If there is a vacancy in the court, filling it is a mere matter of detail, anyway. The country seemed well satisfied with the personnel of the court as it was announced. I had hoped that no change would be necessary."

Secretary Long Will Not Resign.

Special to The New York Times.

HINGHAM, Mass., July 31.—When asked to-day regarding the published dispatches from Washington to the effect that he expected to retire from office and that he would be succeeded by Gov. Allen, Secretary Long said that he had no expectation of retiring before the close of President McKinley's Administration. "I have made no plans," he added, "and my retirement is something that might come any time, but I do not have it in view. If I should retire the Navy Department would be open to Mr. Allen, but as he has been Governor of Porto Rico, I very much doubt if he would take the office."

GEN. WOOD TALKS OF CUBA.

He Says Yellow Fever Epidemics on the Island Will Soon End.

Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor General of Cuba, who is on board the dispatch boat Kanawha, off Quarantine, said yesterday that he was rapidly regaining his health. Mrs. Wood will be released from Quarantine about noon to-day, when she will embark on the Kanawha to accompany Gen. Wood on his cruise of three weeks along the Eastern coast. On board the Kanawha yesterday Gen. Wood was so much improved that he consented to talk to some extent on Cuba and the future prospects of the island.

"Cuba," said he, "is a totally undeveloped island, and has a great future before it. Yellow fever, that great bugbear of our people in the South, in another year will cease to be epidemic. We have not had a single case of yellow fever at Havana this Summer, and none in Eastern Cuba for two years past."

On the subject of Cuban industries and conditions in Cuba generally, Gen. Wood said:

"Cuba's resources require capital for development. The last enormous sugar crop was raised on 8 per cent. of the entire sugar-producing lands. Only this small percentage is under cultivation. We have $1,500,000 in our reserve fund, and can pay all our debts and get out of Cuba within the next eight months. We have established 3,600 flourishing schools.

"Two years ago we were obliged to provide over 100 orphan asylums to protect the destitute children; since then we have abolished 60, and expect to be able to close more before we retire from the management of Cuban affairs. Our troops have been well cared for, and their health compares favorably with that of the troops in this country, showing that the island is healthy.

"The judiciary is entirely reformed and is satisfactory to the people. The people are gentle and easily governed. They are affectionate and tractable. Beggars are never seen. The products of nature are so liberal that the ordinary wants of men are easily supplied."

Gen. Wood declined to express any opinion concerning candidates for the Presidency or the probable result of the selection of the Senators.

A Widow Files Claim for $75,000.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Rita L. de Ruiz, widow of the American dentist who was killed by the Spanish authorities in Cuba just before the outbreak of the Spanish war, to-day filed before the Spanish Claims Commission a claim for $75,000 damages by reason of her husband's death.

August North Atlantic Forecast.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department today issued the following forecast of the weather in the North Atlantic for August: "Fine weather generally over the North Atlantic. Along and to the north of the transatlantic routes occasional gales from the Western quadrants, most frequent between parallels 45 and 50 degrees north. Tropical cyclones probable. In the neighborhood of the Bahamas weak trades inclining to the southeast. Frequent fogs in the regions of the transatlantic routes west of the forty-first meridian to the American coast. Icebergs in the vicinity of Belle Isle and east of Newfoundland."

FIGHT WITH CEBU REBELS.

MANILA, July 31.—Lieut. Croft of the Nineteenth Infantry, with a mounted detachment of Cebu scouts, has had an encounter with sixty insurgents. Seven of the rebels were killed and thirteen taken prisoners. Of Lieut. Croft's force, two privates were slightly wounded.

Manila Civil Charter in Effect.

MANILA, July 31.—The Philippines Commission passed the Manila civil charter, which will go into effect immediately.

RARE JEWISH CEREMONY.

Man Relieved of Obligation to Marry His Deceased Brother's Wife.

An extraordinarily rare ceremony, based by the Jews directly upon the teachings of the Old Testament, was performed yesterday in this city when a young woman who had traveled 10,000 miles was released from the obligation of marrying her deceased husband's brother. The obligation of a woman marrying the brother of her deceased husband, according to ancient law, arose when her husband died before children were born to the pair.

The marriage was known as a "levirate marriage." Hastings's Bible Dictionary says that the purpose of a marriage of this character is that the deceased husband's brother may "raise up children to the dead man, to whom the children produced by such a marriage were then supposed to belong."

The young woman in the case is Mrs. Golda Lacs, a young Roumanian Jewess from Bucharest. A little over three years ago she married Emanuel Lacs, when she was but eighteen years old. Within three months the husband died. All this happened in Bucharest.

The brother-in-law, whom, according to the faith, the young woman must marry, is Samuel Lacs of 316 East Forty-ninth Street, this city. Lacs was already married, and, therefore, of course, could not have married the widow of his brother, even if he had wanted to. The young woman opened negotiation with her New York relative soon after the death of her husband, but her brother-in-law found it impossible to travel abroad to have the ceremony of dispensing with the obligation to marry performed. Without this dispensation, according to the law, the widow could not marry again.

As nothing remained under the circumstances, the widow decided to come to America to get the desired release, and it was this ceremony which was performed yesterday in a little front room on the second floor of a tenement house at 100 Norfolk Street.

In preparation for the ceremony all chairs were removed from the room, and two unplaned boards were brought in and placed on supports forming a V-shaped bench. On this bench sat the Senate, Rabbi B. Moott accompanied by four assistants. Ten witnesses and the parties most interested entered the room and took their places standing.

Then the brother-in-law entered the room. He took his place resting against a board that had been leaned for the purpose slanting against the wall. Next the widow entered. She is a comely young woman, dressed simply for the occasion, without ornaments or jewels, and wore a long black veil thrown over her head and shoulders.

The ceremony began by introducing witnesses that the woman principal of the ceremony had no children, and that Lacs was the brother-in-law of the widow.

"Did you demand that this man become your husband?" asked the rabbi.

"I did, and he refused," said the woman.

"Did you refuse to marry this woman?" asked the rabbi of Lacs.

"I did, because I have already taken a wife."

A portion of the Talmud was read by the rabbi, who, at the end of the reading, produced a sandal of peculiar and ancient pattern. It was made of two pieces of leather, and was fastened with latches and two long thongs. Stooping, he fastened this to the foot of Lacs.

The widow was then directed to kneel in front of the man and use only her right hand to untie the shoe. After this was done she arose, held the shoe high above her head and cast it on the floor in front of her brother-inlaw. At the same time she spat on the floor at his feet.

The two principals were then directed to repeat after the rabbi. The Senators then said:

"We are here present to see that you are released from each other forever. Each can go his way, as each is free."

The ceremony of the shoe was based upon one of the oldest of the laws of Moses. According to the faith, a wife is like unto a shoe, under the power and direction of the husband, therefore, the casting away of the proposed wife as symbolized by the throwing away of the shoe.

After the ceremony the young widow, now free to marry whom she pleased, went to the home of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Sarah Lacs, at 1,007 Second Avenue, where she will remain until she leaves for her home in Roumania.

ATTACKS MR. GREATSINGER.

Col. D. E. Austen Incensed at Private Secretary Spaulding's Failure to Do Camp Duty.

The discussion of the trouble between Col. David E. Austen, commanding the Thirteenth Regiment, and Franklin J. Spaulding, a private in the organization and private secretary to President Greatsinger of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, is becoming acrimonious. Col. Austen's remarks intimated that President Greatsinger did not want his employes to join the National Guard. However, the Colonel was wroth at the publication of stories yesterday, stating that he intended to discharge Spaulding from the regiment without a trial.

The regiment was ordered into camp at Fisher's Island on July 5. Spaulding did not go. A few days before the regiment started Col. Austen received a letter from President Greatsinger, in which he said:

"Owing to certain changes which have taken place in the force in my private office, where Mr. Spaulding is employed, he has felt it necessary to ask to be excused from camp duty this year. I certainly approve of this action on his part, as his absence from the office at this time, under existing conditions, would cause considerable inconvenience."

And in a last pargraph of his letter, referring to a previous communication from Col. Austen requesting transportation and saying that he (Austen) considered the charge of 5 cents a man sufficient, instead of the charge of $6 for each extra car, Mr. Greatsinger said that he would comply with the request, but said that reduced rates and free cars had been given the regiment before, and he thought the regiment should not be indebted in this fashion.

Col. Austen said of this yesterday:

"When I received that letter I wrote to General Manager Brackenridge, telling him to charge full price, as I did not think the regiment was indebted. Instead, I told him I thought it was the duty of the company to aid the National Guard. As to ever having free cars, we have had two, one for Gen. Brooke and one for the Secretary of War. I never thought they were intended as a favor to the regiment, but as a compliment to the gentlemen.

"I have written Mr. Greatsinger, asking him if the connection of any of his employes with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will interfere with their duties in the militia. I will take no action until I hear from him. Spaulding came to see me, and asked me to explain the matter. I told him that there was no explanation, as I was doing everything for his interests. I do not intend to have him pay delinquent fees to the regiment out of his salary if Mr. Greatsinger has no patriotism, and will not let him attend. I will discharge him. The story that I have told the Adjutant to discharge him is false. I have taken no action, and will not until I hear from Mr. Greatsinger. If he will allow the man to attend to his duty, why I will be glad to have him. If not, I will discharge him."

President Greatsinger when spoken to about the matter said that had Spaulding wanted to go with his regiment to Fisher's Island he would have been permitted to have done so.

"As it was," continued the President, "he felt that he, being the only one familiar with the work and details of the office, should remain at his post, having just at that time been promoted by me from the junior to the senior clerkship in my office, and also to the post of private secretary. Had he gone to camp with the rest of the boys it would have been a great inconvenience. He did not, however, ask my permission to leave, as had he done so I should have let him go."

MORE CARDINALS FOR AMERICA.

The Pope May Elevate Archbishops Corrigan and Ireland.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Daily Express publishes an interview with Cardinal Gibbons, which it prefaces thus:

"At present his is the only red hat in the United States, but in a conversation with a representative of The Daily Express he intimated that the Pope intended making Archbishop Ireland and Archbishop Corrigan Princes of the Church."

Cardinal Gibbons is also represented as saying:

"The Pope is sure that Washington will do justice to the Church in the Philippines. He regards the United States as one of the great strongholds of Catholicism, and it will have greater weight hereafter in Vatican councils.

"The Pope is convinced that the gathering of the population into towns and cities is one of the greatest menaces to religion in the new century, as rural populations are happier and heatlhier in body, mind, and morals."

GEN. URIBE DEPRIVED OF HIS CITIZENSHIP

Colombian Diplomats Disturbed Over Troublous Reports.

No Definite News from Uribe—Conferences at Washington—The Murillo Case.

Gen. Rafael Uribe Uribe, who is again battling in Colombia for liberal supremacy, has been declared an outlaw by the Colombian Government. This action carries with it the confiscation of his property. It is threatened that if he dares to again enter the country, whether in time of peace or war, he will be imprisoned for life.

El Heraldo, the semi-official newspaper, inspired, it is said, by his enemies, also demands the immediate dismissal of Dr. Carlos Martinez Silva from the office of Colombian Minister to this country. It gives as its reason for this demand the conference between Gen. Uribe and Minister Martinez Silva, which the paper claims compromised the Government. The diplomatic representative, it is said, referred to the rebel General as a "brave soldier."

Notwithstanding his official exile from Colombian soil, Gen. Uribe is back in the turbulent republic, with 15,000 men under his command. Some definite information of his whereabouts and the work he has done since returning to the field was expected yesterday by the steamer Hildur, which, however, has been delayed and will probably not arrive until Saturday.

That the departure from here of Gen. Uribe and the stories that arms were being shipped, has caused some uneasiness to Consul General de Brigard and the legation at Washington, is quite certain. Gen. Herbert O. Jeffries, Adjutant General of the Department of Panama, who is in the city, announces that the object of his visit is to purchase a vessel to be used on the coast as a gunboat. The Department of Panama, which acts independently of the Federal Government, has recently shipped several cannon from this port. Gen. Jeffries admits that the rebels are again showing considerable activity. He says that he knew when he came here that Gen. Uribe was preparing to stir up trouble.

Francis A. Gudger, who recently resigned his position as United States Vice Consul General at Panama, Colombia, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Advance from Colon. When told that Gen. Uribe Uribe had sailed for the Isthmus, the ex-Vice Consul General did not seem surprised, although he said he had not heard of it before. "You can't be surprised at anything about that revolution," he remarked.

Mr. Gudger said the Conservatives, or Government supporters, came into power in Colombia in 1884, and they have been there ever since. Theoretically, there are supposed to be periodic elections, but when these take place only members of the ruling party cast votes. The Liberals have never had any real power in the State at all.

In Venezuela, Ecuador, and Nicaragua the Liberals hold to the same principles as do those of Colombia, but in the former three countries they are the ruling powers, having their men in the Presidents' chairs. In Colombia, Mr. Gudger says, church and State are, in theory, not connected. The Liberals, however, call the Conservatives the church party. In the other three Republics the church is entirely separated from the State, for the present at least, both theoretically and practically. The Liberals of all four countries profess to believe in freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and an absolute separateness of ecclesiastical matters from matters political.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Arturo De Brigard is in the city in consultation with the officials of the Colombian Legation. They are considering the seizure of Murrillo, one of the aides of Gen. Uribe, at Cartagena, some time ago. According to officials at the legation the passport with which Murrillo was armed stated specifically the peaceful mission upon which he was journeying. It is claimed that he violated the terms of his passport, and the officials do not believe that his seizure will give rise to diplomatic trouble with Germany.

Officials at the legation scout the idea that Gen. Uribe has invaded Colombia with 15,000 men. They know, however, that he has purchased arms in Belgium and that he went to Curacao and from there to the Venezuelan frontier, whence he was to launch his expedition. According to all the information obtained here, however, and the legation has news from the seat of Government at Bogota up to the 27th, the invasion has not actually taken place, and no battles have been fought.

There is no information at the legation, it is claimed, confirmatory of the report that Masonic bodies have contributed support to Uribe on account of the hostility of the present Colombian Government toward Masonry.

Mr. Herran, the Chargé d'Affaires, explains that the alleged hostility against Mansonry in Colombia is not against that order alone, but against all secret orders. The secret lodges, he says, are made the plotting grounds for intriguers and revolutionists, and the order for their suppression is due to that fact alone.

FIRE NEAR STEAMSHIP PIERS.

The Hoboken police were last night informed of what is suspected to have been an effort to set fire to the new piers of the North German Lloyd Line in Hoboken.

There has been a strike of the dock builders for ten days. Last night Night Watchman Peter Stein discovered a pile of papers burning beside the oil house of the line at Fourth and River Streets. Stein and Night Superintendent Joseph O'Neill put out the fire.

Acting Chief Hayden of the Hoboken police detailed Detectives Fallon and Kevlon to make an investigation. The flames did no damage, as they had no chance to get well started.

Against ex-Capt. Carter's Property.

A lis pendens was filed yesterday against the property 286 Eighth Avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets, as the result of proceedings begun on Tuesday by the Government against Oberlin M. Carter to recover certain properties in this city and in Orange, N. J. These properties, it is alleged, were purchased with the proceeds of Carter's fraudulent operations.

Dr. Billings to See Mr. Carnegie.

Dr. John S. Billings sailed on the White Star liner Teutonic yesterday for Europe. He will go to Skibo Castle to see Andrew Carnegie. He takes with him a letter from the Controller explaining the library situation and also a contract for Mr. Carnegie to sign.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. James G. Harbord, Eleventh Cavalry, will report to the Secretary of War for duty in his office.

Capt. Thomas Q. Donaldson, Jr., Eighth Cavalry, is assigned to Troop A of that regiment, vice Capt. William A. Shunk, Eighth Cavalry, unassigned.

Col. James G. C. Lee, upon his own application, is detailed as professor at the Northwestern Military Academy, Highland Park, Illinois.

Capt. Frederick G. Lawton, Nineteenth Infantry, is assigned to Company M of that regiment, vice Capt. Charles R. Tyler, unassigned.

First Lieut. Percy W. Arnold, Twelfth Cavalry, is transferred to the First Cavalry. He is assigned to Troop E, First Cavalry, at Fort Washakie, Wyoming.

Major Palmer G. Wood, recently transferred from the Twenty-eighth Infantry to the Twelfth Infantry, will join the latter regiment.

Second Lieut. Tallmadge H. Brereton, Sixth Infantry, is transferred to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, and will join that regiment.

Capt. Milton F. Davis, First Cavalry, is assigned to Troop C of that regiment, vice Capt. John J. Pershing, First Cavalry, unassigned.

First Lieut. William T. Merry, First Infantry, is transferred to the Twenty-third Infantry, and will join the latter regiment.

First Lieut. Allie W. Williams, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at the Army Building, New York City, vice Capt. John S. Kulp, Assistant Surgeon, relieved.

Capt. Daniel A. Frederick, Seventh Infantry, will join his regiment.

Navy.

Lieut. C. M. Fahs is detached from the Wabash and ordered to the Boston Navy Yard.

Assistant Surgeon J. W. Backus is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Asiatic station, via transport sailing from San Francisco, Aug. 16.

Assistant Surgeon F. A. Asserson is detached from the New York Naval Hospital and ordered to the Asiatic station, via transport sailing from San Francisco Aug. 16.

Receiving Ship Vermont Condemned.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Vermont, since the war a receiving ship at the New York Navy Yard, has been found to be unsanitary and beyond repair. The triple screw cruiser Columbia will take the place, temporarily, of the Vermont.

BAR HARBOR GAYETIES.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 31.—This has been the liveliest day of the season thus far, beginning in the morning with a musicale at the house of Mrs. Musgrave of New York and ending to-night with the largest dance of the season at the Malvern. The ball at the Malvern was preceded by a large number of dinners at the Inn, or in the cottages.

Those who entertained at the Malvern were Mrs. Clarence S. Wadsworth of New York and Mrs. De Grasse Fox. Other dinners were given by Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Barney and Count and Countess Laugier-Villars. The guests at Mrs. Fox's dinner were Mr. and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright, Miss Conover, Phoenix Ingraham, and Miss Sylvia De Grasse Fox.

The guests at Mr. Barney's dinner were Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. James Ross Todd, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wright, Mrs. Barney, Miss Barney, Miss Draper, Capt. Thomas J. Bush, Mr. J. B. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. William L. Green, and Mrs. Condon.

Count and Countess Laugier-Villars entertained Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Francis MacNutt of Rome, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fry, Mr. and Mrs. C. Morton Smith, Mr. E. T. Curley, and Miss Furniss.

Among the well-known persons at the dance were Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. T. Huger Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Condon, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, Countess Festetics, Miss Mildred Morris, R. Hall McCormick, Major Gen. and Mrs. McCook, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McMillan, Mrs. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard, Miss Edwards, M. Brun, the Danish Minister; Mr. A. Grip, the Swedish Minister, and Mr. D. V. T. de Stale of the Swedish Legation.

Miss Lucy Draper of New York entertained at a large luncheon party to-day, at which the guests were Miss Draper, Miss Alcott, Cary Hutchinson, Miss Kimball, Mrs. Haggin, Mrs. Frederick Joy, Miss Carpenter, Miss Seely, Miss Sharswood, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Brooks Fenno, Miss Patterson, Mrs. Cushman, Mrs. Condon, Mrs. Moore, and Miss Lawrence.

Mrs. Howard Munnikhuysen gave another luncheon, for twenty-four. Mrs. C. B. Wright gave a luncheon for ten. Mrs. Henry Dimock of New York is to arrive to-morrow.

It has been decided to give some private theatricals in aid of the village hospital.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 31.—The afternoon concert at the Casino was the principal event of a rather dull day. The attendance was not as large as last week, owing to threatening weather.

Mrs. Clement C. Moore gave a pretty dinned dance for young people this evening at Berger's in honor of Miss Fish, the daughter of Hamilton Fish, who has just returned from Europe.

Miss Leary will give her first musicale this season at Mill Street cottage to-morrow.

Mrs. Charles H. Berryman has cards out for a luncheon for forty guests Aug. 10.

Mrs. J. J. Wysong will give a musicale Friday at Graystone, at which Miss Booker will sing.

Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson gives a luncheon to-morrow at Berger's.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly have cards out for a large dinner to-morrow. This is the first of a series of dinners.

Mrs. George Crocker's vaudeville dinner will take place to-morrow evening at the Clam Bake Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stevens will give a dinner dance at Berger's Saturday evening.

Among the late arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pendleton and Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Tailer.

Matthew Astor Wilkes is at the Riggs cottage.

Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse will give a garden party Saturday at Eastbourne Lodge.

Clarence Dolan of Philadelphia, has purchased the Chalet, Ocean and Bellevue Avenues, which he has occupied three seasons. The Chalet was built twenty-five years ago by Col. G. T. M. Davis, father of Mrs. George Francis Train, and adjoins the old Train villa.

IN THE SHOPS.

Here is a chance for the golf girl and a regular bargain if she ever saw one in her life. It is in little white turnovers to wear with her stocks, the prettiest of fine white hemstitched turnovers, and in the front corners on either side a pair of golf clubs crossed. These are in a shade or shades of brown silk, and there is a golf ball also on either side in white, and all for 10 cents. This is hand embroidery, and certainly the collars are as attractive as anything that ever was made in this line, and worth three times the money.

⁂

It would be a bargain at any price for the "Pan Am" girl, for there is the dearest little buffalo on the two ends of the Pan-American scarfs. These are in red, blue, black, and in white, the buffalo on the ends of the colored scarfs embroidered in white and those on the white scarfs in brown. The scarfs are in silk, of course, and will tie into something like a short ascot if there ever was such a thing.

⁂

The woman who wears black has to pay 15 cents apiece for her solid black turnover stiff linen collars. There is one thing about these, however, no matter how warm and uncomfortable the woman may be if she can keep the collar from wilting no amount of car dust or street dust will make it look soiled.

⁂

Here is something for the babies: A whole set of tin sand molds, fishes, a dog's head, and any number of little fancy dishes which will make the most delectable sand cakes not to be equaled by a French pastry cook, and all for twenty-five cents.

⁂

Another thing which is a treasure for the baby is a set which will also delight the children of an older growth who make believe play with the younger ones for the sake of drawing around in a basin of water with a little iron rod crabs as natural as life, lobsters, red ones and black ones, a frog as green as grass, a steam launch, a boat with a mother and child in it, and another with what seems to be armament of some kind, to say nothing of ducks and fishes.

⁂

This is for the babies in the house on a rainy day, and it will keep half a dozen of them quiet, for there are about that number of pencils with different colored crayons. The case looks like a row of tiny books made on purpose for the little ones, but it opens in the centre of the binding of the books, and there are these fine long pencils, as good as papa himself might use, a pen, an eraser, and a sponge, and all for 60 cents.

⁂

There are the nicest rubber balls for the children which would do the least damage in the world in the house and not a bit of harm on the piazza, balls which are kitten heads and balls which are queer little human figures looking as if they had been blown up with a soap bubble pipe.

⁂

How is this for a silk bathing suit? The material is black taffeta, and there is a sailor collar of pongee stitched with black and a belt and sash fastened at one side of the same material. The suit is simply made, the bodice like a shirtwaist, plain in the back, and with three clusters of narrow tucks running lengthwise in the front, the collar leaving a little pointed front above it of the black and a little standing collar is of the black also, and tucked. The skirt is perfectly plain, finished with a narrow hem at the lower edge, fitted at the front and sides, and simply gathered in the back.

⁂

Other black taffeta suits made similarly, but without the tucks, have collars of red or pale blue silk trimmed with a narrow braid in black and white. All have high necks, the material inside the broad collar being of the bright silk with the stock. The sleeves of all are made plain and straight, short, and rounding up on the top, slashed up to the arm hole on the shoulder.

⁂

Pretty ties have deep-plaited ends of color, say, pale blue on white. The ties are of good material and well made, and are consequently worth while.

⁂

Attractive white ties are finished on the ends with sprigs of embroidery of single flowers, daisies, or forget-me-nots, or roses. The ties are of fine lawn.

COLOMBIAN INVASION OR "VENEZUELAN REVOLT"?

Reported Gathering of Insurgents Under Gen. Calviras.

COMPLICATIONS ARE FEARED

No American Warship in South American Waters—President Castro Says Calviras Has Been Repelled.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, D. W. I., July 31.—Gen. Rangel Calviras, at the head of 5,000 men, has "revolted" against President Castro of Venezuela. The insurgents are near San Antonio de Tachira, on the Colombian frontier. The Venezuelan Government has sent 10,000 soldiers to the scene of the uprising.

The situation is grave. Other outbreaks are expected. The whole country is ready to rise against the arbitrary methods of President Castro. Constitutional guarantees have been suspended and complications with Colombia are feared.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The State Department to-day received the following telegram from the American Legation at Caracas, Venezuela:

> Martial law has been declared in Venezuela by the President of the country in consequence of the invasion by a revolutionary force from Colombia. It is reported that an army of 10,000 men will meet the invaders.

Up to the hour when the departments closed to-day the State Department had not called on the Navy Department for a ship to go into Venezuelan waters. In view of the serious condition of affairs there and the unsettled condition in the neighboring republic of Colombia, it is not improbable that an American warship will be sent to the scene of trouble for the protection of American interests.

About the only ship available is the small gunboat Machias, fitting at the Boston Navy Yard. She will not be ready to sail for about two weeks. There is not an American warship in Southern waters. In case of extreme urgency one of the battleships now in commission could be sent.

E. Gonzalez Esteres, Consul General of Venezuela, when he saw the foregoing dispatch from Willemstad, said there was no truth in the report of a revolution in Venezuela. Late yesterday afternoon he received the following messages from President Castro:

> Colombian invasion of Gen. Rangel Calviras has been successfully repelled.

Calviras is little known, and it is suggested that the real leader is not yet known. The name of Gen. Ignacio Andrade, who came to this country incognito several weeks ago, has been mentioned. At the time he came here Angel Fernandez also arrived with $20,000 to buy arms and ammunition. Later he sailed for Curacao, and it is not known whether he took the money with him or not.

President Castro has an army of 30,000 men, well equipped. During the Colombian revolution last year it was charged that Castro was helping the revolutionists. War between the two countries was threatened, but a truce was patched up.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Despite the heat, the town seemed gay yesterday, as so many people came in from the seaside resorts and the nearer suburbs to shop and lunch. Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt, Mrs. Frederic B. Esler, Mrs. B. Chauncey Anderson, Mrs. Lehr, and Mrs. Robert R. Crosby were lunching at the Waldorf. To-day a number of prominent people will sail on the Fuerst Bismarck, and the relatives and friends of many of them are in town to bid them bon voyage.

⁂

The beautiful camp in the Adirondacks of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hoe, which recently suffered from fire, is to be rebuilt and put in shape at once. The Hoes always entertain a number of parties there during the season.

⁂

Among those booked to sail to-day on the Fuerst Bismarck are the Comte d'Arschot, Mrs. William Earl Dodge, Mrs. Caroline H. Washburn of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord of Tuxedo, Mr. and Mrs. John E. C. Kohlsaat and children, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Lockwood, Joseph Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Moorhead, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. McCormick, Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, Fowler McCormick, and Mr. and Mrs. M. De Young of San Francisco. Mrs. Washburn will go direct to Paris, and, with Miss Alice Ward, will spend several weeks at Aix les Bains. She will sail for New York on Sept. 20.

⁂

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock and her son, Center Hitchcock, who recently returned from abroad, have arrived at Newport for the season, and are occupying the Winthrop Chanler cottage. Mr. and Mrs. A. Livingston Mason and the Misses Mason have arrived from Greenwich, Conn., at Halldon Hall, Newport.

⁂

Among those who sailed yesterday on the Teutonic for Liverpool were J. L. Cadwalader, James C. Carter, Bourke Cockran, Charles Du Pont Coudert, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Cramp, Mr. and Mrs. William Disston and Miss Pauline Disston, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Duval and Miss Nannie Gordon Duval, Robert I. Gammell, Dr. Francis P. Kinnicutt and Mrs. Kinnicutt, and Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schuyler. T. Suffern Tailer has also gone abroad.

⁂

The annual meeting of the Southampton Club will be held Saturday. Among those at Southampton who have recently been entertaining are Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Mrs. George C. Clark, William Manice, and Edmund A. Coffin. Mrs. Edward Van Ingen gave a luncheon of thirty covers at the Meadow Club. Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay and Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese have also given large dinners, and Mrs. Henry Beadleston and Mrs. Charles S. Francklyn have given bridge whist parties. Mr. and Mrs. Beadleston are to give a dinner at the Meadow Club on Friday evening.

⁂

The wedding of Benjamin Fincke and Miss Julia P. Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Waldron P. Brown, (Miss Isabella M. Wright,) of 32 East Thirty-fifth Street, is to be celebrated about Nov. 15 in the Church of the Incarnation.

⁂

Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards and Miss Edwards gave yesterday at their Bar Harbor cottage, Eastcote, a luncheon in honor of Mrs. James Watson Gerard, Jr., who has recently arrived at the Maine resort. Last week Mrs. Charles Whelen of Philadelphia entertained a number of people at supper at the Ovens. The supper followed a buckboard party.

⁂

Mrs. Clement C. Moore gave a dinner dance last evening at her Newport villa for Miss Janet Fish, daughter of Hamilton Fish. Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer have sent out cards for a number of dinners, and to-night Mrs. H. McK. Twombly will give a dinner at Vinelands.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Chapman H. Hyams, Miss Celeste Brittin, Mrs. Watson Benthuysen, and Miss May Benthuysen, all of New Orleans, are at New London.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Simons of Charleston, who are well known here, are summering at the White Sulphur Springs, Va. Mrs. John Simons is in Canada.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Pelton have gone to Buffalo. Charles N. Harris and his family have also gone to the Pan-American Exposition.

⁂

To-day will see the commencement of the annual open tournament at the Shinnecock Golf Club, at Southampton, which will last for three days. On Saturday there will be a golf ball tournament at the Rockaway Hunt Club.

⁂

The marriage of Miss Emilie Vallete Clarkson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Streatfield Clarkson (nee Miss Whitemarsh,) and William A. Moore of Potsdam, N. Y., was celebrated quietly yesterday at Holcroft, the Clarkson place at Potsdam, N. Y., by the Rev. A. Vallete Clarkson of this city, uncle of the bride. Mrs. Moore is a member of the old Clarkson family of New York, and is connected with the Jays, Pierreponts, and other old families. The Clarkson place at Potsdam derives its name from the maiden name of the bride of the founder of the family in America. Matthew Clarkson, in 1688, was, and for thirteen years thereafter, held the office, Secretary of the Province of New York. His bride was a daughter of Sir Henry Holcroft of England.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee and family will be absent from their country place, Waytes Court, Mamaroneck, during August and early September, visiting the Pan-American Exposition, Thousand Islands, Saratoga, and Newport.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Joseph S. Bosworth.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., July 31.—Joseph S. Bosworth of 14 West Fifty-third Street, New York City, died at his Summer home, Tarry-awhile, here this morning. Mr. Bosworth, who was ill, came here in June, with Mrs. Bosworth and his sister, Mrs. Charles Yates. Mr. Bosworth was a son of the late Judge Joseph S. Bosworth of the New York Supreme Court, and was graduated from the College of the City of New York in the early fifties. In 1897 Mr. Bosworth gave up his practice owing to declining health. The body will be taken to New York Thursday morning. The Bosworth family were members of the congregation of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

John Murphy.

John Murphy, who was for many years prominent in this city as the senior member of the firm of Nesbit & Murphy, dealers in building materials, died at the Park Avenue Hotel after a lingering illness early Tuesday morning. Mr. Murphy was in his eighty-first year. He was prominent as a politician for many years as a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee when it consisted of three delegates from each ward. His colleagues on the Eighteenth Ward delegation were Lorenzo B. Shephard and Robert E. Kelly. The only public office which Mr. Murphy held was Receiver of Taxes. He leaves a wife, one son and a daughter.

James Dobbin.

James Dobbin, a real estate broker and manufacturer of horseshoe nails, died at his home, 233 East Forty-fifth Street, yesterday. He was sixty-three years old. Mr. Dobbin came to this country from Ireland when he was sixteen years of age, and made his home in this city. His widow and six children, three sons and three daughters, survive him. The funeral of Mr. Dobbin will be from St. Bartholomew's Chapel, at 209 East Forty-second Street, Saturday, at 10 A. M., the interment following in Greenwood.

Obituary Notes.

EDGAR SNYDER, seventy years old, a merchant and contractor of Woodstock, N. Y., died yesterday.

MATTHIAS C. ARNOT, thirty-two years old, First Vice President of the Chemung Canal Bank, died at Elmira, N. Y., yesterday, of appendicitis.

Miss CORNELIA DE PEYSTER of New York, daughter of William Axtell de Peyster, died yesterday at a hotel at Narragansett Pier, where she was the guest of her sister. Heart disease, with which she had been afflicted for several years, is given as the cause of death.

JAMES E. FULLER, head of the firm of Fuller & Delano, architects, of Worcester, Mass., died yesterday. He was sixty-six years old. He had been for several years Supervisor for the Government in the erection of Post Office buildings.

MR. SCANNELL'S TRIAL SOON.

The District Attorney Wishes to Have the Case Heard This Month.

District Attorney Philbin announced yesterday that the removal of the actions for conspiracy and neglect of duty against Fire Commissioner Scannell and "Agent" Marks from General Sessions to the Supreme Court would not interfere with the District Attorney's plans as to its disposition.

Realizing the possibility of the granting of the application, the District Attorney had applied to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to direct that some Supreme Court Justice hold an extraordinary term of the Criminal Branch during August. If this motion is granted, Scannell will be placed on trial on Aug. 12. An extraordinary term of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court has already been ordered for September, and Justice Fursman assigned to preside.

A NEW CENTRAL TRAFFIC PLAN.

Separation of the Through and Suburban Service Under Consideration.

It was learned yesterday that of the plans for tunnel improvement which President Newman of the New York Central has under consideration the one which is most favorably considered provides for the separation of suburban and through traffic. Suburban passengers are to be landed at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, and for this purpose the Mott Haven Station is to be enlarged. The through trains are to continue to use the Grand Central Station.

The plan is not exactly a new one, as such a separation has been proposed before, but the difficulties which have been in the way of the adoption of this scheme have been, it is understood, successfully solved by the proposed new arrangement. None of the officials would talk about this plan yesterday.

Business Notices.

E. & W. — Tiona. E. & W.
A New Collar.

MARRIED.

GOODRICH—RICE.—In Christ Church, Cambridge, Mass., July 30, by the Rev. W. B. King, the Rev. James B. Goodrich of Littleton, N. H., and Caroline T. W. Rice of Ponkapog, Mass.

MOORE—CLARKSON.—On Wednesday, July 31, at "Holcroft," Potsdam, N. Y., by the Rev. A. Vallete Clarkson of New York, uncle of the bride, William A. Moore to Emilie Vallete Clarkson, daughter of T. Streatfield Clarkson.

DIED.

BOYD.—On Tuesday, July 30, Arabella, beloved wife of James Boyd.
Funeral services will be held at Calvary Church, corner 21st St. and 4th Av., at 2 P. M., Aug. 1.

COULTER.—Entered into rest on Tuesday, July 30, Matilda H. Coulter, widow of William Coulter, in her 81st year.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Alexander Bennell, on Friday, 10:30 A. M.

DE BOST.—On July 30th, 1901, Anita L., only daughter of Louise L. and the late Leon D. De Bost, and granddaughter of the late Silas Ludlam.
Funeral on Friday, Aug. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, at the residence of her brother, W. L. De Bost, No. 14 Lafayette Av., New Brighton, Staten Island.

DOBBIN.—On Wednesday, July 31, 1901, at his late residence, 233 East 45th St., James Dobbin, beloved husband of Mary A. Dobbin, in his 63d year.
Funeral service at St. Bartholomew's Chapel, 209 East 42d St., on Saturday, Aug. 3d, at 10 A. M. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

FALCONER.—Suddenly, on July 31, Jeannie, daughter of the late William Falconer.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOLT.—At his country home, Edgewater, Great Neck, L. I., on Wednesday, July 31, Geo. H. Holt, in his 59th year.
Funeral services at All Saints' Church, Great Neck, on Friday, Aug. 2d, at 5:15 P. M. Special car leaves L. I. City at 4:30.

JONES.—At Buffalo, N. Y., July 30, William Jones of Undercliff Av., near 177th St.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MURPHY.—At the Park Avenue Hotel, on Tuesday, July 30, 1901, John Murphy, aged 80 years.
Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, East 28th St., on Thursday, Aug. 1, 1901, at 10 A. M.

SLOTE.—Suddenly, at the Sagamore, Lake George, July 29th, Alonzo Slote.
Funeral services at his late residence, 219 Clermont Av., Brooklyn, Thursday evening, Aug. 1st, at 8 P. M.

THORNDIKE.—At her residence, 37 West 17th St., on Tuesday, July 30th, Henrietta D. Thorndike, daughter of the late John C. Delprat.
Funeral at convenience of the family.

GRAFF-NEVINS SCHEDULES.

Large Sums Owing to the Bankrupt Firm by James Shevlin and ex-Senator McCarty.

Schedules of the assets and liabilities of the firm of Graff, Nevins & Co., stock brokers, who failed a short time ago, show that James Shevlin, the lieutenant of Hugh McLaughlin, and ex-State Senator John McCarty, together with Thomas F. Nevins, owe the bankrupt firm the sum of $227,052.56. The individual amounts are not given, the list simply showing the total sums due.

This fact, together with the statement that Mr. Shevlin has loaned the firm $61,100 and Mr. McCarty $30,800, may, it is said, cause them to be eventually declared to be members of the firm. The matter will come before Judge Thomas in the United States District Court in Brooklyn to-day, when the schedules of the assets and liabilities will be presented to him by John G. Bouvier, counsel for Edward Graff personally and for the firm of Graff & Nevins.

The assets of the firm exceed the liabilities by $34,849.94, if the schedules are correct. This list puts the assets at $315,397.11, and the indebtedness at $280,547.17. Most of the creditors of the firm are Brooklyn men.

The schedules do not show whether or not the money loaned by Messrs. Shevlin and McCarty has been subtracted from the amount alleged to be due from them.

Funeral of David Ledwith.

The late David Ledwith, Controller of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank of this city, was buried from St. John's Roman Catholic Church at Orange, N. J., yesterday. Among those present at the church were Richard O'Gorman, Counsellor A. W. Moynihan, Herman Ridder, Deputy Surrogate McLaughlin, Deputy Tax Commissioner McEnroe, James Madigan, Controller McLaughlin of the bank, Edward F. Moynihan, and Judge Ledwith of Newark. The pallbearers were all attaches of the bank. The interment was in the cemetery opposite St. John's Church.

DEATHS REPORTED JULY 31.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th July
ANDERSON, Robert, 2,2[illegible] 2d Av.	1	29
ARTHUR, Bernard, 339 E. 11th St.	56	24
ASHLOF, George, 440 E. 58th St.	1	29
ABHAU, Sophie, 430 E. 8[illegible]th St.	65	30
APTAKEMAN, Louie, 118 Lewis St.	43	31
BERRY, Francis, 2,430 1st Av.	1	30
BOYD, Arabella, 274 4th Av.	50	30
BAER, August, 102 E. 9[illegible]th St.	55	29
BECKER, Fred. W., 253 W. 13th St.	25	30
BURKETT, Hazel F., 226 W. 16th St.	1	30
BYLOCK, Jacob, 67 Forsyth St.	1	30
BOYD, William, 416 W. 40th St.	7	31
BRAUER, Rody F., 154 E. 112th St.	45	28
BRICKNER, Mary E., 1[illegible] Sullivan	1	30
BROPHY, Thomas, 22 Morton St.	1	30
BROOK, Hyman, 25 Monroe St.	1	30
BJORKLUND, Josephine, [illegible]34 E. 14th.	1	30
BERGEN, Catherine, 41 Rutgers St.	57	30
CAHILL, Annie, 416 W. [illegible]7th St.	31	29
CHONG, On, 10 Pell St.	27	29
COHN, Bertha, 164 E. 6[illegible]d St.	30	30
COMAGNEO, Kate, 425 [illegible] Av.	45	27
CHAMONVITZ, Lizzie, 1[illegible] Spring St.	38	30
CORDES, J., 53 Manhattan St.	1	31
COLLINS, C., 844 Columbus Av.	1	30
CRAWFORD, Jennie, 4 W. 135th St.	2	[illegible]
CLARKE, Myrtle M., 422 W. 48th St.	1	30
CASGROVE, Agnes, 178 Avenue C	1	30
CAMPBELL, M., 327 E. [illegible]4th St.	70	30
CARTER, Emma, 249 W. [illegible]0th St.	25	28
DORAN, Thomas, 548 W. 45th St.	1	29
DELBERGER, Mary, 501 E. 86th St.	68	30
DAVITO, Luigi, 18 Cornelia St.	1	30
DILLETTE, Helen L., 38 W. 67th St.	1	30
DE BORT, A. L., Staten Island	23	30
DIANDOLFO, V., 19 Monroe St.	18	30
ELLISSON, N., 1,746 Webster Av.	3	30
EDLI, Louis, 233 3d St.	1	31
EVANS, Miner, 134 Cherry St.	58	29
FISHER, Bertha, 242 E. [illegible]9th St.	72	30
FREEMAN, John, 444 W. 31st St.	29	28
FISHER, Anastatia, 8 Madison St.	42	31
FLOOD, John, 583 10th Av.	72	28
FERRACCO, D. E., 165 W. 99th St.	1	30
GILCHRIST, Catherine, [illegible]79 Madison Av.	35	29
GLASER, Wolf, 72 Orchard St.	22	29
GIRARDO, F., 73 Mott St.	1	30
GRANABELLI, Michele, [illegible]19 E. 18th.	1	31
GOTTFRIED, Beckie, 242 Broome St.	3	30
GERAT, Mathias, 161 E. [illegible]9th St.	57	29
GREENBERG, S., 67 Jackson St.	1	29
GROGAN, John H., 753 [illegible]th Av.	36	30
GREENE, Mary K., 835 [illegible] Av.	1	31
HEILBRUNN, L., 119 W. 90th St.	6	31
HONOHAN, Walter, 2,21[illegible] 5th Av.	1	31
HOLLEY, Helen, 423 W. [illegible]1st St.	1	30
HIGGINS, Bridget, 196 [illegible] Av.	33	30
HARRIS, Louis, 228 Division St.	1	30
HERMOVITZ, Joseph, 79 2d Av.	27	30
HIRT, Mary, 610 E. 12th St.	1	30
HANLEY, Edward, 245 E. 30th St.	1	31
HORNSTEIN, Louis, 130 Avenue D	1	30
HAM, Jessie A., 97 9th Av.	1	29
HARDING, H. A., 13 Greenwich Av.	1	29
JACKSON, Annie, 552½ W. 52d St.	1	29
KING, Peter, 256 E. 125th St.	63	30
KEANE, John, 180 E. 11[illegible]th St.	25	30
KILLEEN, Mary F., 332 E. 53d St.	37	30
LILIENTHAL, Erik W., [illegible]15 E. 96th.	1	30
LITCHEN, Mary, Cooper & Hawthorne	72	28
LEWIS, Netti, 226 W. 62[illegible] St.	1	28
MANDEFIELD, Chas., 10[illegible] Wash'n St.	30	29
MILLER, Milford, 338 E. [illegible]9th St.	22	31
McDERMOTT, James, 7 Hancock St.	25	29
MITTNACHT, Wm., 210 [illegible] 44th St.	5	29
MILLER, Henrietta, 128 [illegible]th St.	62	30
MAHONEY, Adie, 253 E. [illegible]th St.	1	29
MURPHY, John, Park Av. Hotel	80	30
MULLEGAN, M., 407 E. [illegible]4th St.	1	31
MORRIS, F. X., 322 E. [illegible]th St.	22	30
McGEER, Charles, 1,323 Avenue A	1	30
MILLER, Henry, 5 Morton St.	1	29
McCOY, John, 670 3d Av.	34	29
MIXAN, Rosana, 422 E. 75th St.	1	29
MIXAN, Rose, 422 E. 75th St.	1	30
MENNELLA, Annie, 64 Amst'dam Av.	2	29
MACY, Sarah S., 48 Charles St.	63	29
McGUIRE, Emily, 1,806 Amst'm Av.	1	30
MATHEWS, John, 1,980 Park Av.	1	30
McCANN, Thomas, 543 W. 57th St.	70	29
McALARNEY, Philip, 415 W. 24th St.	28	31
MELEIHOF, Walter, 466 W. 26th St.	1	31
NICHOLS, Margaret, 97 Division St.	76	29
NOLAN, Daniel, 203 E. [illegible]7th St.	1	30
NORFLEET, —, Sloane Mat. Hosp.	1	30
O'LEARY, Mary, Foundling Hosp.	1	29
PEISER, Julius, 338 E. [illegible]th St.	89	30
ROTH, Lena, 20 Worth St.	75	27
RILEY, Hugh, 242 W. 6[illegible]th St.	56	30
RAYNOR, Charles, 647 [illegible]d Av.	49	30
REILLY, Mary, 837 10th Av.	30	30
ROSS, G., Manhattan State Hosp.	44	30
SUNDERMANN, Sophia, [illegible]27 E. 103d.	64	29
SCHOONMAKER, E. R., [illegible]75 E. 119th	1	29
SINGLETON, Vivian, 226 W. 61st St.	1	28
SPEER, Elias B., 2,202 [illegible]h Av.	83	28
SILBERSTEIN, Elijah, [illegible] Henry	1	30
SHERRIDAN, James, 57[illegible] 2d Av.	38	30
STEPTOE, —, Sloane Maternity Hos.	1	29
STEIN, Fred H., 157 W. [illegible]8th St.	32	30
SCHILDKROT, Pauline, [illegible]66 Attorney	2	31
SULLIVAN, Robert, 952 [illegible]st Av.	1	30
SULLIVAN, Edw., 435 W. 50th St.	38	29
SCHAFER, Fabian, 760 1[illegible]th Av.	63	29
SCHOENMEHL, Wm., 17[illegible] Avenue A.	1	29
SIMMONDS, Flora, 162 E. 84th St.	4	29
SEBERT, Charles, 5 Thompson St.	40	29
SABATELLI, Michele, 87 Sullivan St.	29	30
SCHATZ, Philip, 2,497 2[illegible] Av.	1	30
THORNDIKE, H. D., 37 W. 17th St.	75	30
TEIZO, Rosaria, 635 Morris Av.	1	30
TUCCI, Ida, 214 Grand St.	1	30
TAYLOR, —, Sloane Maternity Hos.	1	29
VANDERBURGH, Sarah M., 894 8th Av.	84	29
WAGNER, Matthew, 118 Allen St.	37	28
WOOD, Annie, 552 Broome St.	29	29
WILLIAMS, Albina, 222 E. 127th St.	1	29
WALSH, Ellen, 71 Bond St.	65	30
WATSON, Robert, 323 E. 117th St.	1	31
WEISSBERGER, Rachel, 254 Rivington St.	1	31
WIRSING, Albert, 202 E. 76th St.	1	29
WALLACE, —, Sloane Maternity Hos	1	29
YOUNG, James, 89 New Chambers St.	39	28
ZURLINDER, R., 780 2d Av.	1	30
FEHNER, Helen, 95 Charles St.	2	30

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th July
AUFFOLD, Clara I., 102 8th St.	44	29
BEE, Mary A., 104 12th St.	1	30
BEHRENS, Margaret, 83 Marion St.	1	30
BOOS, Frederick, 173 Ten Eyck St.	1	30
BROCHI, Paul, Belmont and Watkins Avs.	24	28
CONNERLY, Kate, 723 St. John't Pl.	1	30
CONKLIN, Julia M., 345 Jamaica Av.	1	30
DUDLEY, Sarah J., 14 Prescott Place.	41	28
DAVIS, Dorothea E., 330 16th St.	7	29
DE LEE, Pin, Kings Co. Hospital	42	30
DONOHUE, Agnes, 603 Herkimer St.	1	31
FIOTO, Salvator, 76 President St.	45	30
FAWCETT, G. H., Jr., 1,714 Fulton.	22	30
FROST, Leo, 33 Greenpoint Av.	1	31
GIBBONS, James, 227 Union St.	1	31
GABRIEL, Isabella, 130 1st Place.	1	31
HALEY, Daniel, 129 10th St.	1	30
JOHNSON, Lillie, 464 Baltic St.	1	28
KEYES, J. S., St. Peter's Hospital.	41	31
KOMITSCH, John, foot Norman Av.	19	30
LYONS, Margaret, 174 Court St.	65	28
LEWIS, Mary, W. 23d St., Sheepshead Bay	1	30
LUX, Richard E., 247 New Jersey Av.	1	30
MILLER, William, 110 Norman Av.	67	28
MARBE, Ricke, 335 Court St.	56	29
MAPES, Walter D., M. E. Hospital.	37	30
MULLER, Otto, 242 Jefferson Av.	2	30
MAHER, Kate, 98 Tallman St.	19	31
MARK, Samuel, 639 Hart St.	33	30
MANNING, Mary E., 22[illegible] Nassau St.	1	30
MORGAN, Clarence, 461 De Kalb Av.	1	30
MILLAR, Haze H., 206 Jay St.	1	30
MacALLISTER, Exzella C., 181 S. 4th.	28	29
McKEON, Irene, 854 Madison St.	1	30
McCORMICK, Josephine, Kingston Av. Hospital	1	30
McTEAGUE, James, 27 Fillmore St.	61	29
NALLY, Thomas, 196 Grove St.	1	29
ROGERS, C. H., 647 Smith St.	1	29
RAYTON, H. P., 892 Bedford Av.	93	30
RAHE, Bernhard, 115 S. 9th St.	1	30
ROSSI, Rose, 143 Union St.	15	30
STURMS, William, 233 Suydam St.	55	30
SESSLER, Benjamin, 42[illegible] 11th St.	7	30
SCHAF, Allie, 129 Palmetto St.	1	29
SCHMITT, Maria, 819 Melrose St.	1	29
SMITH, F. J., W. 15th St., C. I.	1	30
STARKE, Helen M., 97[illegible] Willoughby Av.	1	30
SARGOWSKI, Annie, 64 N. 7th St.	2	30
WILLIAMS, Henry, 1 Concord Place.	27	30
WALLACE, Julia, Brooklyn Hospital.	8	30
WENZEL, Lambert, E. D. Hospital.	1	30
WRIGHT H. P., 99 Steuben St.	1	29
WILSON, Charles, 277 Nassau Av.	1	29
WEILLER, Philipine, 88 Eagle St.	29	28
WILLIAMS, Ella, 315 Bedford Av.	1	28
WEICHELT, C., 225 Palmetto St.	62	29
WOLF, Rose, 408 Douglass St.	6	30
WIELICH, Frank, 191 [illegible]1st St.	1	31

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building. 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. op. Waldorf | 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. | 56 Worth & 39 Thomas St.
87 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. | 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
Guaranteed Stocks.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
WANTED
FRANKLIN TRUST CO. STOCK OF BROOKLYN.
18 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

JACOB BERRY & CO.,
Established 1865.
MEMBERS OF THE CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
44 and 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Marginal and investment orders in all quantities. Information on financial matters gladly furnished. Issue upon request, A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS. Monthly Fluctuation Sheets. Daily and Weekly Reports. Commission 1-16. Moderate Margins.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Telephone, 3078 Cortlandt.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

FINANCIAL.

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY

Notice is hereby given to holders of the preferred stock of The Rio Grande Western Railway Company that on and after July 17, and until October 1, 1901, this Company will receive their preferred stock at its office, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, and issue in exchange therefor preferred shares of this company as promptly as is practicable on the basis of eleven (11) shares of the preferred stock of this Company for ten (10) shares of the preferred stock of The Rio Grande Western Railway Company.

All stock certificates presented for exchange must be properly indorsed and have the necessary revenue stamps affixed.

No fractional shares will be issued, but provision will be made for the assignment of rights attaching to fractional holdings.

EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co.
195 Broadway, N. Y.

This company is now prepared to issue, and will as promptly as is practicable, its preferred stock in exchange for its Interim Certificates heretofore issued, and will pay interest at the rate of 5% per annum on the said certificates from May 20th to June 30th, 1901, inclusive.

EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

Sinking Fund Notice.
ROANE IRON COMPANY.
Six per cent. Gold Bonds, Secured by Mortgage Dated January 20, 1893.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that, in accordance with article third of the above referred to mortgage, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and six (106) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Thirty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine 91-100 dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 12th day of August, 1901.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

Mississippi River Bridge Company

Owners of bonds of the above company are hereby notified that The United States Trust Company of New York, Trustee, has designated by lot bonds numbered 109, 113, 125, 219, 262, 327, 454, 468, 532, 547, 583, and 653, to be redeemed as required by the mortgage on account of Sinking Fund payment due October 1, 1901, said bonds to be redeemed on that date at the office of the Chicago & Alton Railway Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Interest on the bonds designated above will cease October 1, 1901.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

First National Bank STOCK.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 3402—JOHN.

Railway Automatic Sales Co.
American Chicle Co.
STOCKS DEALT IN.
EDWIN W. IVINS,
45 BROADWAY.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.35.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.........President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000 SURPLUS $2,500,000

Interest on Accounts Subject to Check. Letters of Credit for Foreign Travel. Transacts a General Trust Business.

OFFICERS:
GEORGE W. YOUNG.................President
LUTHER KOUNTZE..............Vice-President
JAMES TIMPSON..............2d Vice-President
ARTHUR TURNBULL..........3d Vice-President
CLARK WILLIAMS....................Treasurer
WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT..................Secretary
RICHARD M. HURD...............Asst. Secretary
CALVERT BREWER...............Asst. Treasurer
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS, Manager Foreign Department.

DIRECTORS:
Samuel D. Babcock,
Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr.,
Frederick O. Barton,
C. Ledyard Blair,
Dumont Clarke,
C. C. Cuyler,
Charles D. Dickey,
William P. Dixon,
Robert A. Grannis,
G. G. Haven, Jr.,
Charles R. Henderson,
Gustav E. Kissel,
Luther Kountze,
Charlton T. Lewis,
Richard A. McCurdy,
Robert Olyphant,
Charles M. Pratt,
Mortimer L. Schiff,
James Timpson,
Eben B. Thomas,
George W. Young.

To Holders of Metropolitan Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit for

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company's Stock:

On and after **AUGUST 1, 1901,** holders of Certificates of Deposit for Capital Stock of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, deposited under the circular of April 29, 1901, signed by Francis W. Hunnewell, Chairman, may receive the new bonds or the cash, to which they may be entitled thereunder, upon presentation and surrender of their Certificates of Deposit, properly endorsed, to the Depositary issuing the same.

The **NEW BONDS** will be issued either in the form of coupon bonds of the denomination of $1,000 each, or of registered bonds of the denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $20,000, or $50,000, at the option of the holders of Certificates of Deposit. Such holders **DESIRING TO RECEIVE REGISTERED BONDS** are requested at once to **NOTIFY THE DEPOSITARY** as to the denominations desired, and the name in which the registered bonds are to be issued, so that such bonds may be promptly prepared for delivery.

As no bonds are to be issued of a denomination smaller than $1,000, **SCRIP** for fractional amounts will be issued, exchangeable for bonds when presented in amounts of $1,000, or some multiple thereof.

The amount of cash provided, as stated in the said circular, is sufficient to pay in full the Certificates of Deposit calling for **"ALL CASH,"** as well as the sum of $40 per share on Certificates calling for **"BONDS AND CASH,"** and in accordance with said circular, the **DEPOSITARIES HAVE DESIGNATED AUGUST 1, 1901, AS THE DAY FOR PAYMENT** of such cash to the holders of such Certificates. Public notice is hereby given that interest upon such cash payments will cease to accrue on and after **AUGUST 1, 1901,** the date so designated.

Certificates of Deposit must be **ENDORSED IN BLANK,** and if registered bonds are desired in a different name from that appearing on the face of the Certificate of Deposit, its assignment must be acknowledged before a notary public, or attested by some person satisfactory to the Depositary.

The Depositaries will accept, on each day, Certificates of Deposit for only such number of shares as it shall be found practicable to exchange.

Holders transmitting Certificates of Deposit by mail should also indicate whether they desire the new securities to be sent by mail or express, at their expense, and in what amount, if any, they desire the same to be insured.

Dated July 24, 1901.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 WALL STREET, N. Y.
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY,
BOSTON, MASS.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR 5-INCH STEEL GUN FORGINGS.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, July 29, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 P. M. AUGUST 12, 1901, and then publicly opened, for supplying 10 sets steel forgings, more or less, for 5-inch siege guns. Information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. A. R. BUFFINGTON, Chief of Ord.

Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., July 31, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 10 A. M. Tuesday, August 27, 1901, for supplying certain hydraulic machinery; also annealing furnaces and accessories for large-caliber cartridge shops to be erected here. Information upon application. FRANK HEATH, Major, Comdg.

Meetings and Elections.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co. will be held at the company's building, 19th St. and 8th Av., New York City, Monday, August 5th, 1901, 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and other matters.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Thursday, Aug. 1, 1901, at 19 West 44th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

Dividends.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, July 10, 1901.

The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of one per cent. on its PREFERRED STOCK for the quarter ending September 1, 1901, payable September 5, 1901, at the office of MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in New York, and at the DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in Berlin at the closing of the transfer books on August 9, 1901.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on August 9, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1901.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

190th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, July 29, 1901.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, August 10, 1901, to Stockholders of record on August 1, 1901.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10th.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Denver & Southwestern Railway Company,
New York, July 25th, 1901.

The Executive Committee of this Company has this day declared quarterly dividends covering three months to May 31st, 1901, of 1¼% on the preferred shares and 1½% on the common shares, payable to stockholders of record at close of books August 1st, 1901. The stock books will be closed at 3 P. M. August 1st, and reopened 10 A. M. August 10th, 1901; checks will be mailed on August 10th, 1901.

J. P. COBB, Treasurer.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company,
Treasurer's office, Chicago, July 30th, 1901.

The coupons for interest due August 1st, 1901, on the First Mortgage Four per cent. 40-Year Gold Bonds of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company will be paid in Chicago at the office of the Company, 1,001 Royal Insurance Building, and in New York at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., on and after that date.

GEORGE HIGGINSON, Jr., Secretary.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, July 27th, 1901.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Tuesday, August 20th, 1901. Transfer books of the Preferred and Common stocks will close on Monday, August 5th, and reopen on Monday, August 12th, 1901.

S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Co.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 27th, 1901.

Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the C. & I. Div. of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Ry. Co., due August 1st, 1901, will be paid at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., N. Y. J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
49 Wall Street, New York.

Coupons due August 1st, 1901, of the KANSAS CITY & PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.

C. G. HEDGE, Vice Pres. & Treas.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
49 Wall Street, New York.

Coupons due August 1st, 1901, of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.

C. G. HEDGE, Vice Pres. and Treas.

United States Steel Corporation.

The interest due August 1st, 1901, on the Series B Bonds of the United States Steel Corporation will be payable on that date at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Company, New York City.

A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.
New York, July 29th, 1901.

Dividends.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
New York.

COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN AUGUST ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1, 1901, AS FOLLOWS:
Alliance Water Works Company.
Arkansaw Water Company.
Beloit Water Works Company.
Birmingham Water Works Company.
Clinton Water Works Company.
Cornell Steamboat Company.
El Reno Water Company.
Elgin City Railway Company.
Essex Union Water & Light Company.
Fort Smith, Ark., Water Company.
Freeport Water Company.
Galena Water Company, Kansas.
Gloversville & Broadalbin Railroad Company.
Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad Company.
Kalispell Water & Electric Company.
Larchmont Yacht Club.
Manitowoc Water Works Company.
People's Street Ry. Co., Luzerne Co., Scranton, Pa.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co., Series E.
St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Company.
Seymour Water Company.
Sheboygan City Water Company.
Stevens Point Water Company.
Waterford Water Works Company.
AUGUST 1, 1901.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company. Dividend.
The American Tobacco Company. Dividend.
AUGUST 10, 1901.
Omaha Water Company. Interest on Participation Certificates.
AUGUST 15, 1901.
Chattanooga City Water Company.
The Pullman Company, Dividend.
AUGUST 27, 1901.
Mutual Real Estate Company.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF
N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY:
AUGUST 1ST, 1901.
Aberdeen, So. Dk., Refunding.
Albany Co., Wyo., School District No. 1, Refunding.
Aurora, Ills., Refunding.
Cass Co., Ia., Refunding.
East Grand Forks, Minn., School District No. 3, School Building.
Grant Co., Minn., Independent School District No. 3, (Herman Refunding.)
Hawarden, Ia., Refunding.
Keithsburg, Ills., Water Works.
Lena, Ills., Water Works.
Lexington, Ky., Funding.
Muskegon & Norton, Mich., Fractional School District No. 1, School Building.
Orange City, Ia., Independent School District, School Funding.
Pullman, Wash., School District No. 59.
Rock Falls, Ills., Electric Light.
Sumner, Wash., School District No. 8.
Terrell Co., Ga., Court House.
Vaughn, Wis., Town Hall, (Hurley.)
Walnut Township, Ills., School.
Winamac, Ind., School Building.
AUGUST 2D, 1901.
Escanaba, Mich., Refunding.
Hamburg, Ia., Refunding.
AUGUST 3D, 1901.
La Moure, N. Dk., Town Hall.
AUGUST 15TH, 1901.
Park Rapids, Minn., Independent School District.
St. James, Minn., Water Works & Electric Light.
Sehome, Wash., School District No. 2.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
Coupons due and payable at the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 59 Cedar Street, New York City, New York, August 1st, 1901:

U. S. M. & Trust Company, Series G	4s
U. S. M. & Trust Company, Series I	4s
Essex County, N. J., Park	3.65s
Essex County, N. J., Park	4s
Essex County, N. J., Court House	4s
Rome Gas Light Co.	6s
Long Island R. R. Co.	2d 7s
Prospect Park & Coney Island R.R. Co.	1st 6s
Prospect Park & Coney Island R.R. Co.	4½s
Atlantic, Gulf and Short Line R.R. Co.	6s
Skaneateles R. R. Co.	5s
Standard Chain Co.	1st 6s
Westerly, R. I., Water	3½s
Paducah, Ky.	4½s
Minneapolis, Minn. (Various).	
Syracuse, N. Y. (Various).	
Clallam Co, Washington	6s
Kitsap County, Washington, S. D., No. 32	
Whitman County, Washington, S. D., No. 9	
Pierce County, Washington, S. D., No. 13.	

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N. Y. City
THE INTEREST ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS IS PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1ST, 1901:
American Cotton Oil Co. Debenture Extended 4½s.
Bedford, Ind., Funding 6s.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. General Mortgage, Series D.
Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry. Co. Consol. Mtge. 4s.
Grant County, Ind., Gardner Free Gravel Road 6s.
Gas City, Ind., Funding 6s.
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. First Mortgage 7s, Series B.
Second Mortgage 7s, Series H.
Portsmouth, Ohio, Municipal 5s.
Rock Island, Ill., Water Works 5s.
Ridgeville, Ind., Public School 6s.
Red Key, Ind., School House 6s.
Summitville, Ind., Main St. Improvement 6s.
August 3d.
Cass County, Ind., Funding 6s.
August 13th.
Cass County, Ind., County 6s.
August 15th.
Grant County, County 6s, Refunding 5s, and Principal.
Refunding Bonds, Nos. 11 to 20 inc., dated August 15th, 1892.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
Coupons payable at 66 Broadway on and after August 1, 1901.
BEAVER DAM WATER CO., 1ST 5%.
BEAVER DAM WATER CO., 1ST CON. 5%.
COLORADO COAL & IRON CO., 1ST CON. 6%.
CORNING, N. Y., BRIDGE, 4%.
GOODWIN CAR & ELMIRA BRIDGE CAR TRUST.
HAIGHT, D. L., 5% BONDS.
HASTINGS, (VILLAGE OF,) REG. 4% SEWERS.
HOFF, JOHANN, GENL. 5%.
KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO., 1ST 5%.
LINDLEY, N. Y., BRIDGE.
NATURAL BRIDGE FOREST CO., 1ST 6%.
SAN LUIS POTOSI ELECTRICAL CO., 1ST 6%.
DUE 15TH:
STATEN ISLAND BEACH LAND AND IMPROVEMENT CO., 1ST 6%.
DUE 18TH:
CHEEKTOWAGA, ERIE CO., N. Y., UNION FREE SCHOOL DIST. NO. 1, 5%.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF
Farson, Leach & Company,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
AUGUST 1, 1901.
Chehalis, Washington, Electric Light and Water.
Goodhue County, Minnesota, School District No. 91.
Iron Mountain, Michigan, Sewer.
Lancaster, New York.
Medford, Oregon, Water.
Union City, Indiana, School.
Wasco County, Oregon, School District No. 3.
AUGUST 8, 1901.
Lake County, Illinois, School District No. 3.
AUGUST 13, 1901.
Rochester, Indiana, Water.
AUGUST 14, 1901.
Swayze, Indiana, School.
AUGUST 15, 1901.
Rochester, Indiana, School.
Vigo County, Indiana, Funding.
AUGUST 23, 1901.
Summitville, Indiana, School.

The Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern Railroad Company.

The coupons due August 1st, 1901, on the 1st Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of The Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern Railroad Company will be paid on that date at the office of the Colonial Trust Company, New York City.

H. M. GOUGH, Treasurer.
New York, July 31, 1901.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF THE Consolidated Gas Company of the City of Pittsburgh, due 1st August, 1901, will be paid at the banking houses of Brown Brothers & Co., New York, and Alexander Brown & Sons, Baltimore.

C. J. BRAUN, Jr., Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 31	430,898
To date this year	191,719,331
Corresponding date last year	72,220,650

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 31	$823,000
To date this year	$686,471,720
Corresponding date last year	$313,990,260

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½@4 per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

⁂

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting	½
Balt. & Ohio	½
Canada South	1½
Canadian Pacific	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	½
Consol. Gas	¾
Glucose Sugar	¾
Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	4
Norfolk & West	2½
Norf. & West. pf.	1
Pacific Mail	½
St. Law. & Adir.	½
Third Avenue	1

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1
Am. Car & Fdy	½
Am. C. & F. pf.	1
Am. Cotton Oil	¾
Am. Smelt. & R.	1⅛
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¼
Am. Tobacco	⅞
Anaconda Copper	¾
At., T. & S. F.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½
Chi. Great West	¾
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P.	¾
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½
Col. Fuel & I.	2
Cont. Tobacco	½
Dist. Co. of Am.	¾
Erie	½
Gt. North. pf.	½
Int. Paper	1
Int. Power	¾
Iowa Central	1¼
Louis. & Nash	½
Man. Beach	2
Met. Street Railway	¾
Minn. & St. L.	1
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1⅜
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2
Missouri Pacific	1¼
National Lead	½
National Salt	1
N. Y. Central	1
Pressed S. Car	⅝
Pressed S. C. pf.	½
Reading	½
Reading 2d pf.	⅞
Rep. Steel	⅝
Rep. Steel pf.	¾
St. L. & S. F.	¾
Southern Pacific	¾
Southern Railway	½
Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Texas & Pacific	½
Tol., St. L. & W.	1½
Twin City R. T.	¾
U. S. Leather	½
U. S. Steel	2⅜
U. S. Steel pf.	3⅛
Wabash pf.	½

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	1
Rich. & Dan. 6s	1¼
Tenn. C. & I., B. 6s	2¼

Bond Declined.

Chi., St. L. & N. O. 5s	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

At yesterday's opening the market was still under the influence of delay in the settlement of the Steel strike. The Steel stocks themselves broke sharply, but met with effective support and quickly rallied. The railroad list sympathetically declined, but rallied with Steel. A period of dullness ensued without any special feature save the continuous rise of Norfolk and Western, which was to some extent followed by Chesapeake and Ohio.

False news was put out purporting to be by telegraph from Pittsburg of an imaginary strike at the Carnegie Works, which aggravated the nervous feeling. A further unsettling factor was the rise of a cent a bushel in corn despite continued favorable weather reports from the corn belt. The dullness following the first hour was virtually unbroken until about 2 o'clock, when a fresh and vigorous drive was made at the whole market, lowest prices for the day being recorded about half an hour before the close—Steel still being the main object of attack. Considering the conditions noted and the small volume of business—total sales amounting to not much over 400,000 shares—the notable feature was the stubborn resistance of the railroad list, very few declines of a point or more being effected, fractional losses the rule. This is shown in the following list of noteworthy net declines: Missouri Pacific, 1¼; New York Central, 1; Toledo, St. Louis and Western, 1½—no other active railroad stock recording a full point loss. On the other hand, the following net gains showed: Canada Southern, 1½; Norfolk and Western common, 2½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 1. In the industrials declines of a point or more were American Smelters, 1⅛; Sugar Refining, 1¼; Colorado Fuel and Iron, 2; International Paper, 1; Rubber Goods, 1⅛; Tennessee Coal and Iron, 1. The net declines in the Steel stocks were 2⅜ for the common and 3⅛ for the preferred—these two issues furnishing about 190,000 shares of the total transactions—nearly half of the day's total.

It is plain that the public cannot be expected to come into the market until the question of the Steel strike is out of the way. So much stress has been laid upon this matter that its settlement is a necessary precedent to revival of speculative interest. That it is receiving exaggerated consideration there seems to be no doubt, as the matters in dispute between the United States Steel Corporation and the Amalgamated Association may be fitly described as of etiquette rather than of vital import. There is no complaint on the part of the strikers as to wages—no question as to the mutual prosperity of the capital and labor engaged—but a difference of opinion as to under what rules and regulations the various mills and foundries shall be conducted. That a determination of such comparatively trivial matters cannot be arrived at speedily would be to doubt the common sense of the parties in argument, and the more reliable dispatches from the seat of trouble yesterday described the situation as waiting upon the arrangement of details. In all such disputes it is natural that some bad feeling be generated and either side is liable to say much more than it means. Sifting out fact from rumor, it seems reasonably certain that the points in issue will be soon amicably settled—and certainly the steady support found in the market for the Steel stocks on all declines indicates that insiders take this view—the entire variation in the common stock yesterday being 2½ points on transactions of over 117,000 shares.

Reports of the building of a new rival sugar refinery on the Hudson River were responsible for some selling of Sugar Trust, of which, however, less than 4,000 shares were traded in.

In Norfolk and Western common 21,000 shares changed hands at steadily advancing quotations, the close being 52¼, within ⅜ of the best price. The steady buying of this and other soft-coal securities is strong market confirmation of the talk concerning an approaching bituminous consolidation.

Call money rose to 4 per cent., coincident with a rise of ⅛ in sterling exchange. No particular importance was attached to this in banking circles. At the close the rate was down again to 3 per cent., and the bulk of the day's loans was effected at even lower rates.

At the end of business trading was feverish, but the market aside from the Steel issues was by no means weak. There was plain evidence of manipulative effort to depress values, but the success met with was small; and even on the narrow lines existing there is a fairly good buying demand on all recessions, indicative of investment absorption—a class of buying never aggressive in character, but most important as a sustaining power.

Dividends.

United Breweries Company of Chicago.

Coupons due August 1st, 1901, upon the First Mortgage 6 per cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the United Breweries Company will be paid by the Continental Trust Company, 30 Broad Street, New York, or by the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago.

UNITED BREWERIES COMPANY,
By ISIDOR BAUMGARTL, President.

New York Security and Trust Company,
NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
COUPONS PAYABLE AUGUST 1ST:
City of Oshkosh, Wis., Fndg. & Sch.
New York, Ontario & Western R. R.
Saratoga Gas, Elec. Light & Power Co.

Lost and Found.

Lost—Certificate No. 29,718 for one hundred shares of the common capital stock of the United States Steel Corporation, registered in name of H. G. Campbell & Co. Finder please notify H. G. Campbell & Co., 11 Wall Street.

Lost—Bankbook No. 115,279, the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

TRANSACTIONS IN JULY.

Business in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange during July showed a marked falling off from the earlier months of the year, but compared more than favorably with the corresponding period in previous years. The transactions aggregated 15,920,898 shares, against 19,819,131 shares in June, 35,199,736 shares in May, 41,688,897 shares in April, 27,001,677 shares in March, 21,881,389 shares in February, and 30,207,603 shares in January.

In railroad bonds the dealings amounted to a par value of $49,316,000, in State bonds to $65,500, and in Government bonds to $95,500, making the total of all classes of bonds for the month $49,477,000, against $79,858,050 in June, $110,357,400 in May, $115,875,500 in April, $132,401,020 in March, $103,651,600 in February, and $44,718,400 in January.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for July and the seven months of this year as compared with the corresponding periods in each year back to 1889:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	July.	Jan. 1 to July 31.
1901	15,920,898	191,719,331
1900	6,274,439	72,220,650
1899	8,024,706	108,487,322
1898	4,784,803	57,199,882
1897	7,011,657	32,368,863
1896	5,542,770	30,904,210
1895	5,848,404	37,119,864
1894	2,817,182	27,769,112
1893	5,889,183	52,912,188
1892	3,468,063	49,192,622
1891	3,440,651	32,488,794
1890	3,030,257	31,306,644
1889	5,584,762	36,921,370

Bond dealings for the month and the seven months of this year made the following showings, compared with preceding years:

BONDS.

	July.	Jan. 1 to July 31.
1901	$49,477,000	$686,471,720
1900	23,708,900	313,990,260
1899	49,692,410	601,575,680
1898	73,917,360	470,132,080
1897	53,966,770	265,409,630
1896	21,576,350	233,743,900
1895	42,827,320	303,376,270
1894	17,324,400	199,412,220
1893	19,921,000	222,905,900
1892	28,076,500	341,515,210
1891	16,036,400	174,300,800
1890	22,776,450	220,918,660
1889	23,182,400	236,201,274

AUGUST DISBURSEMENTS.

Reviewing interest and dividend payments to be made to-day The Daily Stockholder estimates that interest is due on bonds having a par value of $779,420,025 and amounts to $14,482,191, against $13,211,364 last year, $12,546,451 in 1889, $9,439,366 in 1898, and $9,047,550 in 1897. Dividends are payable on stocks of a par value of $1,418,227,821, and call for $33,506,216, as compared with $21,974,301 a year ago, $17,696,079 in 1899, $15,394,841 in 1898, and $14,266,932 in 1897. The large increase in dividend payments here shown is due to disbursements on United States Steel preferred and Erie first preferred.

Combined interest and dividend payments are $47,988,405, as against $35,185,665 a year ago, $30,244,620 in 1899, $24,834,222 in 1898, and $23,314,782 in 1897.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Checks aggregating $2,638,864 sent out by the United States Treasurer for the payment of interest on Government bonds due to-day.

Reports from Boston that an effort is being made to unite the cotton producers of the South into one co-operative company with a proposed capital of $50,000,000.

Engraved certificates of Amalgamated Copper Company stock now being issued in exchange for the temporary certificates.

Installment of $3 per share of the capital stock of the Mohawk Mining Company called for payment on Aug. 19.

According to Boston dispatches the Fiskdale Mills Company has passed its August dividend.

Syndicate composed of a number of banking houses of New York and Boston said to have underwritten an issue of $3,000,000 5 per cent. ten-year gold debenture bonds of the United Fruit Company.

Richmond (Va.) advices that the stock of the Southern Manufacturing Company has been largely bought up by Northern capitalists, it is understood, with a view of consolidation with other companies making baking powder.

Authority given by the stockholders of the Iowa Central Railway for the issue of $25,000,000 4 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds for refunding purposes and future improvements and extensions.

Rumors again current in the West that negotiations are pending for the consolidation of the leading photographic dry-plate factories of this country and Europe, with a capital of $30,000,000.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold the following securities at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

34 shares East River National Bank, $25 each, 151¼.
20 shares Western Union Telegraph Company, $100 each, 91⅝.
10 shares New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, $100 each, 150¼.
8 shares Merchants' Exchange National Bank, $50 each, 147.
23 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, $100 each, 157.
150 shares Hanover Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 134 and 134½.
5 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 380⅞.
20 shares Nyack National Bank, $100 each, 151½.
10 shares National Bank, State of Missouri, $100 each, $4 lot.
54 shares Adams Express Company, $100 each, 175.
31 shares New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, $100 each, 214⅝.
$5,000 St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway Company (St. Charles Bridge) first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1908, interest April and October, 110⅝.
$5,500 Adams Express Company collateral trust fifty-year 4 per cent. gold bonds, due 1948, interest March and September, 103⅞.
$2,000 Mutual Union Telegraph Company, 6 per cent. Sinking Fund bonds, due 1911, coupons May and November, 112¼.
$10,000 Western Union Telegraph Company 5 per cent. collateral trust bonds, due 1938, coupons January and July, 109⅞.
50 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, 298⅞.
115 shares Phenix National Bank, $20 each, 109½.
25 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each, 240.
6 shares Manhattan Company Bank, $50 each, 327½.
3 shares Bank of the State of New York, $100 each, 250.
1 share Bank of America, $100, 520.
100 shares Electric Enameling Company, $100 each, 1.
1 Membership Adirondack League Club, $500.
300 shares Gas and Electric Company of Bergen County, $100 each, 35¼.
$7,000 Gas and Electric Company of Bergen County 5½ per cent. gold debenture registered bonds, due 1920, interest June and December, $1,000 each, 78.
40 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 265.
100 shares Batopilas Mining Company, $20 each, $1.45 per share.
13 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 301.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days, 4¼@4½ per cent. for ninety days, and 4½@5 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rates: 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $205,347,320; balances, $9,691,391; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $903,762.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2½@2⅝ per cent. for short and 2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign Exchange was strong. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85⅛@$4.85¼; demand, $4.87⅝@$4.87¾; cables, $4.88¼@$4.88⅜; commercial bills, $4.84¼@$4.85⅜.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛@5.18⅛ less 1-16, and 5.16 5.16¼ less 1-16, reichsmarks, 95@95 1-16 and 95 7-16@95½; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—Par @8c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 31.—Money was in strong demand to-day for Stock Exchange payments and month-end requirements. An abundance is expected to-morrow. Discounts were easy.

The Stock Exchange to-day settled into a state of inertia. The attendance was small, and there was a holiday atmosphere. Consols hardened and home rails were irregular. There was a short-lived improvement in Americans. They started dull, partially improved, suffered from the nervousness due to the delay in the settlement of the steel strike in the United States, and closed dull and ragged. Grand Trunks rallied appreciably.

Closing prices: Consols for both money and the account, 93¼; Anaconda, 9⅛; Atchison, 75⅝; preferred, 98¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 98½; Canadian Pacific, 110¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 46⅞; Chicago Great Western, 23; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 165; Denver and Rio Grande, 42⅜; preferred, 93; Erie, 38¼; first preferred, 66½, ex-dividend; second preferred, 50; Illinois Central, 149, ex-dividend; Louisville and Nashville, 104⅜; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26⅞; preferred, 56½; New York Central, 154½; Norfolk and Western, 51; preferred, 99; Ontario and Western, 33¼; Pennsylvania, 73⅝; Reading, 21½; first preferred, 39¼; second preferred, 26⅝; Southern Railway, 30¼; preferred, 86; Southern Pacific, 57¼; Union Pacific, 102; preferred, 91¼; United States Steel, 45½; preferred, 96; Wabash, 21½; preferred, 40½; Rand Mines, 40.

Spanish 4s, 69⅞.

Money, 2½@3 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2½@2⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

Bar silver quiet, 26 15-16d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted to-day as follows: Buenos Ayres, 134.80; Madrid, 39.45; Lisbon, 39; Rome, 4.47.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 31.—Business opened irregular on the Bourse to-day and later was undecided. The close was quiet and prices were firm. There was no difficulty about the settlement. Money was abundant and Contangos were moderate. Rentes were firm. Internationals were dull and neglected. Turks were in good request. Rio Tintos opened dull and closed with a better tone. De Beers were in good demand. Kafirs were not supported, despite the more encouraging war news.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 12½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 19½c for checks.

Spanish fours closed at 70.80.

BERLIN July 31.—Home funds and Chinese securities were firm on the Boerse to-day. Americans were quiet. Canadian Pacifics were strong and animated on New York advices. Banks were dull and mines were weak, except Bochumer, which hardened on the declaration of a dividend of 13½ per cent.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43¼ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

The Cologne Gazette says large amounts of French and English money have been withdrawn from Germany in the last few days, because the rates for first-class commercial bills are too low.

BILBAO, July 31.—The position of affairs upon the Bourse causes much anxiety. Great difficulty is experienced in the settlement of certain securities in which the operations have been large. Money is most scarce for carrying over, and rates are extraordinarily high.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 31.—The month of July goes out with the speculative situation under the spell of an extreme midsummer dullness. Commission houses are almost deserted, and the "Street" wears a holiday appearance. Conditions are now about as bad in the matter of a restricted speculation as they were a year ago at this time. Many of the larger operators have left town, and the stay-at-homes are neither disposed nor able to impart much life to the market.

Three per cent. is still the current loaning rate between banks at the Clearing House, but the amount of borrowing being done is extremely light. New York funds were in better shape to-day and sold at par and 8 cents discount, mostly at the latter figure. Exchanges, $21,194,486; balances, $1,831,796.

Complete stock transactions were as follows:

Shares.	RAILROADS.	High.	Low.	Last.
465	Atchison	73⅝	72¾	73
265	Atchison pf	95⅜	95	95¼
1	Boston & Albany	256	256	256
1	B. C. M., Cl. 4	200	200	200
30	Boston Elevated	186	186	186
4	C., B. & Q.	197	197	197
28	N. Y., N. H. & H.	214¼	214¼	214¼
1,820	Union Pacific	99½	98⅛	98¼
6	Union Pacific pf	89¼	89¼	89¼
4	West End pf	112	112	112
	TELEPHONES.			
560	American Tel. & Tel.	160½	160	160
485	Massachusetts	40	40	40
151	Massachusetts pf	93½	93¼	93¼
80	Westinghouse common	70½	70½	70½
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
1	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	89	89	89
697	American Sugar	143	141½	141⅝
13	American Sugar pf	128	128	128
200	Dominion Iron & Steel	30	30	30
72	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf	93	92¾	93
120	N. E. Gas & Coke	6½	6¼	6¼
12	Pullman	208¼	207½	208¼
10	Reece But. Hole Mach.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
27	United Shoe Machine	37½	37	37
15	United Shoe Mach. pf	26½	26½	26½
866	United Fruit	95	90¼	92
5,990	United States Steel	44½	42	43⅜
2,209	United States Steel pf	94	91¾	91¾
	MINING.			
135	Adventure	25	25	25
330	Allouez	3⅜	3¼	3¼
957	Amalgamated	114½	113	113
60	Atlantic	36	36	36
100	Bingham	21	21	21
200	Bonanza	1¼	1¼	1¼
55	Calumet & Hecla	745	743	745
110	Copper Range	76⅜	75½	75½
25	Dominion Coal	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
15	Dominion Coal pf	116	116	116
200	Elm River	5	4¾	4¾
95	Franklin	17⅝	17½	17½
120	Isle Royale	41¼	41	41¼
60	Mass	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
50	Mayflower	1½	1½	1½
180	Michigan	13	13	13
325	Mohawk	41½	41	41
50	Old Dominion	30¼	30¼	30¼
265	Osceola	94	93¾	94
462	Parrot	51	50½	50½
50	Phoenix	24½	24½	24½
35	Rhode Island	4¼	4	4
10	Tecumseh	2	2	2
25	Tamarack	343	343	343
150	Trimountain	51	50½	51
170	Trinity	35	34½	34½
260	United States	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
223	Utah	30	29	29
395	Victoria	7½	7	7
50	Winona	2½	2½	2½
178	Wolverine	62	61	61
50	Wyandotte	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—The market to-day maintained its slightly improved activity, but lost its firmness of tone. The record was one of mixed net changes, with a preponderance of declines. The two groups which led the bull movement on Tuesday took contrary courses to-day. Maryland Brewing common carried its advances further, while Seaboard preferred broke 1⅛, the common, on a final rally, just saving itself from suffering a fractional loss. City and Suburban Washington 5s were carried up 1½ points and Northern Central gained another point. Cotton Duck incomes gained ⅜, while Northern Central 5s, series A, moved up ½, and United Railways incomes ¼. The balance of the list generally showed declines.

Money on call was at 5 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 3,762 shares of stock and $55,000 worth of bonds were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Continental Trust	227½	227½	227½
50	Fidelity & Deposit T.	163½	163½	163½
10	Atlantic Transport	240	240	240
1,575	Maryland Brewing	7	6½	7
50	Old Town Bank	10	10	10
6	National Union Bank	120	120	120
100	Consolidated Gas	64½	64½	64½
1	Northern Central	99	99	99
1,150	Seaboard	28⅛	27¾	28
210	Seaboard pf	49¼	48¼	48¼
$11,000	Seaboard 4s	82¾	82½	82½
8,000	Atlantic Coast Line 4s	99	99	99
2,000	Northern Central (A)	123	123	123
5,000	West Va. Central 6s	113½	113½	113½
1,000	Carolina Central 4s	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
2,000	Ga. and Ala. pf 5s	108	108	108
1,000	C. & S. (Wash'n) 5s	94	94	94
5,000	United Railways 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼
17,000	United Rys. incomes	73¼	73¼	73¼
6,000	Cotton Duck incomes	60½	60⅜	60⅜
2,000	Maryland Brewing 6s	52¼	52¼	52¼

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—The trend was downward in the stock market to-day, though no marked impression was made upon the local list by the weakness in New York, until in the last hour, when the sudden drop in United States Steel unsettled the list. Cambria Steel fell ⅝, and the warrants ½; Lehigh Valley went off ¼ on a few sales, and Reading issues all grew slightly weaker. Apart from the arbitrage stocks, the market was lifeless.

Money was harder to get to-day, and while call loans were made at 4 per cent., banks were not disposed to make time loans for less than 4½, and some of the banks and trust companies wanted 5 per cent. Commercial paper, 4½ to 5 per cent.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
3	American Railways	40	40	40
50	Bell Telephone	72½	72½	72½
700	Camden Land	1½	1¼	1¼
2,817	Camb. St. rcts., $1.50 pd.	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞
330	Cambria St., Drexel rcts.	23⅜	22⅝	22⅝
195	Choctaw T. C. warrants	11	10	10½
20	Cons. Lake Superior pf.	76	76	76
8	Cons. Trac., N. J.	68	68	68
15	De Long Hook & Eye	10	10	10
190	Diamond State Steel	3	3	3
12	Diamond State Steel pf.	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Elec. Co. of America	7½	7½	7½
2	Farmers' & Mech. Bank	120½	120½	120½
10	Investment of Phila.	81¼	79	81¼
25	Lehigh Navigation	69	69	69
700	Lehigh Valley	36¼	36	36⅛
1,025	Marsden Co.	5½	5	5
4,600	Palmetto Co.	1	¾	1
425	Pennsylvania	72	72	72
2	Pennsylvania rcts	71	71	71
15	Philadelphia Traction	96	96	96
25	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49¼	49¼	49¼
340	Philadelphia Electric	5⅝	5½	5½
2,990	Reading t. c.	20⅞	20¼	20¼
592	Reading 1st pf., t. c.	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜
1,035	Reading 2d pf., t. c.	26⅜	26	26
100	Southern Railway	29¼	29⅛	29¼
145	United Gas Imp.	115½	115	115
9,105	U. S. Steel com.	44⅝	42⅞	42⅞
15	U. S. Steel pf.	93¼	93¼	93¼
5	West Jersey & Seashore	65	65	65
100	American Iron & Steel	6	6	6

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 31.—New York exchange was held at 5c. discount to-day. Rates for call and time loans, 4½@5 per cent.

Prices on the Stock Exchange showed no improvement. The opening for Tin Can was a little weaker, but later in the day there appeared to be a fair demand for the common around 24. Trading in the rest of the list was practically at a standstill.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,175	American Can	24	23¼	23⅝
150	American Can pf	75¼	75¼	75¼
650	Central Union Telephone	45	45	45
3	Chicago City Railways	205	205	205
20	Chicago Union Traction	15½	15½	15½
14	Diamond Match	143½	142	143½
88	Metropolitan Elevated pf.	92	91½	91½
155	National Biscuit	42½	42	42
143	Shelby Steel Tube	8½	8	8¼
15	Street's Stable Car	22	22	22

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 31.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,715	River Coal	14⅞	14	14⅛
865	Pittsburg Coal	32¼	32	32
220	Pittsburg Coal pf.	95⅛	95	95¼
270	Consolidated Ice	19	19	19
525	Pittsburg Brewing	26⅛	26	26
400	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	45¾	45½	45½
$9,000	Pittsburg Brewing 6s	112	112	112
750	United States Steel	44½	42⅞	42¾
555	Crucible	22⅝	22½	22½
360	Crucible pf.	84⅝	84½	84½
405	Window Glass	64½	64	64¼
100	Window Glass pf.	96½	96½	96½
140	Electric 2ds pf.	70¼	70	70¼
100	Cons. Traction	21	21	21
20	West. Air Brake	183	183	183
200	Pittsburg Plate Glass	174	174	174
25	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49	49	49

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$176,629,151
Gold	99,480,159
Silver	26,136,726
United States notes	13,709,883
Treasury notes of 1890	106,080
National bank notes	9,407,260
Total receipts this day	2,980,210
Total receipts this month	52,320,340
Total receipts this year	52,320,340
Total expenditures this day	1,475,000
Total expenditures this month	52,305,000
Total expenditures this year	52,305,000
Deposits in National banks	102,662,528
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	339,571
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	1,035,250
Customs	1,342,120
Miscellaneous	602,838

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$291,005,689
Silver dollars	436,957,900
Silver dollars of 1890	165,367
Silver bullion of 1890	45,863,633
Total	$773,991,689

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$291,005,689
Silver certificates outstanding	436,957,000
Treasury notes outstanding	46,029,000
Total	$773,991,689

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$63,891,869
Gold certificates	35,588,290
Silver coin and bullion	20,238,813
Silver certificates	5,897,913
United States notes	13,709,883
Other assets	20,418,816
Total in Treasury	$159,745,584
Deposits in National banks	102,662,528
Total	$262,408,115
Current liabilities	$85,778,964
Available cash balance	176,629,151

J. P. Morgan & Co.'s Denial.

A member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday characterized as ridiculous a report from Boston to the effect that the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. might be converted into a trust company.

Payments for Gold.

The United States Sub-Treasury yesterday paid $545,630 for new gold deposited at Seattle and San Francisco.

NEW YORK CORPORATIONS.

Big Four Plaster Company of Oakfield; capital $10,000. Directors—F. A. Keith, J. W. Heal, and Albert Swanson, Oakfield.

C. W. Mooers Company of Elmira; to deal in coal and wood; capital $15,000. Directors—C. W. Mooers, L. V. Shepard, and J. J. Bush, Elmira.

The Paul Thill and Pole Coupling Company of Cohoes; capital $1,000. Directors—Archibald Paul, Wiliam W. Snyder, and Jacob D. Leversee, Cohoes.

Crown Pharmacal Company of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—L. B. Schenck and C. M. Schenck, Manhattan; W. E. Hober, Brooklyn.

Louis Secher Company of Brooklyn, to deal in tourists' supplies; capital, $10,000. Directors—Joseph Sperber and Fannie Secher, Manhattan; Louis Secher, Brooklyn.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 31.—These concerns were chartered at Dover to-day:

York Casket Company of York, Penn., to manufacture and deal in funeral caskets; capital, $100,000.

International Weaving Company of New York, to manufacture and deal in woven labels, tailors' supplies, and kindred goods; capital, $100,000.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Norwalk Fire Insurance Company has cut down its capitalization of $200,000 to $100,000.

Adam Gray & Co. have been appointed Cincinnati sole agents of the London Assurance corporation.

Janvier & Moss have been appointed New Orleans agents of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

C. L. Seeley has been appointed special agent of the Citizens' Insurance Company of St. Louis for Ohio and West Virginia.

Frank J. Mackin has been appointed Columbus sole agent of the Insurance Company of North America, to succeed Henry O'Kane.

The Agricultural Insurance Company, which withdrew from North Carolina at the time of the passage of the Craig domestic incorporation statute, has reentered that State.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Little business was transacted in the outside market yesterday. The continued dullness on the Stock Exchange gave no impetus to outside trading, and curb stocks, left to themselves, presented little of special interest. The same stocks which for a number of days past have been the most active issues, again furnished the major portion of the day's small total, and even in these securities the movements of prices were small. For the most part, the market showed a reactionary tendency, and unimportant declines occurred in a number of issues. Here and there in the list, however, substantial advances were made.

⁂

AMERICAN CAN common was dealt in to the extent of less than 1,000 shares, the smallest total which the stock has shown in many days. The stock sold from 24¼ down to 23¾, and closed at 23½ bid, a net loss of half a point. The preferred sold down to 74¾, and at the close the best bid was 74¼, a full point below Tuesday's final bid.

⁂

ELECTRIC BOAT common, contrary to the general tendency of the market, advanced sharply on the purchase of a few hundred shares of stock. Sales were made as high as 20, and at the close 19 was bid, with no stock offered under 22. No transactions were recorded in the preferred stock.

⁂

SEABOARD AIR LINE common sold at 28 and at 27¾, and then without further sales was offered down to 27¼, closing at 27 bid, as compared with 27½ bid the previous day. After opening at 50, the preferred stock sold down to 49¼, and at the close was quoted at 48 bid, a net decline of 1 point. Trading in the bonds was limited to $5,000 of the fours at 82¼, and a similar amount of the new fives.

⁂

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC stock sold from 895 down to 375. At auction a lot of 50 shares offered for sale was bid in at 380.

⁂

BAY STATE GAS was given some attention and sold at ⅞. It closed with a net gain of an eighth of a point, at ⅞ bid.

⁂

CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO fours sold from 67¾ down to 67⅛. They were traded in to the extent of about $150,000, and showed a net loss of half a point for the day.

⁂

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	July 31. Bid.	July 31. Asked.	July 30. Bid.	July 30. Asked.
American Banknote	56	58½	56	58½
American Can	23½	24	24	24½
American Can pf	74½	75⅛	75¼	75¾
American Chicle	82	86	80	84
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	8	10	8	10
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	36	39	36	39
American Malt 6s	93½	94½	93½	94½
*American Thread pf	4	5	4	5
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	26	30	26	30
*British Columbia Copper	13½	14½	14	15
British Exchequer 3s	98	98⅜	98	98⅜
*California Copper	½	¾	½	¾
Camden Land	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
Cast-Iron Pipe	6½	8	6½	8
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	34½	36	34½	35
Central Fireworks	23	24½	23	24½
Central Fireworks pf	69	72	69	72
Cent. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	89	90	89	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	3	3½	3	3¾
Compressed Air	13	16	14	16
Con. Refrigerating	6⅝	7	6⅝	7
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	3½	4½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	32	35	32	35
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	67	67⅛	67½	67¾
Continental Tobacco deb.	105½	107	105½	107
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i.	13¼	15	13¼	15
Detroit South. pf. w. i.	39½	41	39½	41
Detroit Southern 4s	83	85	83	85
Electric Boat	19	22	17½	19
Electric Boat pf	44	50	44	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	1¾	2½	1¾	2½
Electric Vehicle	5½	7	5½	7
Electric Vehicle pf	12	15	12	15
*Electro-Pneumatic	1¼	1½	1	1¼
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	6	9	6	9
Havana Commercial pf	43½	46	43½	46
Hudson River Tel.	120	123	120	123
International Umbrella	2	2½	2¾	3¼
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	73½	74	72⅛	72½
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	87	87½	87½	88
Lorillard pf	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	26½	28	26½	28
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	86	88	86	88
National Sugar pf	107	108¼	107	108¼
New England Transport	½	1	½	1
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp.	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	11⅝	12	11½	12¼
Otis Elevator	32	35½	32	35½
Otis Elevator pf	97½	98½	97	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	⅞	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34	36	34	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	74	70	74
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf.	98	100	98	100
Safety Car Heat & Light	151	154	151	154
St. Louis Transit	27	28	27¼	28½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100¾	101¼	100¾	101¼
Seaboard Air Line 4s	82	82½	82¼	82¾
Seaboard Air Line	27	27¼	27½	28½
Seaboard Air Line pf	48	49	49	50
Singer Mfg.	235	245	235	245
Southern Light & Trac.	39	42	39	42
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	120	..	120	..
Standard Oil of N. J.	772	775	772	775
Storage Power	4	9	4	9
Storey General Electric	16	17	16	17
Tennessee Copper	18	19	18½	19
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	3	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries	5	6½	5	6½
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
Union Typewriter	60	62	60	62
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	120	119	120
Union Typewriter 2d pf	116	118	116	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	80	80¾	80	80¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	80	80¾	80⅛	81
U. S. Cotton Duck	31⅜	32½	31⅜	32½
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	90¼	91¼	90¼	91¼
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	..	20	..	20
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	..	58	..	58
Va. Coal, I. & C.	7	9	7	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	38	42	38	42
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16	18	17	19
Worthington Pump pf	111	113	111	113

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

	July 31. Bid.	July 31. Asked.	July 30. Bid.	July 30. Asked.
Broadway & 7th Av.	244	248	244	249
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	241	244	241	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100⅝	103	100⅝	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	50½	52½	50½	52½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J.	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	108½	109½	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112½	114½	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H & P. 4s	81½	82¼	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	26	28	26	28
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R.	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	118	119
*Sixth Av. R. R.	175	..	175	..
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	18	22	18	22
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	60	70	60	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	109	111	109	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116	117	116	117
United Traction, Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

*Ex div.

Gas Companies.

	July 31. Bid.	July 31. Asked.	July 30. Bid.	July 30. Asked.
Bay State Gas	⅞	1	¾	⅞
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6½	7½	6½	7½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	72	73	72	73
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J.	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	103	..	103	..
Denver Gas	30	34	30	30
Denver Gas 5s	70	75	70	75
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds 6s	98	..	98	..
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	305	315	305	315
New Amsterdam 5s	108¼	108⅝	108¼	108⅝
N. E. Gas & Coke	6½	7½	6½	7½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	54½	56	54½	56
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	95	90	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¼	88¼	86¼	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	19	15	19
Western Gas	98	101	98	101
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	108½	107	108½

Ferry Companies.

	July 31. Bid.	July 31. Asked.	July 30. Bid.	July 30. Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	20	22	20	22
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92½	92¾	92½	92¾
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	81	83	81	83
Union Ferry	38¼	40	38¼	40

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, July 31, 1901

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
113	113¼	7,820	Amalgamated Copper	113¾	114¼	112⅝	113	−1
3	4¼	400	American Bicycle	4	4	4	4	−⅛
..	24	200	Am. Bicycle pf	20	20	20	20	......
29	29½	1,575	Am. Car & Found. Co.	29¾	29⅞	29⅜	29½	−½
83½	84⅝	250	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	84⅛	84⅛	84	84	−1
32½	32¾	800	American Cotton Oil.	33	33⅛	32¼	32¼	−¾
33¼	34	1,400	American Ice Co.	33⅞	33⅞	32⅞	33¼	−¼
69	70	100	Am. Ice Co. pf.	70	70	70	70	......
25	29	200	American Linseed Co.	28	28	28	28	......
6¼	6¾	100	American Malting Co.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+½
52¾	53	2,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	53⅞	53⅞	53	53	−1⅛
100	100¼	2,210	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	100	100⅜	100	100	−¼
26	26½	600	American Locomotive.	26⅝	26¾	26¼	26¾	−⅛
86	86¾	100	Am. Locomotive pf.	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	......
141¼	141½	3,900	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	142⅛	143	141⅜	141½	−1¼
133¾	134	2,300	American Tobacco ctfs	134¼	134¼	133⅝	133⅝	−⅞
44	44½	200	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44¾	44¾	44¼	44¼	−¾
73	73⅛	29,450	At., T. & S. F.	73	73⅞	72½	73⅛	−½
95¼	95½	4,000	At., T. & S. F. pf.	95⅝	95¾	94⅞	95¼	−¾
96¼	97	950	Baltimore & Ohio	96¼	96⅞	96	96⅞	+½
..	..	342	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½	−½
75¾	76	1,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	76⅛	76⅛	75¾	75¾	−¼
68	69	700	Canada Southern	67	68	66¾	68	+1½
107¼	107½	5,350	Canadian Pacific	107¼	108¼	107	107¼	+½
46⅛	46⅜	14,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	45½	47¼	45⅛	46⅛	+⅛
37⅞	38	1,700	Chicago & Alton	38	38½	38	38	−⅛
75½	76	200	Chicago & Alton pf.	76	76	76	76	......
22¼	22½	900	Chicago Great West.	22¾	23	22¼	22¼	−¾
47¾	49¾	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	−1¼
34	34½	600	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	33½	34¼	33¼	34¼	+½
159¾	159⅞	8,900	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	159½	161¼	159½	159¾	−¾
137½	137⅝	2,510	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	138	139½	137	137⅝	−⅜
..	..	2,790	Chi., R. I. & Pac. rts.	6¾	7¼	6¾	7	......
18⅞	19	410	Chicago Term. Trans.	19¼	19⅜	19	19	−¼
38	39	300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	39	39	38½	38½	−½
90	90½	1,000	C., C., C. & St. L.	90⅞	90⅞	90⅛	90⅛	−⅜
97½	98	300	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	99¼	99¼	98	98	−2
13	13¼	810	Colorado Southern	13	13	12⅞	13	+⅛
19½	20½	100	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	20	20	20	20	......
218½	219	700	Consolidated Gas	218	219	218	219	+¾
66¾	67⅛	800	Con. Tobac. Co. ctfs.	67⅛	67⅛	67	67	−½
116	118	100	Con. Tobac. Co. pf.	116	116	116	116	......
159	160	200	Delaware & Hudson	159	159	159	159	−¼
228	229	12	Del., Lack. & West.	227	227	227	227	......
90½	91	600	Denver & R. G. pf.	91	91½	91	91½	+¼
8	8½	385	Dist. of America	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	−⅜
143½	144½	100	Diamond Match	144	144	144	144	......
10½	10⅞	20	Dul., S. S. & At.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	......
17½	18¼	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	18	18	18	18	−⅛
37	37⅛	7,350	Erie	37¼	37¾	37	37	−½
66½	66¾	610	Erie 1st pf	66¼	67	66¼	66¾	+¼
49	50	200	Erie 2d pf	50⅞	50⅞	50¾	50¾	+¼
55¼	56	112	Glucose Sugar Ref.	56	56	56	56	+¾
176½	177½	2,800	Great Northern pf.	177	177½	176½	176½	−½
74¼	75¼	100	Hocking Valley pf.	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	+⅛
149¼	149¾	2,020	Illinois Central	148¾	149½	148¾	149	+¼
20½	21	400	International Paper	20½	20½	20	20	−1
75	75½	100	Internat. Paper pf.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	−⅛
93	93¾	700	Internat. Power Co.	93¾	94	93	93	−¾
6	6½	100	International Silver	6	6	6	6	−¼
36	37	500	Iowa Central	37	37	36	36	−1¼
95	97	100	Laclede Gas	95	95	95	95	......
102	102¼	1,100	Louisville & Nashville.	102	102½	102	102	−½
13	16	500	Manhattan Beach	14	14	13	13	−2
117¾	118	200	Manhattan Elevated	118	118	118	118	......
167¼	168	500	Met. Street Railway	167¼	167¼	167¼	167¼	−¾
90	95	100	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	91	91	91	91	+4
23¼	23½	700	Mexican Central	23⅝	23⅝	23	23¼	......
9	9½	100	Mexican National ctfs.	9	9	9	9	......
106½	107½	200	Minn. & St. Louis	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	−1
23	24	400	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	24½	24½	24	24	−1⅜
70	72	200	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	72	72	71	71	−2
53½	54	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	54¼	54¼	53¾	54	......
97¾	98	4,000	Missouri Pacific	98¾	99¼	97¾	97¾	−1¼
42	43	150	National Biscuit Co.	42	42	42	42	−¼
19⅜	20½	200	National Lead Co.	19½	19½	19½	19½	−½
39¾	40½	200	National Salt Co.	41	41	41	41	−1
150¼	151	1,300	New York Central	150½	151	150	150¼	−1
32½	32⅝	4,150	N. Y., Ont. & West.	32⅝	33	32½	32½	−⅛
52⅛	52¼	20,100	Norfolk & Western	49½	52⅝	49½	52¼	+2½
89½	90	100	Norfolk & West. pf.	90	90	90	90	+1
..	..	32	Northern Pacific pf.	96	96	96	96	......
39	41	200	Pacific Mail	40	40	40	40	+½
144⅛	144½	6,125	Pennsylvania R. R.	143½	145	143¼	144¼	−¼
114	114½	100	People's Gas, Chicago.	114	114	114	114	......
42½	43½	800	Pressed Steel Car	42	43¼	42	43⅛	−⅝
85½	86½	250	Pressed Steel Car pf.	86	86	85½	85½	−½
41	41⅛	4,500	Reading	41⅛	41¾	41	41	−½
76½	76¾	600	Reading 1st pf	76¾	76¾	76½	76½	−⅜
52⅛	52½	1,800	Reading 2d pf.	52½	52¾	52	52	−⅞
19½	19¾	800	Republic Iron & Steel.	20	20	19½	19½	−⅝
74¼	74½	545	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	75¼	75¼	74½	74½	−¾
29½	30½	400	Rubber Goods	29½	29⅞	29½	29⅞	−⅛
77½	78½	100	Rubber Goods pf	78½	78½	78½	78½	−⅜
11	13	30	St. J. & G. I.	13	13	13	13	......
67	71	300	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	68	68	68	68	......
100	100¼	1,300	St. L. & Adirondack.	99¼	100½	99	99½	+½
40⅛	40⅜	300	St. L. & San Fran.	40⅞	40⅞	40¼	40¼	−⅜
67	67½	1,100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	67¾	67¾	67¼	67¼	−¼
55¼	55⅝	22,200	Southern Pacific	56	56½	55⅜	55⅝	−¾
29¼	29½	3,800	Southern Railway	29⅝	30	29¼	29¼	−½
84	84¼	400	Southern Railway pf.	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	+¼
6½	7	100	Standard R. & T.	6½	6½	6½	6½	−¼
61¾	62	1,100	Tenn. Coal & Iron	62	63½	62	62	−1
40½	41	900	Texas Pacific	41	41	40¾	40¾	−½
35	39	200	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	38½	39	38½	39	+¼
120	122	100	Third Avenue	122	122	122	122	+1
20½	22	220	Tol., St. L. & West.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	−1½
92⅝	93	100	Twin City R. T.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	−¾
98½	98⅝	27,000	Union Pacific	98⅝	99¾	98⅜	98⅝	−¼
88⅝	88⅞	900	Union Pacific pf.	89	89¼	88½	88¾	−¼
85	90	100	United States Express.	87	87	87	87	......
42⅜	42½	118,300	United States Steel	44	44⅝	42⅛	42½	−2⅜
90⅞	91¼	72,100	U. S. Steel pf.	92¾	94	90⅞	91	−3⅛
12¾	12⅞	260	United States Leather.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	−½
78½	78¾	310	U. S. Leather pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½	......
19¼	20	100	United States Rubber.	19	19	19	19	−⅛
56½	57½	90	U. S. Rubber pf.	57½	57½	57	57	......
21	21¼	1,810	Wabash	21	21¼	21	21	......
39	39⅛	5,800	Wabash pf	39⅜	40⅛	39	39⅛	−½
91⅞	92	1,450	Western Union Tel.	92	92¼	91⅞	91⅞	−⅜
..	..	300	Wisconsin Central	20¾	21	20¾	20¾	−¼
..	..	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	42	42	42	42	......

Sales.....430,898

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107¾	108½
2s, c., 1930	107¾	108½
3s, r., 1918	108¼	109
3s, c., 1918	109	109¾
3s, 1918, sm.	108½	110
4s, r., 1907	113	113½
4s, c., 1907	113	113½
4s, r., 1925	137	138
4s, c., 1925	138	139
5s, r., 1904	107¾	108¼
5s, c., 1904	109	109½
D. C. 3-65s	124	..
Adams Exp.	170	180
Alb. & Sus.	220	..
Alle. & W.	120	..
Am. Ag. C.	29	30⅛
A. A. C. pf.	87	89
Am. Coal	180	200
A. C. O. pf.	90	92
Am. D. Tel.	34	39¾
Am. Exp.	190	200
A. L. Co. pf.	60½	65
A. M. Co. pf.	27½	28
Am. Snuff	41¾	45½
Am. S. pf.	84½	85½
A. S. R. pf.	124½	127½
A. T. & C.	98	101
Am. Tob. pf.	140	146
Am. W. Co.	17	19
A. W. Co. pf.	75½	79
Ann Arbor	21¼	25
Ann Arb. pf.	52	55
B. A. L. pf.	108	..
B., R. & P.	86	93
B., R. & P. pf.	121	127
C. C. & C.	40	..
C. R. R. of N. J.	158	162
C. & E. Ill.	122	130
C. & E. Ill. pf.	128	133
C. G. W. pf., A.	81¼	83
C. G. W. d.	90	92
C., I. & L. pf.	69	70
C., M. & St. P. pf.	181	185
C. & N. W.	190	192
C., St. P., M. & Om.	125	135
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	185	198
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	114	118
C., L. & W.	30	..
C., L. & W. pf.	68	69
Cleve. & P.	189	..
C. F. & I. pf.	123	132
C. S. 1st pf.	49¾	49½
C. S. 2d pf.	22	22½
Com. Cable	180	200
Consol. Coal	57	63
D. & R. G.	40	41½
D. M. & Ft. D.	34	38½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	125	150
D. of A. pf.	28	29
Ev. & T. H.	53	56
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	90
Ft. W. & D. City	25	30
G. & E., Ber. Co.	32	38
Gen. Elect.	250	252
G. S. R. pf.	103	..
Hock. Valley	51	53
Homestake	98	100
Ill. C., l. l.	102	..
Int. Sil. pf.	33½	40
Int. S. P.	35	40

	Bid.	Asked.
I. S. P. pf.	82	85
Iowa C. pf.	73½	74
Joliet & Chi.	175	..
Kan. & M.	33	35
Kan. C. So.	..	20½
K. C. S. pf.	38¾	41
K. & D. M.	7	8
K. & D. M. pf.	31	35
K. & Pem.	..	9
Lacl. G. pf.	100	101
L. E. & W.	52	56
L. E. & W. pf.	116	120
Lake Shore	250	275
Long Island	73	76
Md. C. pf.	70	78
M. W. S. El., Chi.	35¼	36½
Mich. Cent.	105	..
Mil., El. R. & L. pf.	..	117
M. & St. L. pf.	114	116
Mo., K. & T.	26½	26¾
M. & O. ctfs.	81¾	83
N., C. & St. L.	75	100
Nat. Bis. pf.	100¾	102⅝
Nat. L. pf.	82	92
Nat. Salt pf.	74	75½
N. Cent. C.	27	33
N. Y. A. B.	134	138
N. Y. & N. H.	214	216
N. Y., C. & St. L.	37⅝	38
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	105	112
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	77	78½
North. Am.	99½	101½
O. & I. G.	25	33
Ont. Mining	9	9½
Pac. Coast	65	69
P. C. 1st pf.	94	100
P. C. 2d pf.	65	69
Peo. & E.	25	28
Pere Marq.	70	74
Pere M. pf.	80	85
P., C. C. & St. L.	..	79
P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	101	..
P., Ft. W. & C.	189	..
P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	187	..
Pullman Co.	207	209
Quicksilver	3⅜	4¼
Quicksil'r pf.	10½	11
Rens. & Sar.	204	215
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	27	30
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	76	80
St. L. S. W.	29	30
St. L. S. W. pf.	61½	62
S.-S. S. & I.	33	34
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	77	81
T., P. & W.	8¼	..
Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	33½	34
U. B. & P.	15½	16¼
U. B. & P. pf.	70¼	74
Va.-Car. Ch.	59½	60
Va.-C. C. pf.	124	125
W.-F. Exp.	140	160
W. & L. E.	18	18⅜
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	52	52½
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	29	30

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

BURLINGTON, CED. R. & NORTH. for June—	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross	$407,518	$398,413	$384,008
Op. expenses	290,913	301,406	297,617
Net	116,605	97,007	86,391
Gross, 6 months	2,355,936	2,237,695	2,165,674
Net, 6 months	718,749	639,363	569,715
IOWA CENTRAL for June—			
Gross	177,398	185,207	190,242
Expenses	145,709	137,944	115,262
Net	31,689	47,263	74,980
Gross, 12 months	2,298,252	2,327,340	2,135,549
Net, 12 months	469,429	616,190	639,872
LEHIGH VALLEY R. R. AND LEHIGH VALLEY COAL CO. for June—			
Railroad Company:			
Gross	2,342,434	2,265,077	2,074,519
Exp. and taxes	1,799,053	1,848,034	1,693,399
Net	543,381	417,043	381,120
Gross, 7 months	15,475,588	14,209,658	12,273,732
Net, 7 months	3,150,471	2,013,027	1,846,295
Coal Company:			
Gross	1,858,374	1,623,506	1,551,700
Exp. and taxes	1,898,479	1,687,578	1,549,800
Deficit	40,105	64,072	1,904
Gross, 7 months	12,720,994	10,342,331	9,740,289
Deficit, 7 months	190,378	440,083	342,502
Both Companies:			
Net, June	503,276	352,971	383,023
Net, 7 months	2,960,092	1,572,943	1,503,793
MEXICAN CENTRAL for June—			
Gross earnings	1,436,761	1,511,794	1,248,440
Op. expenses	1,066,116	907,552	852,984
Net earnings	370,645	604,242	395,456
Gross, 6 months	8,866,486	8,079,974	7,360,434
Net, 6 months	2,555,987	3,140,078	2,403,772
MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL for June—			
Gross earnings	456,144	439,468	381,459
Op. expenses	274,713	260,410	223,488
Net earnings	181,431	179,058	157,971
From Jan. 1 to June 30—			
Gross earnings	2,930,138	2,672,025	2,275,792
Op. expenses	1,625,424	1,588,787	1,260,484
Net earnings	1,304,714	1,083,238	1,015,308

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 26 15-16d per ounce and in New York at 58⅝c. Mexican silver dollars at 46c.

On the Stock Exchange 1,000 shares of Comstock sold at .06.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 Comstock bond sold at .06, 1,000 Comstock at .06½, 500 Consolidated California and Virginia at 2.10@2.00, 500 Isabella at .43, 300 Little Chief at .13, 100 Ophir at .78, 2,000 Pharmacist at .09; seller, 10; 500 Phoenix at .09, and 100 Standard at 8.15.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.05	.06
Alpha Con	.03	.05
Andes	.03	.04
Belcher	.08	.08
Best & Belcher	.17	.18
Bullion	.01	.02
Caledonia	.36	.36
Challenge Con	.38	.39
Chollar	.08	.10
Confidence	1.30	1.40
Con. Cal. & Va	2.10	2.05
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.09	.09
Gould & Curry	.16	.16
Hale & Norcross	.14	.15
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.08	.08
Kentucky Con	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.16	.16
Occidental Con	.04	.05
Ophir	.73	.70
Overman	.13	.13
Potosi	.06	.06
Savage	.09	.08
Sag Belcher	.01	.02
Sierra Nevada	.17	.17
Standard	3.35	3.35
Syndicate	.55	.05
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.15	.15
Utah Con	.03	.02
Yellow Jacket	.29	.29
Silver bars	.58⅝	.58⅝
Mexican dollars	47@47½	47@47½
Drafts, sight	.07½	.07½
Telegraph	.10	.10

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 31.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Acacia	15¼	15⅝	15	15½
Alamo	13⅝	14	13¼	14
Argentum	14	17	14	17
Anaconda	34	37	33¼	36½
Battle Mountain	16¾	17½	16¾	17½
Blue Bell	14¼	15½	14	15½
Butterfly	35	41	39	41
C. C. Cons.	7	8	7½	8
Coriolanus	10½	12	10¾	11½
C., C. & M.	7	7½	7⅛	7½
Columbine Victor	8½	9¾	8	9½
Dante	4¾	5½	4¾	5⅝
Dr. Jackpot	62½	64	62	63½
Elkton	177	177¾	175¼	176
El Paso	46⅝	46⅞	45¼	46⅜
Fanny Rawlings	19	20	19	20
Findlay	9¼	10	9½	10
Gold Dollar	16	16¼	15⅞	16¼
Golden Cycle	64⅝	65⅛	64⅞	65
Golden Fleece	36¼	40	32	37
Gold Knob	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
Gold Sovereign	4½	4⅞	4⅝	5
Gould	16	16½	16	16½
Hart	8	10	8	10
Ingham	15	16	15¼	16
Isabella	43	43¼	42¾	43
Jackpot	40	45	40	45
Keystone	9	10	8¼	8½
Last Dollar	56	60	55	60
Lexington	6	6¼	6	6½
Little Puck	7⅝	8	7½	8¼
Mint	15½	18⅝	18	18½
Mollie Gibson	37⅝	40	37⅛	39
Mollie Dwyer	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6¾
Mary Cashen	14	14¼	13	14
Moon Anchor	27⅞	28¼	27½	29
National	3⅛	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
Nugget	17	21	18¼	19
New Haven	5	6	5	6
Orphan	17¼	18	17¼	18
Pharmacist	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞	8¼
Pinnacle	7	7⅝	6⅞	7
Pointer	8⅛	8½	8⅛	8⅜
Portland	303	308	302	307
Rose Maud	5⅛	5⅞	5	5¼
Rose Nicol	6⅛	6½	6	6¼
Republic	4⅞	5⅛	4½	5
Rocky Mountain	3⅝	4	3¼	4
Sedan	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7¾
Vindicator	117	120	117	120
Work	13⅛	13¼	13¼	13½
Zoe	2⅞	3	2¾	3

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Virginia funded debt 2-3s
8,000.........93⅝

Atch., Top & Santa Fe gen 4s
1,000.........103¼
10,000.........103⅛
1,000.........103¼
4,000.........103⅛
1,000.........103¼

Adjustment 4s
3,000.........96
1,000.........97

Stamped
5,000.........94¼

Balt & Ohio 4s
5,000.........102⅞

Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s
10,000.........89½

Balt & O sub ctfs for 4s, con, gtd, 1911, 5th ins pd
27,000.........105

B'klyn Un El 1st
1,000.........102⅞
1,000.........102¾
8,000.........102⅝

B'klyn Un Gas 5s
1,000.........117½

Canada South 1st
9,000.........106½

Cent of Ga 1st inc
14,000.........78
10,000.........78½
5,000.........79
1,000.........78

Cent Pac gtd 4s
11,000.........103¼

Chi & Alton 3½s
1,000.........84¾

Chi, B & Q deb 5s
21,000.........100½

Chi, B & Q 4s, when issued
6,000.........98⅜
23,000.........98¼
5,000.........98

Chi, Ind & Lo refunding 5s
1,000.........110

Chi, R I & P gen 4s
1,000.........107¼

C, St L & N O 5s
4,000.........127

Chi Term Tran 4s
6,000.........94½

Col Mid 1st 4s
1,000.........82

Col & South 1st 4s
1,000.........89
5,000s20F.........89
17,000.........89

Erie 1st con 4s
5,000.........98½

Erie 1st gen 4s
5,000.........86½

Erie, Penn col tr 4s
7,000.........95
8,000.........95½
5,000.........95

Hock Val 1st 4½s
25,000.........107
29,000.........106⅞

Laclede Gas L of St L 1st 5s
2,000.........109

Lake Erie & W 1st 5s
8,000.........119½
1,000.........119⅝

Louisville & Nashv col trust 5s
1,000s20F.........113½

Louisville & Nashv unified 4s
10,000.........102

Leh & W B Coal ext gtd 4½s
5,000.........105¼
1,000.........105
5,000.........105¼

Manhattan con 4s
3,000.........104½

Mex Cent con 4s
1,000.........85

Mex Cent 1st inc
5,000.........32⅝
3,000.........32
20,000.........32¼
6,000.........32

Mex Cent 2d inc
40,000.........22

Mo, K & T 2d 4s
4,000.........84½

Mo, K & T of T 5s
3,000.........105½
2,000.........105

N Y Cent & Hud Riv, L S col 3½s
12,000.........97½

North Pac 4s
2,000.........104½
10,000.........104⅜
10,000.........104⅝

North Pac gen 3s
14,000.........72⅝
1,000.........73
500.........73¼
5,000.........72¾

Reading gen 4s
2,000.........95½
10,000.........95¼
1,000.........95½
2,000.........95⅝

Rich & Dan con 6s
10,000.........122¼

Rome, W & O con 5s
1,000.........126⅝

St L, I M & South gen 5s
1,000.........116⅝

St L, I M & South unif & ref 4s
1,000.........93

St L S'w'n 1st
9,000.........97½

San A & A P 4s
14,000.........86½

South Pac 4s
1,000.........92
500.........92½
3,000.........91⅞
4,000.........92

Tenn Coal, I & R, Birm Div 6s
3,000.........110

Tol, Peo & W 4s
1,000.........94

Union Pac 1st 4s
500.........103⅝
5,000.........104⅜
1,000.........104½
500.........104
5,000.........104½

Union Pac conv 4s
60,000.........107
6,000.........107¼
65,000.........107
5,000.........107¼
10,000.........107
20,000.........107⅛
23,000.........107¼
11,000.........107

Wabash 1st 5s
1,000.........118¼

Wabash deb, B
5,000.........62
29,000.........62½
10,000.........62

West Shore 4s
1,000.........112½
1,000.........113¼

Wis Cent gen 4s
15,000.........88½

Total sales.........$823,000

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,530	Amal. Copper	113¾	114¾	113	113¾
30	Am. Car & Fdy.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29½
730	Am. Sugar	142½	143	141½	141⅝
7,070	A., T. & S. F.	73⅛	73¾	72¾	73
100	A., T. & S. F. pf.	96¼	96¼	95¾	95¾
410	Brook. Rap. Tr.	76	76⅛	75⅝	75⅝
1,160	Ches. & Ohio	46½	47¼	46⅛	46⅛
10,870	C., M. & St. P.	159¾	161¼	159½	160⅛
170	C., R. I. & P.	138¼	139	137½	138
20	Col. Southern	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
2,510	Erie	37¼	37¾	37⅛	37¼
140	Louis. & Nash.	102¼	102½	102	102¼
30	Manhattan	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
370	Mo. Pacific	99¼	99¼	98¼	98⅜
500	N. Y., O. & W.	32⅜	32⅝	32½	32½
140	Norf. & West.	51⅛	51⅞	51⅛	51⅞
20	People's Gas	114½	114½	114	114
770	Reading	41⅛	41⅞	41	41
40	Reading 1st pf.	76⅝	76¾	76¾	76¾
70	Republic Steel	20	20⅛	20	20⅛
40	St. Law. & Adir.	99¼	100⅛	99¼	100⅛
8,200	Southern Pac.	56	56¼	55⅜	55½
770	Southern Ry.	29⅝	29⅞	29	29
780	Tenn. C. & I.	62	63¼	62	62¼
20	Texas Pacific	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
17,760	Union Pacific	98¼	99¼	98⅜	98⅜
230	U. S. Leather	13	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞
50	U. S. Rubber	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
24,240	U. S. Steel	44¼	44⅝	42	42½
640	U. S. Steel pf.	92⅝	93⅞	91¼	91¼
60	Wabash pf.	39⅛	40	39⅛	39⅛
10	West. Union	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
82,480					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	96	96	96	96
1,000	St. L. S. W. 1st.	97½	97½	97½	97½
$2,000					

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The following corporations and firms will pay dividends, details of which will be found in the financial advertising columns: Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Farson, Leach & Co., N. W. Harris & Co., Knickerbocker Trust Company, New York Security and Trust Company, United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Winslow, Lanier & Co., Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern Railroad Company, United Breweries of Chicago, and the Consolidated Gas Company.

COBRE GRANDE COPPER SUIT.

Application for the Appointment of a Receiver—Charges Against William C. Greene.

Application for the appointment of a receiver for the Cobre Grande Copper Company was made yesterday before Justice O'Gorman, in the Supreme Court, in a suit brought against that corporation and the Greene Consolidated Copper Company by Axel W. Hallenberg of the banking firm of Armstrong, Schirmer & Co., who was represented by Alfred B. Cruikshank of the law firm of Atwater & Cruikshank. Decision was reserved.

The mining property, which is said by counsel to be worth $25,000,000, is situated in Sonora, Mexico, and was sold by William C. Greene to the Cobre Grande Copper Company for $250,000. Mr. Cruikshank stated that in October, 1899, Mr. Greene, who was a Director in the company, went to the mines and, with an armed force and a pretended order, written in Spanish, from a Mexican court, frightened the American Superintendent on the ground into surrendering the mines to him.

After this seizure, said Mr. Cruikshank, Mr. Greene formed the Greene Consolidated Copper Company, which is in possession of the property, and whose stock is being extensively sold in the East.

Numerous suits were instituted by the officers of the Cobre Grande Company to obtain the control of the mines, the principal action being tried in Arizona in November, 1900. Another suit, Mr. Cruikshank said, was still pending in New York to recover $28,000 of copper matte, which was shipped by Mr. Greene, and which was claimed by the Cobre Grande Company and attached here in a replevin action.

It was asserted, too, that last December Mr. Greene purchased a controlling interest in the stock of the Cobre Grande Copper Company, had himself elected President, and then had all the suits brought by that company against himself and his associates dismissed, Mr. Cruikshank claims, by collusion.

Mr. Cruikshank asked, too, that the dismissals of these suits be set aside, and stated the object in having a receiver was that he might proceed to recover whatever matte might be shipped into New York State until a debt of $40,000 due Mr. Hallenberg was paid and the stock held by him made good.

The application was opposed by M. E. Harby, counsel for Mr. Greene and his associates, who said that the charges made were without foundation, and that Mr. Greene had acted within his legal rights.

FIRST NATIONAL'S DIVIDEND.

It Approximated 1,900 Per Cent. of the Bank's Capital Stock of $500,000.

The exact amount of the unprecedented dividend recently declared by the five Directors of the First National Bank became definitely known in banking circles yesterday. It approximated 1900 per cent. of the capital stock of $500,000, but was a stock dividend and not a cash dividend, provision being made for its payment in shares of the bank's new stock.

Officials of the bank declined to say what was the exact method of financing the merger of the National Bank of the Republic, but the 1900 per cent. dividend was referred to as correct by one of the officials concerned.

While the First National Bank may reach out for some other institution later, it is asserted that just now no other merger is under contemplation.

Treasury Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day bought $181,750 short-term 4 per cent. bonds at 113.094, and $1,000 threes at 109.1282.

DRY PLATE COMBINATION.

Story of $30,000,000 Corporation Revived in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—A local newspaper to-day revives the story that negotiations are pending for the consolidation of the leading photographic dry-plate factories of the United States and Europe, with a capital of $30,000,000. Three of the companies concerned are St. Louis firms, that turn out 80 per cent. of the plates used in the United States. The following statement of the plan was made by the President of a leading company:

"While the consolidated concern, if the deal shall go through, will have control of the dry-plate output of the world, I hardly think it will have the power to name its own prices, if it desires to do so. Many small companies will not be absorbed, and they will turn out enough plates to keep competition alive."

The Cotton Crop Report.

Superintendent King of the New York Cotton Exchange was notified yesterday that the Government cotton crop report would not be given out, until Monday at noon, instead of on Saturday noon, when it would be too late for local markets to profit and the Liverpool Exchange would benefit.

Cramp Steel Company Stock.

The Directors of the Cramp Steel Company, Limited, have allotted stock to the subscribers to the recent issue. It is understood that the stock was well subscribed. No subscriber will receive more than 100 shares.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M. | P. M. | P. M.
Sun rises...4:56|Sun sets...7:17|Moon rises...7:46

High Water This Day.

A. M. | A. M. | A. M.
S. Hook....8:03|Gov. Isl'd...8:24|H. Gate...10:20
P. M. | P. M. | P. M.
S. Hook....8:17|Gov. Isl'd...8:40|H. Gate...10:36

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) AUG. 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Nord America, Naples, &c.	2:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Normandie, Progreso, &c.	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, AUG. 2.		
Buenos Ayres, Cadiz, &c.		
Cherokee, Turk's Island, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga.		3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, AUG. 3.		
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Alleghany, Fortune Island, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Trader, Antwerp		
Bulgaria, Hamburg		7:00 A. M.
California, Naples, &c.		
Canadian, Liverpool		
Colorado, Hull		
Etruria, Liverpool	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Evelyn, Pensacola		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Holbein, Manchester		
Hildur, Curacao, &c.		12:00 M.
Hylas, Montevideo, &c.		12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Norge, Christiansand	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ponce, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Prins Willem II., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
MONDAY, AUG. 5.		
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at §6 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at §1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship America Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §5, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July §27 and up to Aug. §17, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Lucania, due at New York Aug. §17, for dispatch per steamship Sonoma. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Aug. §18, (mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §5, for dispatch per steamship Alameda.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) AUG. 1.

Asama, Gibraltar, July 18.
Belgravia, Hamburg, July 20.
Deutschland, Hamburg, July 25.
El Valle, New Orleans, July 27.
Ferndene, Gibraltar, July 18.
Germanic, Liverpool, July 24.
Hevelius, Barbados, July 25.
Hexam, Gibraltar, July 16.
Hylos, Liverpool, July 17.
Jefferson, Norfolk, July 31.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, July 20.

FRIDAY, AUG. 2.

Hamilton, Norfolk, July 31.
Pennsylvania, Plymouth, July 23.

SATURDAY, AUG. 3.

Arabistan, St. Lucia, July 27.
Campania, Liverpool, July 27.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, July 30.
Eidsvold, Gibraltar, July 20.
Liguria, Naples, July 20.
Muriel, Gibraltar, July 20.
Neustria, Gibraltar, July 20.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, July 2.
St. Paul, Southampton, July 27.

SUNDAY, AUG. 4.

Bohemian, Liverpool, July 24.
Celtic, Liverpool, July 26.
Hildur, Maracaibo, July 25.
Jamestown, Norfolk, July 3.
La Normandie, Havre, July 27.
Marquette, London, July 25.
Nubia, Stettin, July 18.
Statendam, Rotterdam, July 25.

MONDAY, AUG. 5.

Astoria, Glasgow, July 25.
Appalache, Shields, July 22.
Cairn Cross, Stettin, July 19.
Comus, New Orleans, July 31.
Massapequa, Havre, July 22.
Minneapolis, London, July 27.
Nomadic, Liverpool, July 26.
Philadelphia, San Juan, July 31.

Arrived.

SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Ments, Bremen July 20 and Cherbourg 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Uller, (Nor.,) Larsen, Demerara July 21, with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15 A. M.

SS Ask, (Dan.,) Hansen, Banes July 25, with fruit to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

SS Bluefields, Hastings, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Foreric, (Br.,) White, Barry July 16, in ballast to master. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah July 29, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Jacksonville July 28, and Charleston 29th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., July 31, 9:30 P. M., west, light breeze; partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Algiers, for New Orleans.
SS Mongolian, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Teutonic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Southwark, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Oneida, for Providence.
SS Maraval, (Br.,) for Trinidad.
SS Thurston, (Br.,) for Port Royal, S. C.
SS City of Washington, for Havana, &c.
SS Oleta, (Span.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Comal, for Galveston.
SS Mount Vernon, (Nor.,) for Jeremie, &c.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 31.—SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New York for Hull, passed Prawle Point yesterday.

SS Helios, (Ger.,) Capt. Jensen, from New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Oceanic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Paula, (Ger.,) Capt. Hettmeyer, from New York, arr. at Bremerhaven to-day.

SS Flaxman, (Br.,) Capt. Salter, for New York, sld. from Santos July 29.

SS Kaiserin Maria Theresia, (Ger.,) Capt. Richter, from Bremen for New York, via Cherbourg, sld. from Southampton at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Philadelphia, Capt. Chambers, from Venezuela for New York, sld. from San Juan to-day.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Forest Brook, (Br.,) Capt. Hewitson, from New York, via Hamburg, arr. at Rotterdam July 29.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Vandenhauvel, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam at 2 A. M. to-day.

SS Melbourne, (Br.,) Capt. Ross, from New York, via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Sydney, N. S. W., yesterday.

SS Manitou, (Br.,) Capt. Cannons, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Duchessa di Genova, (Ital.,) Capt. Schiaffino for New York, sld. from Naples July 27.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Capt. Coste, for New York, sld. from Marseilles July 27.

SS Corby Castle, (Br.,) Capt. Valentine, from Santos for New York, sld. from St. Lucia yesterday.

SS Tampican, (Br.,) Capt. Pickthall, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimers, from New York for Flushing, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Weyer, from New York, via Gibraltar, for Genoa, arr. at Naples at 5 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.76
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.58
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.38
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Cotton, middling	.08 1-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅝
Sugar, granulated	5.45
Beef, family	11.75
Beef hams	21.00
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	16.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.07⅞
Lard, prime	9.00
Butter, Western creamery	.20½

CHICAGO, July 31.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour, firm; No. 3 Spring wheat, 67½@68c; No. 2 red, 68½@68⅝c; No. 2 corn, 54@54¾c; No. 2 yellow, 54¾c; No. 2 oats, 34¼@35c; No. 2 white, 35¾@36c; No. 3 white, 35¼@37½c; No. 2 rye, 55½@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.83; prime timothy seed, $5.25; mess pork, per bbl, $14@$14.05; lard, per 100 lb, $8.65@$8.67½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $7.85@$8; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7⅛@7⅜c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.30@$8.40; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.29; clover, contract grade, $10@$10.25.

COTTON.—The market started quiet as to tone, with prices 2@3 points higher on light pit buying and scattering foreign demand. Firmer Liverpool cables than looked for, dry weather news from the greater part of the Southwest, and not altogether favorable crop news, prompted this demand. But the supporting orders were soon exhausted and room selling became a feature in a small way. Under this pressure prices eased off slowly until a net decline of 2@4 points was in evidence. From this out business was stupidly tame, and entirely of a professional character. There was nothing in late news to effect sentiment, and the whole trade seemed to be holding off for the August Government report of next Monday. Business from the South was singularly light, while commission houses failed to interest the public. Spot cotton markets here and in the South exhibited a fair degree of steadiness, but were neglected and generally unchanged. Cloth market advices were featureless, showing sustained prices, but Summer dull trade conditions. Crop accounts reflected improving conditions east of the Mississippi, but more imperative need of rain over large areas west of that river, notably in Central Texas. Paris, Texas, received 1.50 inches and Russellville, Ark., received 3 inches within the past twenty-four hours. But these rains were entirely local and relieved the drought only at those points. The August option in the local market received very little attention, and very few notices were issued. Liverpool cables were about as expected after the early advance, showing a general desire abroad to conform with any variation in the market here. In the last half hour the market stiffened up several points on room covering and absence of sellers. The close was steady, with prices net 2 points higher to 2 points lower.

Spot cotton closed dull but steady, with quotations unchanged, on the basis of 8 1-16c for middling upland and 8 3-16c for middling gulf. Sales, 4,050 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet, unchanged, at 8 3-16c; Mobile nominal, unchanged, at 8c; Savannah quiet, unchanged, at 8c; Wilmington quiet, unchanged, at 8¼c; Norfolk steady, 1-16c lower, at 7 13-16c; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 8¼c; Galveston quiet, unchanged, at 8¼c; Augusta quiet, ¼c lower, at 8¼c; St. Louis dull, unchanged, at 8c.

The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	7.11	7.14	7.11	7.13@7.14
September	7.19	7.20	7.15	7.19@7.20
October	7.30	7.30	7.24	7.27@7.28
November	7.29	7.29	7.29	7.28@7.30
December	7.34	7.34	7.29	7.30@7.31
January	7.39	7.39	7.33	7.35@7.36
February	7.38	7.38	7.38	7.35@7.36
March	7.41	7.41	7.37	7.39@....
April	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40@7.42

LIVERPOOL, July 31.—Cotton—Spot quiet; prices easier; American middling, 4 13-32d. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 6,500 bales American. Futures opened quiet and closed barely steady; American middling, low middling clause, August, 4 16-64d, sellers; August and September, 4 13-64@4 14-64d, sellers; September, 4 13-64@4 14-64d, sellers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 6-64@4 7-64d, buyers; October and November, 4 5-64d, buyers; November and December, 4 4-64d, buyers; December and January, 4 4-64d, buyers; January and February, 4 4-64d, buyers; February and March, 4 5-64d, sellers; March and April, 4 5-64@4 6-64d, buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—For a good part of the day wheat showed moderate steadiness of tone in sympathy with corn, but final unloading and short selling wound up the market rather weak in tone at ⅝c net decline. Outside of the corn influence conditions were mostly unfavorable for advancing prices. They included satisfactory Northwest crop prospects, a small export trade in comparison with Tuesday's big business, irregular cables, a heavy interior movement, and early foreign selling. Much of the time speculative trade was slow and featureless, with prices close to the opening point. Except for the European sales it consisted chiefly of local business. Opening prices in answer to Liverpool steadiness were practically unchanged from the previous night, at 74¼c for September, but eventually sold off to 73 11-16c, with the close 73¾c. The primary receipts aggregated 1,121,500 bushels, compared with 878,000 bushels a year ago. Seaboard wheat and flour clearances were fair. The close at Liverpool was somewhat easier at only ⅛d net advance, while Paris markets showed 5 to 10 points advance. At Berlin last prices were 1¼ marks up, and at Budapest 1 point net higher. Export trade consisted of 47 loads, half of it at New York. Quotations, cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, New York, 76½c, prompt; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 76½c, prompt; No. 2 red, New York, 75⅝c, prompt, to Aug. 7; No. 2 red, New York, 75⅝c, Aug. 10 to 15; No. 2 hard, New York, 76¼c, Aug. 10 to 15.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 65⅝c; July, 66c; September, 66⅝@66½c; December, 69⅝@69⅞c; No. 2 hard, 66½@67c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 56½c; July, 56½c; September, 56½c; December, 57½c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 36⅝c; July, 36⅝c; September, 35½c; May, 38½c; No. 2 white, 38½@39c.

MILWAUKEE, July 31.—Wheat steady; close: No. 1 Northern, 70½c; No. 2 Northern, 68½@69c; September, 68⅝c. Rye weak; No. 1, 54½c. Barley strong; No. 2, 61@62c; sample, 51@58c. Corn—September, 55½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 31.—Close: Wheat—Cash, 66⅝c; September, 65⅝c; December, 67⅛c; on track: No. 1 hard, 68⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 66⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 65½c. Flour and bran unchanged.

DULUTH, July 31.—Close: Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 70⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 68⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 63⅝c; July, 68⅝c; September, 67⅝c; December, 67⅞c. Corn, 52½c. Oats, 34½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $3.70@$4; Winter straights, $3.25@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.55@$3.80; Spring clears, $2.85@$3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.60; no grade, $18.50@$19, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Steady; fair to good, $2.75@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.15@$3.45. Cornmeal—Firm; kiln dried, $2.65@$2.70, as to brand. Bag Meal—Firm; fine white and yellow, $1.25@$1.30; coarse, $1.08@$1.10. Feed—Dull; Spring bran, spot, $17.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17@$17.50; Spring bran, bulk, $17@$17.25; coarse Winter bran, $18.50@$20; city bran, $18@$18.50; cornmeal, $29; linseed oil cake, $29.50; corn oil cake, $21; hominy chop, $18.75@$19; oil meal, $29@$29.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
September	74¼	74¼	73 11-16	73¾
October	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
December	76⅛	76⅛	75⅝	75⅝
Corn—				
July	58½	58½	58½	..
September	58⅝	59½	58⅝	59
October	..	..	..	59¼
December	59⅝	60⅝	59⅝	60¼
Lard—				
July	..	..	..	$8.95

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	67⅞	67⅞	67⅛	67⅞
September	68⅝	69	68⅛	68⅝
October	69⅛	69⅛	68⅞	69
Corn—				
July	54⅝	54⅝	53⅝	54⅛
September	55	55⅝	54⅝	55⅛
Oats—				
July	34½	35⅛	33⅞	34
September	34⅛	34⅜	33⅞	34
Lard—				
September	$8.70	$8.70	$8.65	$8.70
October	8.75	8.75	8.70	8.75
Ribs—				
September	7.90	7.92½	7.87½	7.87½
October	7.95	7.95	7.90	7.90
Pork—				
September	14.25	14.25	14.07½	14.07½
October	14.30	14.30	14.15	14.15

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $15.50@$16.50; family, $16.50@$17; short clear, $16@$17.50. BEEF—Steady; mess, $9.50@$10; family, $11.50@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $16@$18. BEEF HAMS—Dull; $20.50@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Firm; bacons, 7¼c; 180-lb, 7⅞c; 160-lb, 7⅝c; [illegible]40-lb, 8c; pigs, 8⅜c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies dull; smoking, 11c; 10 lb, 10¼c; 12 lb, 9¾c; 14 lb, 9¼c; pickled shoulders steady, 7¼c; pickled hams quiet, 11@11¼c. TALLOW—Steady; city, 4¾c; country, 4⅝@5c. LARD—Steady, $9; city lard firm, $8.35; refined lard firm; South America, $9.60; Continent, $9.15; Brazil, kegs, $[illegible].70; compound firm, 7@7¼c. STEARINE—Quiet; oleo, 9½c; city lard stearine, 10¼c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	..	..	..	4.75@4.80
September	4.80	[illegible]	4.80	4.80@4.85
October	4.90	[illegible]	4.90	4.85@4.90
November	4.90	[illegible]	4.90	4.90@4.95
December	5.05	[illegible]	5.05	5.00@5.05
January	..	..	..	5.05@5.10
February	5.15	[illegible]	5.15	5.10@5.15
March	5.25	[illegible]	5.25	5.20@5.25
April	..	..	..	5.25@5.30
May	5.35	[illegible]	5.35	5.30@5.40
June	..	..	..	5.35@5.40

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market quiet; good average Santos, 4$700; receipts, 38,000 bags; stock, 581,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened ¼ pfg lower; at 2:30 P. M. was net ¼@¾ pfg lower; sales, 17,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened steady, ½f lower; at 12 M. unchanged; at 3 P. M. quiet and unchanged; at 5:30 P. M. unchanged; total sales, 25,000 bags; January, 34.25; February, 34.50; March, 34.75; April, 35; May, 35.25; June, 35.25; July, 33.50; August, 33.50; September, 33.75; October, 33.75; November, 34; December, 34.25. Rio—Coffee market steady; No. 7 Rio, 4$825; receipts, 24,[illegible]00 bags; cleared for the United States, [illegible],000 bags; cleared for Europe, 7,000 bags; stock, 42[illegible],000 bags.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.50, and in bulk, $4.95; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.45, and in bulk, $4.90; refined, cases, New York, $8.50. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 38¼@39c; prime off Summer yellow, 37c; prime white, 43c; prime Winter yellow, 43c. Linseed—American, raw, [illegible]c; American, boiled, 84c; Calcutta, raw, 85c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands. Lard Oil—69@70c.

METALS.—The principal feature of importance in metal circles yesterday was the loss of £2 5s. in spot tin in London, and a decline of £1 15s in the future positions, due, it is said, to heavy liquidation in that market. The close was weak at £117 10s for spot and £114 10s for futures. Here, however, little of consequence transpired, spot tin ruling entirely nominal, while the forward deliveries were easy and 50 points lower. The close was easy at 27@28c for spot. Copper in London regained 2s 6d of Tuesday's loss and ruled steady, closing at £67 10s on spot and £67 17s 6d on futures. The domestic production of copper during the first six months ended June 30 amounted to 133,394 tons, against 134,577 tons last year. Shipments for the first six months ended June 30 to Europe, 49,325 tons, as compared with $5,222 tons last year. Deducting shipments from supplies, there were apparently left for home consumption for the first six months ended June 30, [illegible]5,149 tons, against 65,025 tons last year. Lead was unchanged here, but further fell off 2s 6d in London, to £11 15s. Spelter was without change, either here or abroad, closing at 3.90@3.9[illegible]c, and £16 12s 6d, respectively. Domestic iron markets ruled featureless and entirely nominal; pig-iron warrants, $9.50@$10; No. 1 Northern foundry, $15@$15.50; No. 2 foundry, Southern, $14@$14.50; No. 1 foundry, Southern, $14.75@$15.25, and No. 1 foundry, Southern, soft, $1[illegible].75@$15.25. Glasgow warrants closed at 54s and Middlesborough at 46s.

SUGAR.—The market on the whole was very quiet, with prices nominally quoted at 4 5-32c for centrifugal, 3 9-16c for muscovado, and 3 5-16c for molasses sugar. Little was offered for sale. However, sales of 5,000 bags St. Croix centrifugal to arrive was made at an equivalent of 4 5-32c, 96 test, cost, insurance, and freight. Cables were rather of unsatisfactory purport. July was unchanged, but the next month was reduced ¾d.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2.25; tar oil, barrels, $4.25; spirits of turpentine, 35½@35¾c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.40; E, $1.60@$1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.80; H, $1.80; I, $1.90; K, $2.25; M, $2.65; N, $3; W G, $3.35, and W W $3.65.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 31.—Spirits of turpentine steady, 32@32¼c; receipts, 52 casks. Resin firm, 95c@$1; receipts, 168 bbls. Crude turpentine steady, $1@$2; receipts, 56 casks. Tar quiet, $1.40; receipts, 146 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 31.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 32¾c; receipts, 1,200 casks; sales, 1,100 casks; exports, 1,052 casks. Resin firm and unchanged; receipts, 4,295 bbls; sales, 1,899 bbls; exports, 1,316 bbls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 31.—Turpentine steady, 32c. Resin firm; sales, 200 bbls; B, C, D, $1; E, $1.05; F, $1.10; G, $[illegible].20; H, $1.25; I, $1.35; K, $1.60; M, $2.05; N, $2.50; WG, $2.85.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves slow; steers steady; bulls and cows steady to 1[illegible] lower; steers, $4.50@$5.30; no really good heavy; choice heavy, $3.80; cows, $1.75@$3.25; dressed beef in fair demand at 7@[illegible]c per lb; calves slow; closed weak; veals, $4.5[illegible]@$6.87½; choice, $7; culls, $4@$4.25; grassers and buttermilks, $3@$3.50; city-dressed veals, [illegible]@10½c per lb. Sheep lower, except choice stock; prime and choice lambs steady; others unevenly lower; sheep, $2.50@$4; choice, $4.50; lambs, 4@$6.25; choice, $6.50; culls, $3; dressed mutton, 5@8c per lb; dressed lambs, 6@10½c; extra, 11c; inferior, 4@5½c. Hogs firmer; State hogs, $6.20@[illegible].25.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Thursday, Aug. 1.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar—Adjourned cases. Cases noticed.

1—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Comstock Unhairing Co.
2—Acken vs. Gilbert.
3—Virgil Practice Clavier Co. vs. Virgil.
4—Central Trust Co. vs. U. S. Flour Milling Co.
5—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
6—Reynolds vs. same.
7—Dancel vs. Goodyear Shoe Machinery Co.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Spencer vs. Heymann.
2—In re Donnelly.
3—Tooker vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4—Riordan vs. same.
5—Feigen vs. same.
6—Barrett vs. Barrett.
7—Summerfield vs. Hornberger.
8—Kohn vs. same.
9—Conner vs. Stephens.
10—In re Houpt.
11—Schlosser vs. Equitable Mutual Fire Ins. Corp.
12—McKay vs. Boyle.
13—Thorne vs. Sunlight Gas Machine Co.
14—Goldstein vs. Goldman.
15—Wallace vs. Board of Education.
16—Pfeffer vs. Kling.
17—Haddock vs. Haddock.
18—In re North. Am. Tr. Co.
19—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Birdseye.
20—Malraison vs. Schaef.
21—Hahlo vs. Mendelsohn.
22—Murphy vs. Smith.
—Tully vs. Robertson.
—Griffith vs. Cohen.
—Harding vs. Taylor.
—Dennis vs. Winans.
—Jurre vs. Jurre.
—Sinclair vs. Davis.
—Tuska vs. Christman.
—Kingsland vs. Haines.
—In re Ronalds.
—Palmer vs. United Press.
—Birkbeck Inv. Savings & Loan Co. vs. Neuro.
—Fallowes vs. Johnson.
—Barry vs. Meehan.
—Dambmann vs. Dambmann.
—Croft vs. Brooker.
—In re L. Bieber's Son & Co.
—Wasserman vs. Wasserman.
—Brantingham vs. Stanton.
—H. Koehler & Co. vs. Kennedy.
—Scott vs. Blackwell.
—Engel vs. Union Sq. Bank.
—Meyer vs. Horton.
—Haveron vs. Coler.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.: Michael Lucas, Adam Heppenheimer, Ette Urneburgh, Emanuel Heyman, Emma Butler, [illegible]rnie Stefanatz, Gustav Linske, Gottlieb N. Becker, Mary A. Bryant.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman and O'Connor for the People.

1—James Connor. Martin Casey.
2—Thomas Tarpey. John Dunn.
3—Harry Barrett.
4—Christian Hansen.
5—John Smith.
6—Patrick Delaney.
7—Henry Wagner.
8—Thomas Ryan. Frank Murphy.
9—Michael Carroll.
10—John Reagan. Moe Gordon.
11—Bradford F. Pierce, Jr.
—Maude Davis. Pasquale Carsardo.
—Becky Braun.
—Thomas McGuire. Thomas McLean.
—Morris Flegenheimer.
—Charles Smith. Peter Burns.
—George Rossman. Pleadings.
—John Moore.
—Albert Brown.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 9:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Gans, and Gordon for the People.

1—George Bissert.
2—William M. Butler.
3—John Doreski. Hannah Doreski.
4—Jacob Salonsky.
5—William Schaefer.
6—Edward Farley.
7—Louis Ihnken.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Augusta C. Carter vs. Frank B. Zeh—Lewis H. Freedman.

CITY COURT—Hascall, J.—Julius Nahm vs. Louis B. May—Charles E. F. McCann.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—United States Trust Company vs. Robert Charles—A. Jackson.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Steimer vs. Steimer—Charles A. Jackson. Judge vs. Fitzgerald—Max Altmayer. Matter of Bodine—Charles L. Guy.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Brokers' Sales Confined to Small Properties—Dealings at Auction—Important Leases.

Hayden & Co. have sold for John Otis to William Hamilton the five-story flat 139 Edgecombe Avenue, 25.3 by 110.1. The buyer gives in part payment the lot, 100.8 by 27.9 by 99.11 by 38.8, at the southeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, upon which an apartment house will be erected.

A report current yesterday to the effect that John T. Williams is the buyer of the Hyde properties on West Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets was authoritatively denied.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold the four five-story flats, with stores, 1,789 and 1,795 First Avenue, southwest corner of Ninety-third Street, 100.8 by 100; also the six-story tenement at the northeast corner of Delancey and Sheriff Streets, 25 by 75.

G. Tuoti & Co. and H. H. Cammann & Co. have sold for Mrs. Mabel Suydam the five-story double tenement 2,099 Second Avenue, 25 by 100.

George I. Semel has sold for William Koehler to S. Weisbecker the four-story flat 207 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 16.8 by 100.11.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have leased for E. H. Van Ingen to William Wilson, the druggist, for a term of years, the store and basement at 1,360 and 1,362 Broadway, just north of Thirty-sixth Street.

The same firm has also leased the five-story building 160 Elm Street, formerly occupied by the Board of Eudcation, to Meyer, Martin & Co.

Plans were filed yesterday by Architects Harde & Short for the new six-story model tenement to be erected by the City and Suburban Homes Company, covering the entire block front on the east side of Avenue A, between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Streets. The structure will cost $180,000.

A. Satzman has sold for Max Weinstein to B. Golding the six-story brick building 157 Ludlow Street, 25 by 87.6.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

113 East Eighty-eighth Street, north side, 209.10 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 25.7 by 100.8, five-story stone-front flat, foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company	$22,900
53 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 108 feet east of Madison Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary C. Schultz	17,000

By William M. Ryan.

20 Warren Street, north side, between Broadway and Church Street, 25 by 100, leasehold, five-story stone-front building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Clark W. Dunlop	11,500
237 and 239 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 875 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 40 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Germania Life Insurance Company	30,000
630 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, south side, 111.6 feet west of Willis Avenue, 20 by 100, three-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Building Loan Banking Company	6,340

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

426 East Eighty-sixth Street, south side, 269 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story stone-front tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, William Horman and others, as trustees	13,000
One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, south side, 100 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 70, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Jane A. Parmlee	3,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Roger Foster, referee, 140 and 142 Sixth Avenue, east side, 90.8 feet north of Tenth Street, 64.6 by 121 and irregular, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $50,173; subject to other mortgages for $150,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 104 West Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 44 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 19 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,669.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Victor W. Hungerford, referee, 300 Morris Avenue, east side, 130.7 feet south of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 29.7 by 87.3 and irregular, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $16,565.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Lewis H. Freeman, referee, 225 Bowery, east side, 125 feet east of Rivington Street, 25 by 184.5 and irregular, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $32,026.

By William M. Ryan, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 238 and 240 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 333.4 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 66.8 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats; 242 and 244 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, adjoining the foregoing, 66.8 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on 238 and 240, $8,954; on 242 and 244, $8,831; subject to other mortgages, on 238 and 240, for $60,279; on 242 and 244, for $59,643.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 1,973 Seventh Avenue, east side, 64.5 feet south of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 36.5 by 100, five-story brick flat; 1,977 Seventh Avenue, east side, 27.11 feet south of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street 36.6 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, on each, $49,940.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Asa Bird Gardiner, referee, 539 West Fiftieth Street, north side, 500 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $15,301.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Teller Avenue, west side, 634 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for two two-and-one-half-story frame dwellings, 20 by 31; John J. Healy of 317 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, owner; Carl E. Arenander of 137 Fourth Street, William's Bridge, architect; cost, $6,000.

La Fontaine Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, for a one-story frame car inspector's house, 39 by 16; Manhattan Railway Company of 195 Broadway, owner and architect; cost, $300.

Bristow Street, west side, 100 feet north of Jennings Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 22 by 54; Mary Waner of 1,387 Bristow Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $9,000.

Nos. 314 and 316 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 50 by 41; John Scharmann of 312 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, owner; Rudolph Moeller of 959 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $250.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and Crotona Park North, southeast corner, for a two-story brick dwelling, 25 by 52; L. Liggio of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and Clinton Avenue, owner; Rudolph Werner of 1,512 Brook Avenue, architect; cost, $12,000.

Thirteenth Street, north side, 302 feet west of Ninth Avenue, for a six-story brick storage house, 73 by 103; Kluber & Ryan of Eighth Avenue and Horatio Street, owners; H. E. Meyen of 556 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $125,000.

Avenue A, east side, Seventy-eighth to Seventy-ninth Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 204.4 by 96; City and Suburban Homes Company of 281 Fourth Avenue, owners; Harde & Short of 3 and 5 West Twenty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $180,000.

Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, southeast corner, to a seven-story brick apartment house; George H. Huber, premises, owner; John E. Kerby of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $50.

Washington Avenue, east side, 160 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Stephen A. Gravis of 2,038 Washington Avenue, owner; John C. Kerby of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 1,212 Broadway, to a three-story brick restaurant, Mrs. Janette Rudd of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Riverside Drive, owner; William Dewsnap of 150 Nassau Street, architect; costs, $300.

Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, southeast corner, to a five-story brick apartment; C. P. Doelger of 407 East Fifty-fifth Street, owner; C. F. Meese of 678 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, architect; cost, $250.

No. 36 West Fifty-ninth Street, to a seven-story brick dwelling; Norman L. Munro of 24 Vandewater Street, owner; Frederick Laufer of 307 Avenue C, architect; cost, $750.

Metropolitan Hotel Leased.

A. G. Negley, Jr., of Negley's Apartment Houses, on Thirty-fourth Street, west of Broadway, has leased for a long term of years the Metropolitan Hotel of this city, and takes possession Aug. 1. The lease was made through Matt. J. Ward & Co., hotel brokers.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Wednesday, July 31.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 70th St, 25.5x100; Wesley Thorn to the City Real Estate Company, (mtg $40,000, R S $8.75)	$100
BARRETTO ST, 1,134, e s, 161.11 ft n of 169th St, 20x100; Louis Wirth to Christine Sailer, (mtg $5,000, R S $1.25)	Nom.
BARRETTO ST, 1,132, e s, 141.11 ft n of 169th St, 20x100; Louis Wirth to Robert Guerr, (mtg $5,000, R S $1.25)	Nom.
BARRETTO ST, 1,136, e s, 181.11 ft n of 169th St, 20x100; Wesley Thorn to Franz Frisch, (mtg $5,000, R S $1.25)	Nom.
BROADWAY, s w corner of 108th St, 100x100; Daniel D. Slawson to George L. Slawson and another, (mtg $90,000, R S $10)	100
CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x70.11; Reuben H. Underhill, referee, to Samuel H. Stone and others, (R S $10.75)	24,000
CENTRE MARKET PLACE, 4, e s, 25x80; Mary Coppers and others to Elizabeth Plummer, (R S $1.75)	Nom.
FORDHAM, or HIGH BRIDGE ROAD, s w corner of 5th Av, 107.2x85.11x60x128.8; George H. Muskat to Wilhelmina Muskat, (all liens, R S 50c)	Nominal
GREENE ST, 171 and 173, w s, 140 ft s of Bleecker St, 40x100; William R. Rose to Charles A. Cowen and another, (R S $5)	85,000
JOHN ST, 92, s s, 20.3 ft e of Gold St, 20.3x40.9x19.10x42.1; Douglas Conklin, referee, to Willard N. Baylis, all title, &c	250
LOT 86, map of Dater estate; Abraham H. Feuchtwanger and others to Giuseppe F. Rando and another, all title, quitclaim	Nom.
LOT 253, map of part of Hunt's estate, Van Nest Station; Jane Wylie to Jane Bryant	800
MAIDEN LANE, 4, s s, 90 ft e of Broadway, 20.11x87.11x20.11x87.6; Number Four Maiden Lane Company to Broadway Building Company, (mtg $265,000, R S $73.75)	190,000
MANHATTAN AV, 136, e s, 57.3 ft s of 106th St, 17x70; Susan J. Witherell to Caroline McInerney, (R S $1.75)	Nominal
MONROE ST, 258, s s, 200 ft w of Jackson St, 25x½ block; Nathan Schlessel to Morris Goldberg, (mtg $25,000, R S $5)	100
PARK AV, n w corner of 89th St, 100x82.2; Thomas J. McLaughlin to Hermann Strauss, (R S $5.50)	100
PEARL ST, 165, n w s, 43.11 ft s w of Pine St, runs n w 88.11x s w 13.8x n w 5.3x s w 8.3x s e 94.2x n e 22.4; William S. Perry to Amos F. Eno, (R S $16.25)	35,000
PINE ST, n s, 125.5 ft e of William St, runs e 46.5x n 134.11 to s s of Cedar St, x w 51.9x s 17.3x e 1x s 28.9x e 3.2x s 96.4; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to Emily B. Hopkins, (R S $448.75)	Nom.
ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, at centre line between 114th and 115th Sts, runs e 154.11x s 50x w 124.3 to avenue x n w 58.8 to beginning; William E. Stowe and another to Morgan Dix and others, (mtg $27,000)	Omitted
TINTON AV, w s, 168.3 ft n of 168th St, 20.5x110; Thomas Farley to Minnie Hirsch, (mtg $6,000, R S $3.25)	Nominal
WADSWORTH AV, s w corner of 178th St, 25x100; (mtg $5,000;) 11th Av, s w corner of 184th St, 49.11 x100; (mtg $14,000;) Wesley Thorn to the City Real Estate Company, (R S $5)	100
WADSWORTH AV, s e corner of 184th St, 99.11x25, (mtg $5,000;) Wadsworth Av, s w corner of 184th St, 99.11x25, (mtg $5,000;) Wadsworth Av, s w corner of 183d St, 104.11x100, (mtg $15,000;) Caroline Rullman to City Real Estate Company, (R S $5.50)	100 &c.
WAVERLEY PLACE, e s, 84.5 ft s of Perry St, 29.9x22; Frederick A. Shields to Mabel G. Maynard, (R S $2.50)	Nom.
1ST AV, e s, 75.11 ft s of 102d St, 25x95; John Poth, Jr., to Benjamin Poth, (mtg $3,500, R S $4)	Nom.
2D AV, 2,426, e s, 60.11 ft n of 124th St, 20x80; Sarah C. Browne to Eva Wegner, (mtg $6,000)	100
2D AV, w s, 75.6 ft n of 96th St, 25x100; Christine Sailer and others to Louis Werth, (mtg $17,000, R S $1.75)	Nom.
2D AV, 1,140, n e corner of 60th St, 20x75; Stephen H. Keating, referee, to Henry Wallace, (R S $9.50)	21,100
2D ST, 236, n s, 298 ft w of Avenue C, 24.9x105.10; Rachel Schweitzer and another to Morris Silverman, (mtg $33,500, R S $2.75)	Nom.
3D AV, 745, e s, 50.5 ft n of 46th St, 25x95; James R. Pettigrew and another, executors, to Ezekiel Sarasohn, (R S $9.50)	21,250
4TH AV, 346, w s, 19.9 ft n of 25th St, 19.9x75; William Halls, Jr., to James C. Parrish, (R S $15.75)	34,000
27TH ST, 451, n s, 199.11 ft e of 10th Av, 24.11x98.9; Perry G. Honeyman to Melvina G. Honeywell, (mtg $9,000, R S $2)	Nominal
34TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 20x80; Eugene D. Hawkins to James C. Parrish, (R S $43.75)	90,000
46TH ST, 229, n s, 230 ft w of 2d Av, 26x100.5; Michael Nuhn to Louise Nuhn, (R S $4.25)	11,000
47TH ST, s s, 233.4 ft e of 7th Av, or Broadway, 0.1x100.4; Julia G. Flynn and others to Longacre Realty Company, correction deed	Nom.
60TH ST, s s, 295 ft w of 2d Av, 19.2x100.5; Mary A. A. Woodcock to Philip J. Britt, (R S $5.50)	13,500
69TH ST, s w corner of Columbus Av, 25x100.5; Thomas O'Reilly to Mary A. O'Reilly, (mtg $20,000)	Gift
81ST ST, 213, n s, 152.6 ft e of 3d Av, 25.6x102.2; Margaret C. Smith to Marvin D. Hubbell, (mtg $16,000, R S $3.25)	Nominal
96TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 100x100.8; Daniel Rosendorf to Isaac H. Clothier, (R S $30.75)	100 &c.
112TH ST, n s, 231.6 ft w of 1st Av, 27x100.11; Aaron M. Janpole and another to Antonia Di Lemme, (mtg $22,500, R S 75 cents)	Nom.
117TH ST, 419, n s, 212.9 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x100.11; William Klinkel, Jr., to Rosa Klinkel, (all liens, R S $5)	Nominal
117TH ST, 137 and 139, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Lena Adler to Nathan Stern, (mtg $44,000, R S $4.25)	Nom.
122D ST, n s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 200x99.11; Daniel S. Slawson to Frederick G. Hobbs and another	52,800
125TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, runs n 99.11 x w 66.3 to the centre line of Phineas St, x s w 112.6 x e 118; Mary K. Slack to Hermann H. Canemann and others, executors and trustees	4,166
131ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of 12th Av, 50x99.11; J. Aspinwall Hodge, referee, to William B. Rogers, (R S $2.50)	7,400
136TH ST, s s, 386.8 ft w of 7th Av, 17.6x99.11; Marvin D. Hubbell to Margaret C. Smith, (mtg $10,250, R S $2.25)	Nom.
140TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Herrmann Strauss to Thomas J. McLaughlin, (mtg $16,500, R S $4)	100
140TH ST, s s, 500 ft e of 6th Av, old lines, runs s 99.11x w 25x n 99.8x n e 0.4x e 24.9; Harry S. Hall to Jennie A. Stewart, (mtg $1,200, R S $1.50)	Nom.
146TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 75x99.11; The New York Investment and Improvement Company to John O. Baker, (R S $9.75)	100 &c.
148TH ST, n s, 85 ft e of Convent Av, 17x99.11; Morris M. Thompson to Lizzie Schwartz, (R S $6.75)	100 &c.
178TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x100; George P. Hotaling, referee, to Frank Demuth, (R S $2.25)	7,875
178TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of Audubon Av, 50x91.2x50.1x88; John M. Meehan, Jr., to John O. Baker, (R S $2.75)	7,750
182D ST, new, s s, 210.11 ft e of new e s of Belmont Av, runs s 102.2x w 100.11x s 61.10x e 225.7x n 123.8x w 121.3x n w 83.3x w 20.1; Jennie C. Ryan to William K. Lancaster	Nominal

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 961, n e corner of 107th St, store, &c.; David Richey to John M. Dee, 5 years ... $1,200 to	$1,500
BRADHURST AV, 2, two stores; John Leffler to Conrad Horstmann, 5 years ... $900 to	1,000
CLINTON ST, 129; Morris Apfelbaum to Abraham Rolink, 5 years	2,400
DELANCEY ST, 304, n e corner of Lewis St, store, &c.; Henry Albers to Adolph Messer, 4 years	900
WEST END AV, 594, e s, 43.8 ft s of 89th St, 19x64; Armide V. Smith to A. Walker Otis, 3 years	1,400

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ANDERSEN, Henry, to Longacre Realty Company; 47th St, 124 and 126 West, prior mtg $102,500, due Aug. 1, 1902, 6 per cent	$22,500
ANDERSEN, Henry, to Realty Mortgage Company; 47th St, 124 and 126 West, due Aug. 1, 1902, 6 per cent., building loan	102,500
BAKER, John O., to the New York Investment and Improvement Company; Broadway, s w corner of 135th St, due July 30, 1904	60,000
BAKER, John O., to the New York Investment and Improvement Company; 146th St, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, due July 30, 1904	15,000
BAKER, John O., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 178th St, s s, 95 ft e of Audubon Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent	5,000
BALZ, Jacob, to Philip Sugarman; 14th St, 113 East, assignment of rents, installments	1,500
BELCHER, William H., and wife to Ellis A. Apgar; Pearl St, 338, ½ part and all title, prior mortgage $6,750, due July 1, 1904, 6 per cent	1,200
BELCHER, William H., and wife to Mary Snedeker; Pearl St, 338, 1-3 part and all title, prior mtg $6,750, due July 1, 1904, 6 per cent	800
BRITT, Philip J., to Mary A. A. Woodcock; 60th St, s s, 295 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years, 4 per cent	6,000
BROADWAY BUILDING COMPANY to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Broadway, 166 to 172, s e corner of Maiden Lane, 2, due Feb. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent	1,715,000
BROADWAY BUILDING COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Broadway, 166 to 172, s e corner of Maiden Lane, 2, due Feb. 1, 1904	700,000
BROADWAY BUILDING COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Broadway, 166 to 172, s e corner of Maiden Lane, 2, due Feb. 1, 1911	285,000
BRYANT, Jane, to Jane Wylie; Lot 253, map of part of the Hunt estate at Van Nest Station, 3 years	500
COHEN, Samuel C., to Howard Conkling; Eldridge St, 54, 1 year	28,000
CONKLING, Ella S., to Elizabeth H. Childs and another; 49th St, 72 West, 3 years	26,500
DI LEMME, Antonia, to Aaron M. Janpole and another; 112th St, n s, 231.6 ft w of 1st Av, installments, $250 quarterly, 6 per cent	1,750
FRISCH, Franz, and wife to Louis Wirth; Barretto St, 1,136, installments, 3 years	3,000
GAFFNEY, Daniel, to City Mortgage Company; 91st St, s s, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent	67,500
GAFFNEY, Daniel, to City Mortgage Company; 91st St, s s, 275 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent	67,500
GOLDBERG, Morris, to Nathan Schlessel Monroe St, 258, prior mtg $25,000, 5 years, installments, 6 per cent	5,000
HIRSCH, Minnie, to Thomas Farley; Tinton Av, w s, 168.3 ft n of 168th St, installments	1,950
HOPKINS, Emily B., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Pine St, n s, 125.5 ft e of William St, due July 1, 1904, 4½ per cent	600,000
HUBBELL, Marvin D., to Mary C. Smith; 81st St, 213 East, due July 1, 1904, 4½ per cent	2,000
JOST, Gustav, to George Ehret; Canal St; 156, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent	8,000
KAUFMAN, Henry, to Louis Lese; 120th St, s s, 175 ft e of 1st Av, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent	12,000
KRAUS, Karl, and wife to Mary R. O'Donnell; White Plains Road, w s, 57 ft s of 9th Av, Wakefield, due Aug. 1, 1902, 6 per cent., gold	1,000
LANCASTER, William K., to Mary F. Place; 182d St, (new line,) s s, 210.11 ft e of Belmont Av, 3 years, 6 per cent	6,000
MANSFIELD, Susan H., and another to Elizabeth S. Clark, guardian; Riverside Drive or Av, 316, due May 26, 1904, 4½ and 4 per cent., gold	40,000
MAYNARD, Mabel G., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Waverley Place, e s, 84.5 ft s of Perry St, 5 years, 4½ per cent	5,000
McMONEGAL, Dominick, and wife to Agnes Yost; Green Lane, s s, 338.6 ft n w of Unionport Road, Westchester	
MONK, George, and another to Isidore Jackson and another; 9th Av, n e corner of 54th St, demand, 6 per cent	39,900
NUHN, Louise, to Michael Nuhn; 46th St, 229 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent	8,000
OSKINSKY, Louis, to David Kidansky and another; Allen St, 80 and 82, 2 mtgs, 30 days, 6 per cent. each	18,000
PATRICK, Katherine A., and others to the Bank for Savings; 56th St, s s, 125 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years, 4 per cent	7,000
POTH, John, Jr., to Charles Geier; 1st Av, e s, 75.11 ft s of 102d St, due Jan. 22, 1901	3,500
RANDO, Giuseppe F., and another to Atlantic Dock Company; Westchester Av, s w corner of Wales Av, demand, 6 per cent	48,000
RANDO, Giuseppe F., and another to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger; Westchester Av, s w corner of Wales Av, prior mtg $48,000, due Feb. 24, 1902, gold	10,000
RITTER, Louis, and others to Bowery Savings Bank; 109th St, 26 East, 5 years, 4 per cent	15,000
ROGERS, William B., to J. Romaine Brown; 131st St, n s, 100 ft e of 12th Av, due Jan. 31, 1903	4,000
SARASOHN, Ezekial, to Harris D. Cole; 3d Av, 745, due June 1, 1906, 4 per cent	16,000
SCHIFF, Herman J., and wife to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 79th St, 117 East, due Aug. 1, 1906, 4 per cent	10,000
SCHWARTZ, Lizzie, to Elizabeth Cotrell; 148th St, n s, 85 ft e of Convent Av, 5 years	13,000
SILBERMAN, Morris, to Jonas Fishel; 2d St, 236 East, due Feb. 1, 1902	3,500
SOLOMON, Annie, to Joseph M. Weber; Norfolk St, 136, 3 years	25,000
STRANG, Henrietta, to Charles W. Sloane; Centre St, 112, n e corner of Franklin St, 16 and 18, prior mtg ——, due March 23, 1903, 6 per cent	5,000
TOMBACH, Samuel D., to Thomas G. Knight; 80th St, 226 to 230 and 234 East, due	1,724
UMBERFIELD, John C., to Joseph Hamershlag and another; 105th St, n s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, due Aug. 17, 1901, 6 per cent	15,000
WAYLOR, Peter, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 44th St, n s, 350 ft w of 6th Av, due July 31, 1902, 4½ per cent	20,000
WEINGARTEN, Abraham C., to Richard F. French, as trustee; 4th St, 230 East, 5 years, gold	14,500
WEISBECKER, Charles, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 158th St, 1 year, 4 per cent	13,000
WELLS, Mary J., and another to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 4th Av, w s, 116 ft s of 22d St, due Aug. 1, 1902, 4½ per cent	3,500
WIRTH, Louis, to Adam Happel; Barretto St, e s, 46.11 ft n of 169th St, 1 year, 6 per cent	2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to August Limbert, as trustee	$7,503
BRACKER, Henry J., to Corn Exchange Bank	35,250
CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company	Nom.
GREVEL, William, to Franz Heuel	Nom.
JACOBS, James A., to Simon B. Silverman	Nom.
KAHN, Elkan, to Sadie V. Brady	8,000
KANTROWITZ, Joshua, to Harry Fischel	Nom.
LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to College Point Savings Bank	12,000
LOEL, Bertha, to George A. Steinmuller	600
McNAMARA, Matthew, to the Rector, &c., of the Church of the Incarnation in New York City	7,000
MURRAY, Wallace, and another, executors, to Amelia Murray, assigns two mortgages	Nom.
SILVERMAN, Morris, to Jonas Fishel	Nom.
THE STATE BANK to Isaac Polstein and another, assigns four mortgages	Nom.

Lis Pendens.

HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 328.4 ft n of 141st St, 36.6x85.10x36.7x83.4, two actions; Mary L. Fraser against Henrietta Gard and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Eastman & Eastman.

HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 221.10 ft n of 141st St, 17x76.11x17x75.9; Mary L. Fraser against Henrietta Gard and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Eastman & Eastman.

JEROME AV, n e corner of 177th St, 117.4x135.5x irregular; George H. Byrd against Minna Duncan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harrison & Byrd.

LUDLOW ST, 69; Victoria A. Romaine against William J. Gilmartin and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Redfield, Redfield & Lydon.

5TH AV, n e corner of 114th St, 50x125x irregular; Robert J. Mahoney against Wilhelmina Walther, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, M. Mayer.

8TH AV, 286; the United States of America against Oberlin M. Carter and another, (action to recover possession;) attorney, M. Erwin.

11TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 6th Av, 22x103.3; Gottlob A. Schweizer against Thomas Haggerty and another, administrators, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

25TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 50x102.2; Barnet Mason and another against Patrick E. O'Brien, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, H. Kuntz.

32D ST, 138 East; Harry L. Kennedy against Madison B. Kennedy, (notice of attachment;) attorney, L. A. Spalding.

82D ST, n s, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x77; Presbyterian Home for Aged Women in the City of New York against John A. Holmes and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend, Dyett & Levy.

71ST ST, 342 to 352 West; Samuel H. Stone against Kate C. Brown, (notice of attachment;) attorney, H. Brill.

86TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.2; Jesse W. Upperau against Abraham Bachrach, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Reed & Reed.

102D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; Samuel A. Isaacs, executor, against Henry Neus and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder.

111TH ST, s s, 191 ft e of 5th Av, 27x100.11; the Equitable Life Assurance Society against Anna Weite and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Colby.

121ST ST, s s, 104.10 ft s of St. Nicholas Av, 18x100.11; Edward Winslow, as trustee, against Simon Haberman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. A. Snow.

155TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x98; John C. Barth against Thomas Donnelly and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 395; William F. Bourne against G. Stein and another, owners and contractors	350
HENRY ST, 89; Charles Bornkamp against Congregation Ch. A. Musky, owner; Frederick Robinson, contractor	110
RIVERSIDE DRIVE and 84th St., s e corner, 112.3x126.9x irregular; Superior Boiler Company against Dudley S. and Herbert S. Harde, owners; Leslie Brothers, contractors	844
ROBBINS AV, e s, 179 ft n of Dater St, 158x100; Low & Flogaur against Jennette R. Kirby, owner; Joseph Kirby, contractor	53
12TH ST, 534 East; Antonio Lopicolo against Leo S. Bing, owner; Paul Zigler, contractor	272
123D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x100; J. H. Havens & Son against William C. Hunter, owner and contractor	1,665

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAP. 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

HANCOCK ST, 4 to 12 and part of No. 2; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine with Harris Friedman and Barnet Feinberg	30,000
3D ST, 49 West; Emanuel Alexander with George H. Piguerson	18,000
47TH ST, 124 and 126 West; Realty Mortgage Company with Henry Anderson	37,500
91ST ST, s s, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 100x—; City Mortgage Company with Daniel Raffney	135,000

Says Mechanic's Lien Is Unjust.

A. Bachrach has written to THE NEW YORK TIMES to say that the lien filed on Tuesday against his property, 340 East Eighty-sixth Street, by the Manhattan Heating, Lighting and Ventilating Company is unjust. Mr. Bachrach asserts that the company has no just claim until the work has been completed according to the terms of the contract.

Contract for Woman's Hotel.

The contract to build the hotel for The Woman's Hotel Company was yesterday awarded to the Louis Weber Building Company, which promises to complete it within the next twelve months. The demolition of the buildings formerly occupied by the American Female Guardian Society, now upon the ground where the new hotel will be erected, has already been begun. The proposed building will measure 75 feet by about 200 feet, will be twelve stories high, and will run through from Twenty-ninth Street to Thirtieth Street, one hundred feet east of Madison Avenue. Robert W. Gibson is the architect.

Surrogate's Notices.

BAIRD, MATTHEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Matthew Baird, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 433 East Ninety-second Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of May, 1901. ISABELLA BAIRD, Executrix. SHEPARD, HOUGHTON & STODDARD, Attorneys for Executrix, 137 Broadway, N. Y.

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1 North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Ocean Route to Long Branch.
PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"COLUMBIA."
Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M.*	1:30 P. M.*	3:45 P. M.*
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

*Iron Steamboat "Taurus."
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Amusement and Education Combined.

GLEN ISLAND

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45, 5.15 P. M. North 2d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.20, 11.20 A. M. 12.20, 2.00, 2.50, 4.05 P. M. East 32d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45, A. M. 12.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.30, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 32d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

Sunday at Block Island, R. I.
"ISLE OF THE SEA."
TAKE ELEGANT SOUND STEAMER
"SHINNECOCK."
From Pier 13, E. R., on Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. The most delightful trip out of New York. Arrive at Block Island 7:00 A. M. Sunday. Leave 4:00 P. M., arrive New York 7:00 A. M. Monday.
EXCURSION TICKETS, $3.50.
On Mondays the steamer "Shinnecock" will leave Pier 13, E. R., at 8 A. M.; returning, leave Sag Harbor at 5:00 P. M. Excursion tickets, $2.00, good only on the day sold.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.
Best accommodations; lowest rates. Send for booklets. Weekly Trips Co., 1,135 Broadway, Room 416, New York.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEFENDANTS.—In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA vs. OBERLIN M. CARTER et al.—In equity, bill, &c. April Term, 1901.

The complainants having commenced in this Court a suit as above-entitled to enforce a legal and equitable lien upon and claim to, and to remove incumbrances, liens, and clouds upon the title to real and personal property within the district, and particularly as to the real estate on 8th Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, known by street number as the premises No. 286 Eighth Avenue, and other property more particularly described in said bill, and the defendants, Oberlin M. Carter, Lorenzo D. Carter, I. Stanton Carter, and Beirne Gordon, not being inhabitants of or found within the said district, and not voluntarily appearing thereto; it is ordered by the Court that said above-named defendants shall appear, plead, answer, or demur to said bill on or before the 12th day of September, 1901, at which time, or as soon thereafter as the case can be heard, the question of the appointment of a receiver and issue of injunction pendente lite will be heard.

Let a copy of this order be served upon the said defendants if practicable wherever found, and upon the person or persons in possession or charge of said property.

Let a copy of this order be published once a week for six consecutive weeks prior to the date fixed herein for the appearance of said defendants in The Mail and Express and The New York Times, newspapers of New York City.

In open court, July 30th, 1901.

EDWARD B. THOMAS, U. S. Judge.
MARION ERWIN, Special Asst. Attorney General.
HENRY L. BURNETT, U. S. Attorney.
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AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, Part II. thereof, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 11th day of July, 1901. Present: Hon. David McAdam, Justice.

In the matter of the application of the State Executive Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association of the State of New York, to change its name.

On reading and filing the petition of the State Executive Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association of the State of New York, verified the 31st day of May, 1901, and the certificate of the Secretary of State of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of May, 1901, and the affidavits of publication hereto annexed, and on motion of William D. Murray, attorney for the petitioner; it is

Ordered that the petitioner, the State Executive Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association of the State of New York, be authorized to assume the name "Executive Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association of the States of New York and New Jersey" on the 12th day of August, 1901;

And it is further ordered that the said petition and said certificate and said affidavits of publication, together with this order, be filed within ten days of the date hereof in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, that being the county in which the principal office of the said petitioner is located, and that a certified copy of this order be filed in the office of the Secretary of State within ten days after the entry of this order;

And it is further ordered that within ten days after the entry of this order this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in The New York Law Journal, a newspaper published in the County of New York, and in The New York Times, a newspaper published in the County of New York. Enter.

A copy. D. McA., J.
WM. SOHMER, [L. S.]
Clerk.

Surrogate Notices.

BECKER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH BECKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 40 West 73d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1901. JOSEPH WILLIAM BECKER, CORNELIA DORETHEA BECKER, Executors. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ap25-1aw6mTh

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, by the grace of God free and independent, to OSCAR KOHN and the brothers and sisters, uncles and aunts and cousins of Leopold Kohn, deceased, and to the children, if any of the brothers and sisters and uncles and aunts and cousins who may have died, the next of kin of Leopold Kohn, deceased, whose names and places of residence are unknown, and cannot after due diligent inquiry be ascertained, send greeting:

Whereas, Ferdinand A. Straus of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated February 20th, 1886, and a codicil thereto dated April 20th, 1901, relating to personal property duly proved as the last will and testament and codicil of Leopold Kohn, deceased, late of the County of New York; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 17th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 18th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
jy25-1aw6wTh Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

Excursions.

Excursion Routes to the Sea.
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
New York and Rockaway Beach Ry.
MANHATTAN BEACH.
LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Saturdays only,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.
Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.
EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only,) 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last tram leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

NEWPORT $1.50 EXCURSION.
SUNDAY, AUGUST 4TH.
L. I. R. R. AND NORWICH LINE STEAMER "CITY OF WORCESTER."
SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN WITH PARLOR CAR.
Leave foot of E. 34th St., N. Y., at 8:20 A. M.
Leave Flatbush Av. station, Brooklyn, at 8:23 A. M., stopping at Franklin Av. 8:28, and East New York 8:35.
Due at Newport at 3:15 P. M.; leave at 5:15 P. M.
Tickets on sale, commencing Friday, at L. I. R. R. city ticket offices and stations.
Sale of tickets limited.
The right is reserved to postpone the excursion, and tickets purchased in advance will be redeemed.
Music and Refreshments on Steamer.

Arbuckle's Deep Sea Hotel Co.
Will receive passengers daily except Sunday, commencing Thursday, July 18, at South Ferry, Brooklyn side, at 4, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.
Passengers on Saturday trips will remain out until Monday morning.
Tickets for sale and full information at 71 Water St., New York, and Hotel Margaret, 97 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.
Rooms and berths can be secured up to 5 P. M. by telephone, 1,765 Broad, New York, or 1,381 Main, Brooklyn.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.
CONNECTING with TROLLEY for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE, AND FAR ROCKAWAY.
Leave West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M.
West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. 50c.
Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Round Trip.
Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.
STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.
Kaiserin M. Th..Aug. 13 | Kaiserin M. Th..Sept. 10
*Lahn..........Aug. 20 | *Lahn..........Sept. 17
Kaiser Wm. Gr..Aug. 27 | Kaiser Wm. Gr..Sept. 24
Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN.
Barbarossa, Aug. 8, 11 AM | Gr. Kurfurst, Aug. 29, 4 PM
K. Luise, Aug. 15, 10 AM | †H. H. Meier, Sept. 5, 10 AM
Fr. der Gr., Aug. 22, 10 AM | Barbarossa, Sept. 12, 9 AM
From New Pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.
†To Bremen only.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Werra, Aug. 10, 1 PM | ‡H'h'zoll'n, Sept. 7, noon
Aller, Aug. 17, 10 AM | Werra, Sept. 14, 10 AM
Trave, Aug. 31, 10 AM | Aller, Sept. 21, 11 AM
‡(Hohenzollern,) formerly Kaiser Wm. II.
From Congress St., Brooklyn. Take South Ferry.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
F. Bismarck, Aug. 1, 10 AM | Columbia, Aug. 22, 10 AM
D'tschland, Aug. 8, 11 AM | F. Bism'rck, Aug. 29, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Aug. 15, 10 AM | D'tschland, Sept. 5, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
*Bulgaria, Aug. 3, 7 AM | Patricia, Aug. 31, 6 AM
Penn'a, Aug. 10, 1:30 PM | Waldersee, Sept. 7, noon
Pretoria, Aug. 17, 7 AM | *Palatia, Sept. 14, 6 AM
*Phoenicia, Aug. 24, noon | Penn'a, Sep. 21, 10:30 AM
*To Hamburg direct.

SUMMER CRUISE
to the Baltic and the principal cities of NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, and DENMARK, from Hamburg Aug 18, by the new yacht PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE, (5,000 tons, 450 feet long.) All appointments strictly first-class. Attractive itineraries arranged. Further particulars on application to the
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Paul..Aug. 7, 10 AM | St. Paul..Aug. 28, 10 AM
St. Louis..Aug. 14, 10 AM | St. Louis..Sept. 4, 10 AM
*Zeeland..Aug. 21, noon | Phila....Sept. 11, 10 AM
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
*Vaderl'd..Aug. 7, noon | *Zeeland..Aug. 21, noon
Kensington..Aug. 14, noon | Friesland..Aug. 28, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MARQUETTE..........Aug. 10, 9:00 A. M.
MANITOU............Aug. 24, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA..........Aug. 24, 11 A. M.
MESABA.............Aug. 31, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS........Aug. 10, 11 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Germanic..Aug. 7, noon | Oceanic, Au.21, 9:30 AM
Celtic....Aug. 13, 5 PM | Cymric....Aug. 27, noon
Majestic..Aug. 14, noon | Teutonic..Aug. 28, noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE.
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

SPECIAL.—The new White Star Line Steamship "Suevic" will sail from New York to Liverpool direct Sat., August 31st. Will carry Second Cabin passengers only. Rates from $35 up. For inspection of plans apply at the Company's offices, 9 Broadway, Bowling Green Building.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Etruria...Aug. 3, 8 AM | Lucania, Aug. 24, Noon
Campania, Aug. 10, 1 PM | Etruria, Aug. 31, 7 AM
Umbria, Aug. 17, 8 AM | Servia, Sept. 3, 9 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO. Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships
To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Astoria..Aug. 10, noon | Furnessia, Aug. 24, noon
Anchoria..Aug. 17 noon | Ethiopia..Aug. 31, noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE CELTIC to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up, 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
Am Maru......Aug. 10 | Gaelic.........Aug. 27
Peking.......Aug. 17 | Hong Kong Maru.Sep. 4
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND
FALL RIVER LINE—For Newport, Fall River, Boston, and all Eastern and Northern points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., weekdays and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.
PROVIDENCE LINE—For Providence, Boston, North and East. Strs PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., weekdays only, 6:00 P. M.
STONINGTON LINE—For Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Boston, and East. Strs MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lve. Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., weekdays only, at 6:30 P. M. Saty night westward trips will be omitted from July 6 to Sept. 7, inclusive. Sunday night westward trips will be made during same period.
NORWICH LINE—For New London, Fishers Island, Watch Hill, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, East and North. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Leave Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., weekdays only, at 5:30 P. M.; on Sundays, from July 7 to Sept. 8, inclusive, steamer will leave New London at 10:30 P. M. for New York.
NEW HAVEN LINE—For New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North, from Pier 25, E. R. Double service weekdays. Steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves N. Y. 3:00 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK, 12:00 midnight. Sundays, steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves N. Y. at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaves New Haven 3:15 P. M. Delightful Sunday trip; all day on Long Island Sound.

Hudson River by Day Light.
Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.
DAILY except Sunday.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A. M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier..........8:40 "
" West 22d St.................9:00 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at landing ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.
CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST. 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH; connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y. O. & W. Ry. Sundays leave half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE & RONDOUT.
STMRS. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, at 5 P. M.; Saturdays 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.
STMR. "NEWBURGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, at 5 P. M., for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

ASBURY PARK AND BACK, 80c.
LONG BRANCH AND BACK, 50c.
PATTEN LINE.
WEEK DAYS.
Leave ft. W. Little 12th St., 9:00 & *11 A. M. *(Saturdays, 12:45 P. M.) & 2:40 P. M.
Leave Battery, 9:30 & *11:30 A. M. *(Saturdays, 1:15 P. M.) & 3:10 P. M.
Sundays—Leave ft. West Little 12th St., 9:00, 9:50 and 11:00 A. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:20 and 11:30 A. M. for Highlands, Seabright, Long Branch, West End, Allenhurst, Asbury Park and Ocean Grove.
Manhattan Delivery checks baggage any office.

PEOPLE'S LINE
Albany, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Saratoga, Lake George and Adirondacks.
DIRECT PAN-AMERICAN ROUTE.
Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning trains for Buffalo, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
DIRECT LINE TO PORTLAND, MAINE, connecting with all railroad and steamship lines to all Summer resorts. Steamships "Horatio Hall" and "North Star" leave Pier 32, East River, foot of Pike St., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 P. M. Steamers fitted with every modern improvement for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Ticket offices 290 Broadway, cor. Reade St. Tel. 3419 Franklin. Thos. Cook & Sons, 1185 Broadway; General office, New Pier 32, East River.

TROY BOATS.
REBUILT, REFURNISHED & REDECORATED.
Steamers SARATOGA or CITY OF TROY leave West 10th St. daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Sunday steamers touch at Albany. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts north and east.
Dining Rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight Disp'ay
Excursions—Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50.
Send for booklet excursion tours.

50c. TO PROVIDENCE via the NEW LINE
Reliable & Popular Route. Superior service. Fast time. Splendid Steamers RHODE ISLAND and MASSACHUSETTS. Daily, except Sundays, at 5:00 P. M., from Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., New York. Tickets and rooms may be obtained at Pier 36 or on Steamers sailing days only.

JOY LINE. $2.00 TO BOSTON.
PROVIDENCE AND RETURN, $1.50.
Tue., Thur., Sat., at 5 P. M.
From Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine St. Rooms reserved in advance. 'Phone 3063 Franklin.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND, SOUTHOLD AND SAG HARBOR
Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line
Steamers leave N. Y., Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays 1:00 P. M. The steamer leaving on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays will not stop at Southold.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M.; Saturdays, ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville connect.
FARE—New York to Tannersville, $2.00.
Descriptive Folders Mailed Free.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
To all New Jersey Seashore Resorts.
Steamers leave foot of Rector St. at 9:00, 10:00; 11:00 A. M.; 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. (8:00 P. M. to Ocean Grove and intermediate points.) Sundays, 10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.), West 22d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.), for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. Orchestra.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS.
Leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads. Also, Saturdays, steamer ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M.* for Catskill, with Annex for Hudson.

HARTFORD LINE
from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send to Pier for circular.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

Central R. R. of New Jersey.
Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than below, except as noted.)

	Week Days.	Sundays.
Easton Local	7:15 a. m.	
Easton Local	9:10 a. m.	
Scranton & Reading	[illegible]	
Scranton & Reading	[illegible]	
Mauch Chunk & Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mauch Chunk & Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
ATLANTIC CITY	[illegible]	
ATLANTIC CITY, SATURDAY SPECIAL	[illegible]	
ATLANTIC CITY	[illegible]	
Lakewood & Barnegat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lakewood & Barnegat	[illegible]	
Lakewood & Bridgeton	[illegible]	
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. R. Saturday Special	[illegible]	
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	[illegible]	
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	[illegible]	
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	[illegible]	
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	[illegible]	
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	[illegible]	

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
[illegible]
BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.
[illegible]
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
From foot of Rector St.
Through to Point Pleasant 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:45, 5:30 p. m. Sundays, through to Ocean Grove, 8:00, 9:00 a. m. Sundays, through to Point Pleasant [illegible] p. m.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 113, 261, 434, 1300, 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 737 6th Av., 25 Union Sq. West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
‡From Liberty St. only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET and DESBROSSES and CORTLANDT STREETS.
The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.
7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars.—For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville (via Cincinnati), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville).
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car), 10:55, (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 3:25, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car), 4:55, (Dining Car), 5:25, (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 8:25, 9:55, 10:55, (Dining Car), A. M., 12:55, 3:25, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 4:25, (Dining Car), 4:55, (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days, Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches, on week days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, and Dining Car and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:25 (Saturdays only), 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:55, 5:25 P. M. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 5:25 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only), 2:40, 3:20, 4:10, 5:00, 5:40 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20), (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) [illegible] P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (Dining Car,) 2:55, 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) [illegible] P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1196, 1354, 111, and 1 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.,) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:
Leave New York. Arrive New York.
[illegible]
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday. ||Saturdays only. §Daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:08 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sunday. To Pittsfield and North Adams. Saturdays only, 2:45 A. M. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.
Pullman Cars on all through trains.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. West, 275 Columbus Av., 133 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 Thirty-eighth St." for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
P. S. BLODGETT, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK TO BOSTON
SPRINGFIELD LINE.
Via Springfield and
BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:
Leave New York. Springfield. Arrive Boston.
[illegible]
Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 113, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.
Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:
[illegible]
C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Passenger Agent, N. Y.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
Leave New York City, Liberty St., South Ferry.
[illegible]
ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.
[illegible]
Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotels or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.
Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: [illegible]
[illegible]
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 1354, 355, 1205 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square W., 245 Columbus Av., 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Fulton St., Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.
Lv. Franklin St. Lv. W. 42d St.
[illegible]
*Daily. ‡Saturdays only. §Sundays only.
Parlor Car seats at 1,123 Broadway only.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiffs, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, on the 3d day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 1st day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Bowery distant one hundred and twenty-five feet northerly from the northerly line of Rivington Street where it intersects the Bowery, running thence easterly on a line parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the Bowery twenty-five feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet to the easterly side of the Bowery, and thence southerly along the easterly side of the Bowery twenty-five feet one inch and three-quarters of an inch to the place of beginning, said premises being now known as Number two hundred and twenty-five Bowery.

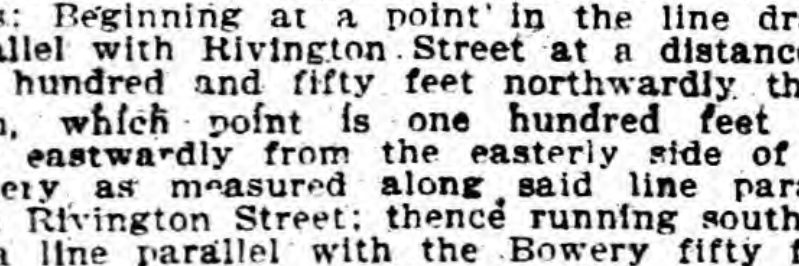
Also, all that certain lot of land situate in said ward and city in the block between the Bowery and Chrystie Street and Rivington and Stanton Streets, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the line drawn parallel with Rivington Street at a distance of one hundred and fifty feet northwardly therefrom, which point is one hundred feet distant eastwardly from the easterly side of the Bowery as measured along said line parallel with Rivington Street; thence running southerly on a line parallel with the Bowery fifty feet; thence easterly on a line parallel with Rivington Street forty-eight feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the Bowery twenty-five feet; thence easterly parallel with Rivington Street thirty-three feet ten inches to an alley ten feet wide running on the rear of said land to Rivington Street; thence northerly along the said alley at right angles to the said last-mentioned line twenty-five feet, and thence westerly on a line parallel with Rivington Street eighty-four feet five inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 10th, 1901.

LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



Rivington Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,641.67, with interest from the 19th day of June, 1901, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $384.39, with interest from the 3d day of July, 1901, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $942.89 and interest thereon.

Dated New York, July 10th, 1901.

LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.

jy11-2aw3wTu&Th&aug1

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—NELSON D. STILWELL, plaintiff, against CARRIEBELLE D. LANCHANTIN et al., defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the eighth day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

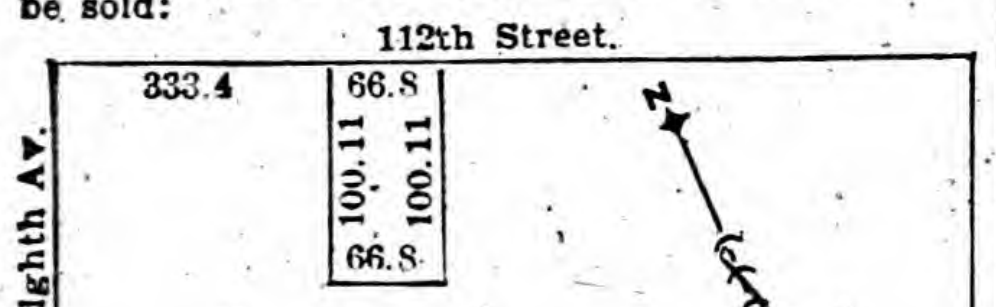
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, distant three hundred and thirty-three feet and four inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street with the easterly side of Eighth Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Eighth Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block sixty-six feet and eight inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Eighth Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and thence westerly along the same sixty-six feet eight inches to the point or place of beginning; being the same premises conveyed to said CARRIEBELLE D. LANCHANTIN by said plaintiff by deed bearing even date and recorded simultaneously with said mortgage, the mortgage having been given to secure a portion of the consideration in said deed expressed.

Dated New York, July 9th, 1901.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

GEORGE E. HYATT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,605.33, with interest thereon from the 5th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $348.75, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $337.14 and interest, and an unfixed Croton water charge for 1901. The property will be sold subject to two prior mortgages, covering together the above-described premises, upon which on July 10th, 1901, the sum of $60,279.13 was due for principal and interest.

Dated New York, 9th day of July, 1901.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

jy10-2aw3wW&Sa&au1

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—NELSON D. STILWELL, Plaintiff, against CARRIEBELLE D. LANCHANTIN et al., defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 8th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Wm. M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street distant two hundred and sixty-six feet and eight inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street and the easterly side of Eighth Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with Eighth Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block sixty-six feet and eight inches; thence northerly again parallel with Eighth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and thence westerly along the same sixty-six feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning.

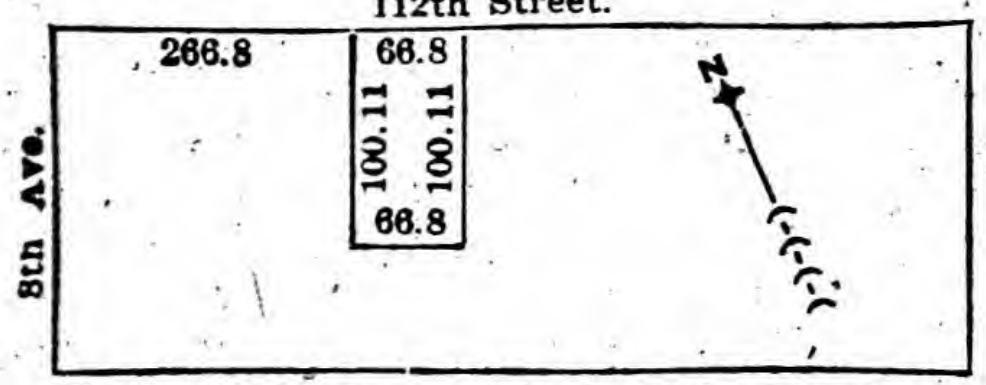
Being the same premises conveyed to the said Carriebelle D. Lanchantin by this plaintiff by deed bearing even date and recorded simultaneously with said mortgage, which mortgage was given to secure a portion of the consideration in said deed expressed.

Dated New York, July 9th, 1901.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

GEORGE E. HYATT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,480.00, with interest thereon from the 5th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $351.75 and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $337.14 and interest and an unfixed Croton water charge for 1901; the property will be sold subject to two prior mortgages covering together the above-described premises upon which on July 10, 1901, the sum of $59,643.84 was due for principal and interest.

Dated New York, 9th day of July, 1901.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

jy10-2aw3wW&S&au1

Surrogate Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. FRANK T. FITZGERALD, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES N. McCALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Nash & Jones, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighteenth day of November next.

Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1901.

ALFRED D. HEWITT,
CHARLES N. McCALL,
Executors.

NASH & JONES, Attorneys for Executors, 63 Wall Street, New York City.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EUGENE A. HOFFMAN, plaintiff, against CHARLES W. BURTON, individually, and as executor and trustee, &c., and others, defendants.

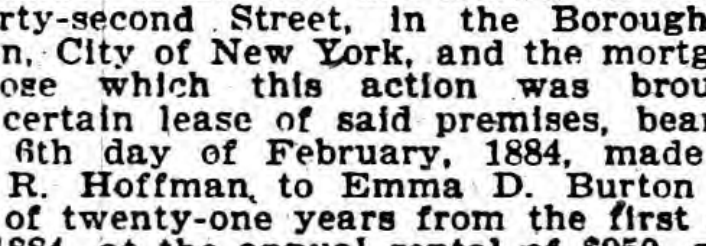
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, bearing date the 5th day of July, 1901, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 8th day of July, 1901, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Forty-second Street, distant two hundred and ninety-one feet and eight inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, running thence northerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches; thence westerly and parallel with Forty-second Street twenty feet and ten inches; thence southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Forty-second Street, and thence easterly along said northerly side of Forty-second Street twenty feet and ten inches to the point or place of beginning; together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Emma D. Burton of, in, and to the said demised premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances; and also the said indenture of lease and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained.—Dated New York, July 9, 1901.

JOHN A. STRALEY, Referee.

HARRIS & TOWNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 258 Broadway, New York City.

The premises to be sold are known as No. 19 West Forty-second Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and the mortgage to foreclose which this action was brought covers a certain lease of said premises, bearing date the 6th day of February, 1884, made by Glorvina R. Hoffman to Emma D. Burton for the term of twenty-one years from the first day of May, 1884, at the annual rental of $950, payable in two equal half-yearly payments on November and May 1st, and which lease contains a covenant of renewal for twenty-one years, and which was duly recorded in Liber 1,782 of Conveyances, page 97, in the office of the Register of the County of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



42d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,219, with interest thereon from June 21, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $368.11, with interest thereon from June 21, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of liens upon said property for taxes and water rates, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $3,492.68 and interest.

Dated New York, July 9, 1901.

JOHN A. STRALEY, Referee.

jy15-2aw3wM&Th&au5

SIXTY-FIFTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—LOUIS HEILBRUNN, plaintiff, against DANIEL THOMAS and others, defendants.

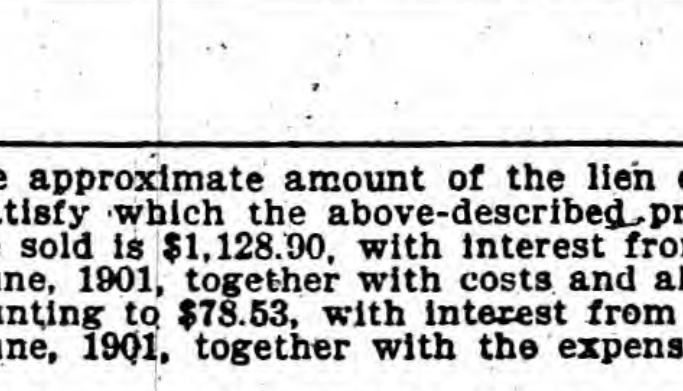
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date 24th day of June, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-fifth Street, distant three hundred feet easterly from the southeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, running thence southerly on a line parallel with Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block, thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet, thence northerly on a line parallel with the Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Sixty-fifth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of Sixty-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right, title and interest of the said defendants or either of them in and to the one-half of so much of said Sixty-fifth Street as lies immediately in front of and adjoining the said premises. The same being the premises conveyed by Catherine Metzger to Daniel Thomas and Anna Thomas by deed of conveyance dated March 26th, 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,782 of Conveyances, Page 248, on March 26th, 1884.

Dated New York, July 10, 1901.

CHARLES SCHWICK, Referee.

JOSEPH STEINERT, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 159 East 57th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 240 West 65th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,128.90, with interest from 3d day of June, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $78.53, with interest from 24th day of June, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $518.62, and interest.

Dated New York, July 10, 1901.

CHARLES SCHWICK, Referee.

jy15-2aw3wM&Th&au5

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDWARD A. PRICE and Caroline M. Butterfield, as surviving executors, &c., plaintiffs, against HENRY HAWKES, John W. Haaren, and others, defendants.

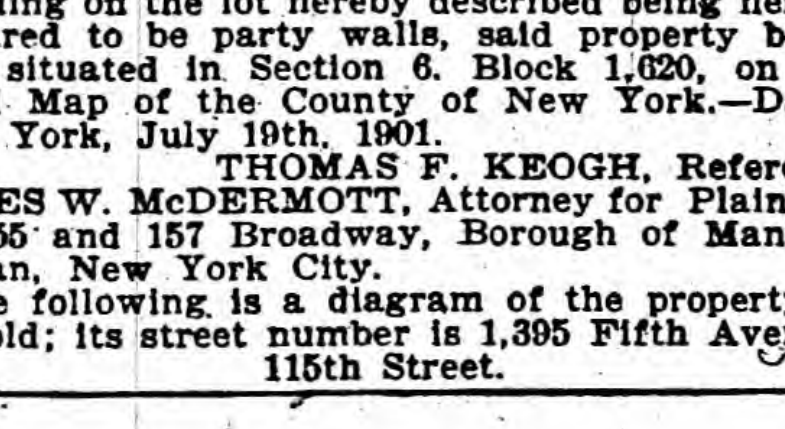
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 10th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the City, County, and State of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) and being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fifth Avenue distant forty-one (41) feet one (1) inch southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby described and partly on the lot adjoining on the northerly side thereof one hundred feet, thence southerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue seventeen feet two inches, thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby described and partly on the lot adjoining on the southerly side thereof one hundred feet to the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Fifth Avenue seventeen feet two inches to the point or place of beginning, the northerly and southerly walls of the building standing on the lot hereby described being hereby declared to be party walls, said property being now situated in Section 6, Block 1,620, on the Land Map of the County of New York.—Dated New York, July 19th, 1901.

THOMAS F. KEOGH, Referee.

JAMES W. McDERMOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 155 and 157 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,395 Fifth Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,246.18, with interest thereon from the 10th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $362.29, with interest from the 12th day of July, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $325.20, and interest.—Dated New York, 19th day of July, 1901.

THOMAS F. KEOGH, Referee.

jy30-2aw3wTu&Th&au20

Surrogate Notices.

McMANNIS, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM McMANNIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the offices of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of February, 1901. GERTRUDE PUTNAM McMANNIS, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. f28-1aw6mTh

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Note House, Location, Terms

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson
opposite Grant's Tomb.
270 feet above the River.

Think of the unsatisfactory feature of house or flat renting. Consider how much you could safely agree to pay per month for the privilege of owning your own home. Inquire what we can give you for that figure.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N. Y

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN,

MAIN OFFICE NO. 9 PINE ST.,
Real Estate Broker, Auctioneer,
Agent and Appraiser,
Has, for the convenience of his up-town clients,
OPENED A
Branch Office at No. 532 5th AVENUE
Corner 44th Street,
under the Fifth Avenue Bank.
Telephone numbers 5853-5854 Cortlandt.
Private wires connecting both offices.
All the desirable Private Houses that are for sale or to rent

Reliable attorney wants $25,000 to clear equities on city real estate worth $200,000. Investor to control money and get quarter interest. Bronx, E., Box 130 Times.

BARGAIN.—SIXTY-FOOT 2D AV. CORNER, BELOW 14TH; EASY TERMS. THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 WEST 59TH ST.

95th St., 207 East.—27x100 5-story double tenement; guaranteed rent, $2,300; price, $19,500; mortgage to suit. See janitor on premises.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION. Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address Executor, P. O. Box 1,877 New York.

Plot 25½ lots, well located on Grand Av., Brooklyn, ripe for improvement, for sale at a bargain, or will exchange for other good property and cash; full particulars on application to BENNER, 132 Nassau St., New York.

Westchester Property for Sale and to Let

Bargain.—Bronxville lots, at station; 86 trains daily; 28 minutes from 42d; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

On the heights—Boulevard & Trolley—fairly restricted.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.

Payments easy—NO INTEREST OR ASSESSMENTS. Near depot and harbor; adjoining Larchmont; 38 minutes from 42d St. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

Workingman's opportunity!—Lots Springfield $75; $10 cash; small monthly payments. William Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

$200 cash and $10.00 monthly buys 7-room cottage; improvements; new; good location; snap. HAMILTON, Corona.

Half price, corner plot, 100x100, Jamaica; easy terms. John Perry Co., 373 Fulton St., B'klyn.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

$18 buys 2½ acres; $35 buys 5 acres; almost given away to close estate; adjacent Summer resort; big prices for all produce; boating, bathing, fishing; installments, 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

Wanted—Lots free and clear in exchange for improved property in the Bronx. Inquire E. J. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., 156th St., Real Estate.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

Anything you have to exchange, see us; quick deals effected. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For sale at sacrifice, 200-acre farm, stock, crops, and tools; immediate possession given; also 312-acre farm; brick house, 13 rooms; five barns; fine view; borders on beautiful lake ¾ mile wide; big chance to sell lots; nearest railroad two miles; 15 minutes' walk to trolley; sold low. F. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

Have few suburban homes for sale, foreclosure prices; $250 down, balance easy terms; unlimited first mortgage money. Austin B. Burchell, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Houses and lots for sale; also estates to manage; renting and collecting a specialty. E. J. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., Real Estate.

Owners.—Send particulars what you have for sale or rent. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Let—First floor and basement, 88 Thomas St., old established carpenter shop; rent, $20 per month. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate, 146 West 23d St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Four-story basement brownstone dwelling; 2 baths; open plumbing; rent, $1,500. 148 West 121st St.

112th St., Near Madison Av.—9 rooms, $45; Lincoln Place, 7 rooms, $25. McCormack, 2,149 3d Av.

Surrogate Notices.

BENEDICT, LAURA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Coleman Benedict, George Lane Benedict, Emma B. Knapp, Nannie Wallace, Fannie C. Mann, Nellie C. Speers, Mary C. Dodd, Jesse B. Carter, Robert Douglass Carter, Edward C. Griffin, Nelson F. Griffin, Hermon Griffin, Arthur B. Griffin, Clinton R. Griffin, William W. Van Voorhis, Jr., Barton W. Van Voorhis, and Kate B. Freeman, all of full age; Helen Van Voorhis, an infant over 14 years of age; Benedict Van Voorhis, an infant under 14 years of age, send greeting:

Whereas, Ernest F. Faye and Jessie B. Faye of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 24th day of November, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of LAURA BENEDICT, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the City and County of New York, on the 4th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 5th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
jy11-1aw6wTh Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

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Awarded by Board of Estimate Despite Controller Coler's Protest.

Sanitary Utilization Company's Bid of $232,000 Accepted Through Mayor's Influence.

There was a contest at the meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday over the contract for the removal of garbage from the Borough of Manhattan. Controller Coler and President Guggenheimer contended that the price was excessive, but Mayor Van Wyck, Corporation Counsel Whalen, and President Feitner of the Department of Taxes and Assessment voted for the award of the contract to the Sanitary Utilization Company for five years.

The price which was paid during the past five years under a contract made with the same company was less than $90,000. The contract awarded yesterday to the same company for the same work by the influence of Mayor Van Wyck was at $232,000 a year, notwithstanding the fact that Controller Coler and President Guggenheimer made a strong protest.

This is the first break which has occurred among the members of the Board of Estimate in some time. Controller Coler and President Guggenheimer said that an increase of $143,000 a year for the same work or a total of $715,000 on a five-year contract was more than the city should be forced to pay.

Mayor Van Wyck and the heads of departments whom he appointed to office voted for the contract without making any explanations except the statements contained in a letter written by Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle.

There were bidders who offered to do the work for less than half the amount which the Sanitary Utilization Company bid. In fact, Mayor Van Wyck, Corporation Counsel Whalen, and President Feitner of the Department of Taxes, voted a few weeks ago to reject the bid of the Sanitary Utilization Company for $232,000 on the ground that it was excessive. Under a readvertisement which was ordered by the Board of Estimate the lower bids were made. What happened in the meantime to influence Mayor Van Wyck and the other city officials to change their minds and vote to accept a bid which had already been declared excessive by their own votes did not transpire at the meeting.

Controller Coler and President Guggenheimer intend to continue the fight against the contract for five years at $232,000 a year. Under the old contract, which expires to-day, the city has the right, within ninety days, to purchase the plant of the Sanitary Utilization Company. Controller Coler, in an interview with a NEW YORK TIMES reporter said last evening:

WHAT CONTROLLER COLER THINKS.

"President Guggenheimer and myself opposed the making of the contract at $232,000 for five years, but were outvoted by 3 to 2. I said at the meeting yesterday that it was a mistake to readvertise the contract for five years, but that was no reason why the city should be asked to pay an excessive price. I said that under the circumstances it would be better for the city to take advantage of the clause in the old contract that allows the city to take over the plant."

The plant of the Sanitary Utilization Company is on Barren Island. Before the contract was awarded yesterday Vice President Thomas F. White of the company and De Lancey Nicoll, who appeared as attorney, made statements as to why the contract should be awarded at $232,000 a year. The first part of the meeting was given over to the reading of a letter from Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle.

Commissioner Nagle wrote that he was compelled to throw out the bid of James J. Barrett for the removal of garbage from the Borough of Manhattan at $120,000 a year on the ground that Contractor Barrett intended to dispose of the garbage at Canarsie in a manner which was prohibited by law. Commissioner Nagle said that he had to reject the bid of Z. F. McGill & Co. for $140,000 a year for the Borough of Manhattan because there were no sureties attached to the bid.

Commissioner Nagle ended his epistle by recommending that the Board of Estimate award the contract to the Sanitary Utilization Company. Figures were read which Commissioner Nagle claimed proved that the price of $232,000 a year was not excessive in view of the large increase in the amount of garbage.

When the contract was awarded five years ago he wrote that the city contractors were required to handle 500 tons of garbage a day, but now there was an average of 1,000 tons a day. Commissioner Nagle in his letter quoted what he said were the official figures showing the cost of the removal of garbage in other cities, which he claimed differed radically from those supplied to Controller Coler by W. F. Morse. When the clerk finished reading the letter, Mayor Van Wyck said:

"I move that the vote whereby this board refused to approve the contract with the Sanitary Utilization Company be reconsidered and that we now approve of the Street Cleaning Commissioner's former award of the contract to that company."

No member of the Board of Estimate could be heard to second the motion. Then Z. F. McGill asked to be heard. He said:

"All I wish to say is that $1 a ton is a fair price for the removal of garbage, and if we had plenty of time we could have put in a bid to remove and dispose of all the garbage at that price."

"Are you not the man who had the contract with the city at one time?" asked Mayor Van Wyck. "Didn't you have crematory plants on Staten Island which the city was compelled to buy?"

"The city was not compelled to buy them," said Mr. McGill. "The city found that it had made a mistake in the form of its contract, and that it could not afford to pay us 45 cents per ton for the removal of ashes. We were willing to go on with the contract, but the city wasn't."

"Well, why didn't you put in a bid for this contract which would be of use?" asked Mayor Van Wyck.

"Because it was impossible for any outsider to put in a better bid at two days' notice. That was all the time given us under the readvertisement of the bids. It would not pay any one to put up a plant merely for a one-year contract. It would have paid if we could have got a five-year contract. The advertisement was unfair."

W. F. Morse, who supplied Controller Coler with figures to show that the price of $232,000 a year for Manhattan was exorbitant, said:

MR. MORSE ON MR. NAGLE'S FIGURES.

"I was considerably amused at the rapid manner in which the Street Cleaning Commissioner disposed of my figures by setting up against them what he purports to be official figures. I still maintain that my figures are correct. At any time in the future I will be pleased to show wherein the criticisms of the Street Cleaning Commissioner are erroneous."

President Guggenheimer then said:

"We had better get down to business because there will have to be an arrangement made for the disposal of garbage tomorrow."

Controller Coler then said:

"In view of the fact that outside bidders were put to a disadvantage in the specifications for a one-year contract instead of a five-year contract, I think it was a mistake on the part of the Finance Department to have recommended the one-year contract. We have found out our mistake, and we are willing to correct it. I am opposed to the city paying at the rate of $232,000 a year, because I think that the price is excessive."

Controller Coler then explained that the danger of a large loss to the city was imminent because the Sanitary Utilization Company could claim good-will and prospective profits and thus force the city to pay an excessive price for the plant according to the provisions of the old contract which allowed the city to buy the plant.

President Guggenheimer said he thought a temporary contract might be made.

"We can't do that," said Mayor Van Wyck, testily.

The first vote was taken on the question as to whether the vote to reject the bid of $232,000 by the Sanitary Company as excessive should be reconsidered. Controller Coler voted "No" in a loud voice, President Guggenheimer voted the same way, but the other three members voted in favor of the motion.

Corporation Counsel Whalen then brought up the question of acquiring the plant of the Sanitary Company. During the discussion Mayor Van Wyck became excited. De Lancey Nicoll was asked questions. He said that if the company got the new contract and the city decided to acquire the plant there would be no claim for good-will or prospective profits, but the company would be satisfied to take the new contract until the city decided whether or not to buy the plant under the old contract.

Corporation Counsel Whalen then dictated a resolution, in the preamble of which the company waived all right to good-will and profits under the new contract, the price of the plant to be fixed by arbitration. The Sanitary Company was to appoint a representative, the Board of Estimate another, and the third to be chosen by the representatives of the city and the company. By resolution Controller Coler and President Guggenheimer were appointed a committee to arbitrate with the company in regard to the price. The meeting then adjourned.

A FIGHT ON WHITE STAR PIER.

Friends of Eastsiders Going Abroad on the Teutonic Caused a Small Riot—Fined in Court.

The White Star pier was yesterday, at noon, the scene of a lively fracas, in which about a dozen eastsiders took part. The Teutonic was about to sail for Liverpool, when the trouble started just in front of the steerage gangway. The cause of the trouble was the determination of about a score of eastside residents to give a fitting send-off to Jacob Blum of 131 Eldridge Street, Joseph Driedan of 183 Chrystie Street, and Samuel Grossman of 176 Chrystie Street, on their departure for Europe aboard the Teutonic.

It was only a few minutes before the sailing hour when the three passengers referred to arrived at the pier. Accompanying them were their friends, among whom was Charles Kramer, the eastside politician. As the three passengers started to go up the gang plank their friends surrounded them and made a demonstrative scene.

When Blum, the passenger, started to go on board, John Anderson, who guards the dock end of the gangplank, asked him to show his ticket. Blum thought Anderson was not going to allow him to go aboard, and so did his friends. Then the trouble began. Pushing and yelling the crowd surrounded Anderson, expostulating and condemning him at the same time. Suddenly Blum struck the official in the mouth and darted on board. Some of his friends tried to follow, and then the trouble began in earnest.

The police rushed to the assistance of the gangplank guard. The crowd forgot their friends and surged toward the centre of the trouble, adding to the confusion. The police tried to drive the friends of the travelers away, but they hung about them, tore their clothes, and called them names, while others encouraged those fighting the police.

"You ain't done nothing. Don't you let them take you. Charley Kramer'll get you out," yelled one.

"Its a shamefulness. We'll tell Martin Engel," screamed a dozen others in chorus.

Finally the police, reinforced by every officer on the pier, scattered the crowd and carried off Henry Harris of 176 Chrystie Street and Joseph and John Blum of Eldridge Street to Jefferson Market Police Court for a hearing on a charge of disorderly conduct.

They were followed by a crowd who threatened the police with political punishment for interfering with friends of "Charley Kramer."

In Jefferson Market Court Magistrate Olmsted fined the prisoners $3 each on the complaint of Anderson, who was struck by Blum. This complaint was substantiated by Policemen Daniel Sullivan, stationed at the pier, and Michael Quinn and Birck of the Steamboat Squad. In passing judgment Magistrate Olmsted took occasion to say:

"Hereafter, when an eastsider leaves the country, instead of taking his demonstrative friends to the pier, let him hire a hall for a farewell reception."

WANTS $10,000 DAMAGES.

Miss Laventhal Says Hoboken Man Jilted Her and Sues for Breach of Promise.

Miss Anna Laventhal of 230 East Thirty-eighth Street, New York, who says that she was jilted a week ago by Emil Wagner of 205 Washington Street, Hoboken, yesterday began suit against Wagner for breach of promise, claiming $10,000 damages.

Miss Laventhal alleges that she gave Wagner $500 to enable him to start in the restaurant business. When the time arrived for the marriage he refused to marry her unless she gave him $200 more. This she refused to do, and the next day he was married to Miss Henrietta Rosenthal of 64 Park Avenue.

Wagner was placed under arrest, and in default of bail was sent to the county jail.

WANT ASSESSMENTS REDUCED.

Metropolitan and Twenty-third Street Railways Say Those for 1898 and 1900 Are Too High.

Charles A. Jackson was appointed as referee by Justice Truax in the Supreme Court yesterday to pass upon the claims of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Twenty-third Street Railway Company to be absolved from personal taxes for the year 1898, and appointed Gilbert M. Speir as referee in similar claims for the year 1900.

The Metropolitan Company claims that its personal assessment for 1898 of $10,725,200, to which it was reduced by the Tax Commissioners, is unjust, and that the assessment of $10,621,789, for 1900, was also unfair. Its liabilities over assets for 1900 were $34,000,000, while the dividends paid for the preceding year were only $2,970,000. Its liabilities over taxable personalty in 1898 were still higher.

The Twenty-third Street Railway Company says its taxable personalty in 1898 was placed at $258,000, its capital being $600,000, and its indebtedness $400,000. The referees were appointed on the consent of Corporation Counsel John Whalen, on the ground that the vast amount of testimony to be taken would involve a long delay if taken in court, and expense would be saved by references.

NEW GERMAN LINER.

Hamburg-American's New Steamship to be Larger than the Deutschland.

Emil L. Boas, General Manager in America of the Hamburg-American Line, confirmed yesterday the London cablegram to the effect that that line had contracted with Harland & Wolff for the construction of a 21,000-ton liner. The new ship, he said, while larger, will not be so fast as the Deutschland. She will be placed in the New York service, and will be completed in about two years.

The additional information contained in the cable which said that Mr. Ballin of the line had entered into arrangements with a number of British shipping companies with regard to the China trade, which possibly aimed at the shutting out of America, Mr. Boas emphatically denied.

RIOT IN WEST NEW YORK.

Deposition of a School Principal Causes Trouble.

There was a small-sized riot at the meeting of the West New York Board of Education on Tuesday night. Chairman Becker and Trustees Everly, Fachner, Dorbecker, and Clerk Maguire, were mobbed by friends of former Principal Green of No. 2 School, whom they deposed. Fists were shaken in the faces of the Trustees, and they were threatened in many ways.

Trustee Everly, Chairman of the School Government Committee, was the principal object of attack. The crowd pursued him to the door of the meeting room, heaping all manner of abuse upon him. Pandemonium reigned at the meeting. Shouts, curses, and epithets filled the air. Mr. Green jumped on one desk and then another, and attempted to speak. The crowd forced the Trustees into a corner near the Chairman's desk. The Trustees, after attempting to make answers, which were unheard in the din, fled from the meeting.

CAPT. FLINT'S BODY FOUND.

He Was Drowned When the Yawl Venitzia Was Wrecked.

The body of Capt. Flint, sailing master of the late Arthur T. Colburn's sixty-foot yawl, the Venitzia, of Philadelphia, which on July 18 was caught in a squall in Long Island Sound and was capsized, was found by the Hell Gate pilotboat Sophie in the Sound yesterday afternoon.

The bodies of Mr. Colburn and his two daughters have been recovered. As soon as the body was found the sloop Sophie put into City Island and notified persons in Greenwich, Conn., in answer to the advertisement in the papers. The arrival of some one to identify the body is all that remains to establish claim to the $200 reward offered for its recovery.

MALARIAL FEVER PREVALENT HERE

The Board of Health Issues a Warning to Physicians.

A Special Fight Against Mosquitoes to be Made by Dr. Doty at Concord, S. I.

The Board of Health yesterday issued a statement to the physicians of New York, warning them to advise their patients to be on guard against the malarial mosquito. The principal paragraph in the letter is as follows:

"Malarial fever is quite prevalent in certain boroughs of New York City. It is likely to extend to the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn in view of the extensive excavations and consequent formation of rain pools in various parts of these boroughs, if means are not employed for its prevention."

President John B. Sexton and Commissioner John B. Cosby, M. D., and William T. Jenkins, M. D., participated in the discussion of mosquitoes and malaria at the Board of Health building yesterday. The question was considered mainly with reference to Central Park and Staten Island, and the members of the board were aided in their conclusions by the studies of Sanitary Superintendent Roberts, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent Dillingham, and Hermann M. Biggs, M. D., director of the bacteriological laboratories.

As a result of the conference the Commissioners were unanimous in declaring that no danger of malaria from Central Park was to be found. It had been thoroughly inspected, and while mosquitoes had been found there, none of them were of the species which transmits the poison. No case of malaria had been traced to Central Park origin, and the Commissioners had resolved to take no further action in the matter.

In regard to Staten Island, President Sexton said that Health Officer Doty would have all the aid the Health Department could give him in his experiments to discover if the malarial fever mosquito could be exterminated by scientific means.

The board then approved of a circular in regard to mosquitoes and malaria prepared by Dr. Biggs and ordered its distribution to New York physicians. Parts of the circular follow:

Recent investigations have shown that malarial fever belongs to that class of diseases which require for their transmission the active intervention of a definite kind of mosquito, i. e., anopheles. Observations in the intensely malarial districts in Italy and Africa have shown that even newcomers in these regions who purposely expose themselves by living in the most highly malarious areas, for example, the Roman Compagna, do not develop malarial fever if they are carefully protected from the bites of mosquitoes, and further, it has been shown that this disease may be produced with certainty in any locality if a mosquito of the genus anopheles is allowed to bite a person suffering from malarial fever, and then, after a sufficient time, is allowed to bite a healthy person.

Certain simple precautions suffice to protect persons living in malarial districts from infection.

First—Proper screening of the house to prevent the entrance of the mosquitoes, (after careful search for and destruction of all those already present in the house,) and screening of the bed at night. The chief danger of infection is at night, inasmuch as the anopheles bite mostly at this time.

Second—The confinement and continuous screening of persons in malarial districts who are suffering from malarial fever, so that mosquitoes may not bite them and thus become infected.

Third—The administration of quinine in full doses to malarial patients to destroy the malarial organisms in the blood and persistence in the use of the remedy even for a few weeks after apparent recovery.

Fourth—The removal of the breeding places of the mosquitoes through drainage, filling up of holes and surface pools, and emptying of tubs, pails, &c., which contain stagnant water. These mosquitoes particularly breed in surface rain pools and surface stagnant water where there are no fish; also, exceptionally in pails, tubs, barrels, and tanks of standing water, though they seem mostly to prefer natural accumulations.

Fifth—In pools which cannot be drained or filled, the destruction of the mosquito larvae by the use of petroleum thrown upon the surface, by the introduction of minnows and other small fish which eat the larvae, or by both methods.

It is the desire of the Department of Health to obtain information as to the location of the cases of malarial fever so that the people may be instructed as to the danger of infection and the methods of avoiding it. A case of malarial infection in a house, whether the person is actively ill or the infection is latent, in a locality where the anopheles mosquitoes are present, is a constant source of danger not only to the inmates of the house, but to the immediate neighborhood, if proper precautions are not taken.

The Board of Health desires the co-operation of all physicians in its efforts to disseminate information in regard to the causation and prevention of malarial fever, and in its efforts to restrict the prevalence of this disease in New York City.

"I do not," said Dr. Alvah H. Doty, the Health Officer, last evening, "expect to exterminate all the mosquitoes on Staten Island. But I am going to make some experiments in killing off anopheles, and on the result much will depend. I may say that I have no appropriation for the purpose, but have been promised valuable aid. There has been much misconception of my intentions in this regard. I never planned to do other than scientific work in the matter of malarial fever and mosquitoes in conjunction with the laboratory work that is always going on at the Quarantine station.

"I have been tied up with the bubonic plague ship, the Hohenfels, and smallpox cases, but I expect within three or four days to take hold of the mosquito problem. My plan is to select one of the most malarial districts and experiment. I think I have found it in Concord, a little place back of Clifton and near Grasmere Lake. The plan is favorable for the production of anopheles, as about it are a number of undrained pools. The lake contains fish, which keep the larvae of the mosquito down.

"Of course, we shall secure water from the stagnant pools with the larvae of the malaria-transmitting mosquito. President Sexton has promised me sanitary policemen and Inspectors, and the Standard Oil Company has given 100 barrels of petroleum. Oil will be put in the pools of water, the police and Inspectors will get statistics of malaria, enforce sanitary conditions and regulations, and get rid of rubbish. The place will be thoroughly cleaned up. The Board of Health will be asked to order drainage and filling in. We are going to try to show what scientific work will do in this section."

WOMEN COUNTERFEITERS.

Secret Service Men Make What They Say Is an Important Capture.

Two women were arrested by United States Secret Service officers late Tuesday night in a flat at 315 East Thirty-fifth Street. They are charged with having counterfeited many quarters and half-dollars. Their capture was the result of a chase of several months.

One of the women, Mrs. Alice Dougherty, alias Bassoli, once lived with "Jimmy" Holden, the noted counterfeiter, who is now in Dannemora Prison under a sentence of perjury. The other woman is Mrs. Mary O'Connor, or O'Connell, whom the detectives do not claim to know as well as they do Mrs. Dougherty.

Complaints about the counterfeit coins first came from North Beach, and later it was learned that they were being circulated all through Kings and Queens Counties, also that a few were found in this borough. Detective Flynn of the Secret Service started to work on the case, and became satisfied that the two women arrested were the culprits. They were carefully watched, and finally Detectives Burke, Gammon, and Peeke went to the Thirty-fifth Street house, where it was found, after the arrests, that Mrs. O'Connor rented the place and kept her family of sons and daughters there, ostensibly letting a rear room to Mrs. Dougherty.

When the flat was searched the detectives found nearly 200 of the counterfeit coins—dimes, quarters, and half-dollars. The latter were of especially good make. Some of the pieces were unfinished, hidden in a black stocking. The coins were found to be made of a mixture of antimony, tin, and lead.

Both prisoners were taken to Brooklyn and arraigned before United States Commissioner Morle, who held Mrs. Dougherty in bail of $2,500 and the other woman in $1,000. They will be examined next Monday.

Speaking of the arrests yesterday, the detectives said that Mrs. Dougherty was one of the most notorious counterfeiters with whom the department had had to deal for a long time. The officials at Washington knew well Holden's work at making false coins, and when he was put into prison they thought for a while that they would have no more trouble with his particular brand of money.

But it was not long before they heard of pieces just such as he used to make being circulated, and since then they have had their suspicions of the woman who formerly lived with him. Her place of abode, however, had been sought unsuccessfully until the detectives stationed here happened to locate her while trying to discover the maker of the counterfeit money which was being spread about Long Island.

When the woman was arrested she said that if there were any coins in her place she did not know about them, and that the packages in which they were found had been left in her charge by a man who asked that they be kept for him a day or two. The detectives say that these two are among the very few women counterfeiters in the country, that offense being rarely committed by women.

VEGETABLES ARE COSTLY.

Western Drought Has Helped Send Up Prices of Potatoes—Melons and Fruits High.

Vegetables are selling in the city for higher prices now than they have for a long time, the recent rise having been especially noticeable in potatoes, as they are used more universally and in larger quantities. Less than a month ago $3 per barrel was a fair price for the best variety of potatoes, but now the same quality brings $4.50, and you have to pay $3 for those of a very inferior grade.

"There are several causes for the scarcity of potatoes," said a Washington Market dealer yesterday. "In the early part of the season the supply came from the South mostly. The crop there was good, but not as much of it was shipped north as in past years, the droughts and other crop-destroying causes in the West having made the demand for the product so great out there that people beyond the Mississippi got part of our share from the South.

"Later, when we began to get potatoes from Long Island, Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey, we found that the producers of those sections, too, were sending much of their crop to the West, and they are still doing so. Besides, the potato crops of Long Island and of the other nearby markets are not so plentiful this year as usual. A cold Spring was followed in May by many weeks of rain, and then came a drought."

Other vegetables are high priced, but not proportionately with potatoes. First class tomatoes now bring $2 a peck, or about fifteen cents a quart. The price varies a little from day to day and with different dealers. Peas, which have been high for five or six weeks, are put down at 35 cents a half-peck—that is, the best variety. Beans are from 15 to 20 cents a quart, and they also have been high for more than a month. Good corn is selling at $2 a hundred, wholesale, and a retail buyer can't get it often for less than 35 cents a dozen, although ears of inferior culibre may be picked up around the markets for 15 cents a dozen. Under normal conditions first-class corn could be gotten for 25 cents a dozen, retail.

Melons are still up, and even at the high prices one cannot get as nice ones as are seen here in most seasons. Good cantaloupes sell at from 10 to 15 cents each; bad ones at 5 cents. The restaurant keepers, to whom there have been many complaints of late about the inferior quality of their melons, say that the lowest price at which they can possibly serve a portion of really eatable cantaloupe is 15 cents.

There has been an idea that cheaper fruit would result from the removal of Porto Rican duties, but importers say this is not to be the case for one season at least, as the crops of the island have been bad of late, and the bulk that is shipped here is not sufficient to alter the fruit prices regulated by growers in California.

Next year, however, oranges and pineapples will probably sell much lower than now, if Porto Rican crops of them are good. There will not be any change in the banana market from this cause, for bananas are not dutiable anyway. It is anticipated that grape fruit, limes, and lemons will in time come from the island in such quantities as to reduce the prices of those commodities.

COAL PRICES RISING.

Wholesale Dealers Arrange a Regular Scale of Monthly Increases.

Prices of coal, both wholesale and retail, have been advancing at regular intervals since Spring, and they will go higher until Fall, with equal regularity. The upward changes are not, as some people have thought, due to any scarcity of the product, or to strikes, or to advanced railroad rates, but to a pre-ordained schedule of the coal-mining companies, by whom it was decided early in the Spring that wholesale prices should go up 10 cents a ton every month. When this programme was adopted coal had been reduced 50 cents on the ton all round, and it was proposed to bring it back to its original value by the regular increase of 10 cents a month.

"The object in selling coal lower in the Spring, and then letting it go up as Fall approaches," said a prominent dealer yesterday, "is to make the consumer buy his supply early, thus to avoid at least a portion of the rush in the trade that always comes in the Autumn."

Naturally, retail prices have to change with the wholesale. But the retail dealers do not push their figures up as often as do the wholesalers, realizing, as one of them said yesterday, that "individual customers would complain more at such frequent advances of 10 cents on the ton than they do at more infrequent ones of 25 cents." So the retail prices go up every two months and a half, advancing 25 cents on the ton each time.

In April and May white ash stove coal sold for $5.25 per ton, and in the middle of June the price was raised to $5.50. There will be another raise, to $5.75, on Sept. 1. Egg and broken coal is 25 cents cheaper than this, and red ash is 50 cents higher. All the prices advance proportionately, according to the fixed programme.

SEVENTH NATIONAL INQUIRY.

President Delafield of the National Park Bank and Mr. Sherer Before the Grand Jury.

Taking the testimony by the Federal Grand Jury in regard to the affairs of the Seventh National Bank was continued yesterday in the Post Office Building, the first witness of the day being President Richard Delafield of the National Park Bank. On the day before the Seventh National Bank failed the National Park Bank received from it a check for $300,000 drawn by Marquand & Co., and Mr. Delafield asked for additional security and was accommodated.

Frank H. Poor, junior partner in the Marquand firm, succeeded Mr. Delafield as a witness, and then George S. Hickok, cashier of the National Park Bank, was called in for a brief period. Manager Sherer of the Clearing House was also summoned to the Grand Jury chamber, as was another witness who was not identified by any of those watching the proceedings in the ante-room.

Gen. Henry L. Burnett, United States District Attorney, and his assistants, left the Grand Jury room at 12:35 P. M., refusing to discuss the situation in any way, but it was 50 minutes later before the session ended. From the fact that the Grand Jury remained so long alone, it is inferred that they have heard all the evidence at hand. Assistant United States District Attorney Baldwin said later that the Grand Jury will not convene to-day.

Against the Gay Lumber Company.

Deputy Sheriff Ahearn has received an attachment against the Gay Lumber Company and John W. Lynch of Kinston, N. C., for $750 in favor of the Irving National Bank of this city on a note made by Mr. Lynch on April 23 and indorsed by the company. It was served on the receiver of the Seventh National Bank.

A TENEMENT LAW ARREST.

Builder Refused to Obey Instructions of the Department of Buildings.

Frank Spatofora, who has been superintending the erection of a seven-story tenement house in Amsterdam Avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-second Street, was a prisoner yesterday in the Harlem Police Court, charged with a violation of the new Tenement House act. He was held for trial in Special Sessions in $200 bail.

John P. Spears, an Inspector of the Department of Buildings, testified that on July 12, after he had discovered that the building was being improperly constructed, he directed Spatofora to stop all work and remove the part of the edifice that had been put up in violation of the law. Spatofora answered, according to the Inspector's testimony, that he was under instructions from his boss to go ahead regardless of orders from the Department of Buildings. He was then told that he would be arrested if he defied the Commissioner of Buildings, and on July 29, after several more warnings, the Inspector called two policemen and instructed them to arrest the man.

PERCY-GRAY RACING LAW TO BE TESTED

Constitutionality Questioned by Indicted Poolroom Operator.

Court of General Sessions to be Asked to Transfer Case of Charles Bennett to the United States Court.

Another step in the legal fight between the pool-room contingent and the race-track book-makers will be taken this morning before Judge Newburger of the Court of General Sessions, when an effort will be made by the pool-room men to have the Supreme Court of the United States pass upon the constitutionality of the Percy-Gray racing law.

The case that will stand as representative of the principle to be tested is that of the People vs. Charles Bennett, said to be a former employe in a pool-room run by "The" Allen. Bennett was indicted on April 16 on a charge of having violated Sections 343 and 351 of the Penal Code of the State of New York. The two sections, among other things, make criminal the operating of a pool-room.

On May 2 the petitioner in this action, who will be represented before Judge Newburger by John R. Dos Passos, demurred to the indictment on the ground that the facts therein contained did not constitute a crime.

The petitioner also avers that there are four separate and distinct statutes relating to the subject of betting and wagering, and that these statutes are repetitions, conflicting, and inconsistent, and that they provide unequal and different punishments for the same offense. This, the petition says, gives rise to class legislation, giving immunity to persons who frequent and commit the acts in question on a race-track, while other persons guilty of the same offense in a pool-room make themselves liable.

The first legal steps in the direction of transferring the case were taken yesterday morning by Benjamin Steinhardt of Howe & Hummel's office, when he served upon District Attorney Philbin formal notice that to-day he would ask the Court of General Sessions to transfer the case, as already stated. Mr. Steinhardt said that Bennett was entitled as a matter of right to have the case tried before the United States Court, and that the Judges of the General Sessions could not legally refuse to grant the application for the transfer.

In the petition Mr. Bennett says that he is denied the right in the Courts of the State of New York which are secured to him by the Constitution of the United States.

The petition is a lengthy one, and states in detail the case, as explained here. In touching on the work of the Committee of Fifteen the petition says:

Your petitioner further shows, as an evidence of public sentiment in New York, that during the Winter and Spring of 1901 a voluntary committee of fifteen persons, unsworn and self-appointed, but consisting of citizens of New York, of the highest respectability and character, and actuated by the best of motives, undertook and began a crusade against vice in the City of New York and among other things made a determined and bona-fide attempt to exterminate all kinds of gambling in the City and County of New York, with the result that it was declared at one time that no gambling of any description existed in said city, but that during the period in which this committee was in existence and operating, and at the present time (the said committee not having been suspended or become functus officio) gambling of the most flagrant and open character was and is conducted on the race tracks and bets and wagers to an unlimited amount were and are made thereon without molestation from the said Committee of Fifteen or by persons charged with the administration of criminal law, or any attempt being made to interfere with said acts, when perpetrated in the sacred precincts of these alleged legally constituted racing associations.

Nevertheless, the arrest of the defendant for the acts with which he is charged in the present indictment was incited and instigated, directly or indirectly, by the said last-named committee. That your petitioner is informed and verily believes if gambling of all kinds is stopped on the race tracks no pool selling on races can be carried on outside thereof, because pool selling is based upon the racing on the courses, and that if the source is stopped the supply will cease.

A. POPKIN & CO.'S TROUBLES.

Creditors Attempt to Discover What Has Become of the Assets of the Cloakmaking Firm.

Creditors of A. Popkin & Co., Incorporated, manufacturers of cloaks at 1 East Fourteenth Street, corner of Fifth Avenue, were busy yesterday trying to learn what had become of the assets of the concern. It was stated that the factory had been closed for several days, and efforts to find Abraham Popkin, the manager of the business, either at the factory or at his residence, were fruitless.

One of the creditors called at Mr. Popkin's residence on July 27 and again on Tuesday, and was informed that he was out of the city, and it was not known when he would return.

The creditor also called at the house of Mr. Popkin's bookkeeper, and it was said that he was out of town.

The concern usually carried a stock of about $35,000, but it is said that all of it has been removed except a few odds and ends. Deputy Sheriff Roberts received an attachment against the concern yesterday from A. L. Marcuson for $960 for goods sold to the concern by Otto and Louis Schreiber, doing business as Forstmann & Co., between April 15 and June 26. The attachment was obtained on the ground that the corporation had disposed of its property to the detriment of creditors. The liabilities of the concern are reported to be $50,000.

WILLIAM READ & CO.'S AFFAIRS.

Petition in Involuntary Bankruptcy Filed in Favor of Creditors.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against William Read & Co., hat manufacturers, with a factory at Yonkers and salesrooms at 20 Waverley Place, this city, by Blumenstiel & Hirsch, for the following creditors: Donner & Co., $9,902, for merchandise, sold to the defendants from March 16 to May 13; Schorestene, Picard & Co., $10,656, for merchandise sold from Jan. 21 to July 1, and Hitchcock, Dermody & Co., $8,049, for merchandise sold from April 10 to July 1.

It was alleged that the firm in the past few months, while insolvent, gave certain preferences by making large payments of money to certain creditors, transferring real estate at Yonkers to other creditors, also transferring merchandise, and transferring stock in an iron foundry to H. P. Read, a brother of William Read.

Judge Thomas of the United States District Court appointed Charles M. Hough temporary receiver of the assets to protect the property until a trustee is elected, as there are considerable unmanufactured goods at the factory which ought to be completed. Two weeks ago the firm called a meeting of creditors at which a committee was appointed to look into their affairs.

Blumenstiel & Hirsch said that the firm's liabilities are about $115,000 and the actual value of the assets is estimated at about $40,000. The general partners are William Read and Joseph F. Knight.

TO FIGHT CONSUMPTION.

Jersey City Health Board Places It in List of Contagious Diseases.

Daniel W. Benjamin, Health Inspector of Jersey City, yesterday notified all physicians in the city that they must hereafter include in their reports of contagious diseases all cases of tuberculosis. This is said to be the beginning of a movement to isolate cases of consumption.

Dr. John D. McGill, President of the Health Board, said that not much could be done in that line, however, until additional legislation is secured. He had views on this subject, but had no time to give expression to them, as he was leaving town for his annual vacation.

A Boy Puzzles the Police.

Twelve-year-old William Bauer, who said he was an orphan, was found early yesterday morning at Wythe and Division Avenues, Williamsburg, by a special policeman, famished for food. The boy said that his parents had died two weeks ago, and after their burial a strange man had driven him from his home. The boy said he lived at Knickerbocker and Flushing Avenues, but the police could find no trace of him there. The youth was held on a charge of vagrancy. The police believe that the boy has run away from home.

A fashion writer insists that seven pairs of trousers are required to keep a man's legs faultlessly attired.

Six days' rest after one day's use preserves the shape of the trousers.

In the interest of trouser reform and to reform our trouser stock, we sell some 3,000 pairs of good trousers to-day for $3.50 a pair instead of $5 to $8.

All remnant lots and slow lots, including a few winter weights.

During August stores close at 5:30 p. m.; Saturdays 12 noon.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

NEW YORK CITY HAS 46,000 EMPLOYES

Enormous Increase in Salaries During the Past Six Months.

Interesting Statistics Published in The City Record—The Law Not Obeyed in Some Cases.

The list of city employes during the first six months of 1901 was printed in The City Record yesterday. Four hundred and nine pages are taken up with the closely printed lists. The total number of municipal employes is about 46,000, and of these nearly one-half are in the Police, Fire, and Education Departments. The list of teachers and other employes of the schools takes up 131 pages of the list.

The total of increase in salaries during the first six months of 1901 was shown by the official record to be $501,784. Many of the increases were mandatory and were made to comply with laws passed by the Legislature. The largest increase is in the Board of Education, which required $216,802 to pay the increase in salaries made necessary by State laws. The Police and Fire Department pay rolls had to be increased $165,000 for the same reason.

This left the sum of $120,000, which was added to salaries of Tammany officeholders by the acts of the heads of departments or of the Board of Estimate. The following table shows the recent increases in the city departments for salaries:

	—1901.—	—1900.—	
	Jan.-June.	Jan.-June.	July-Dec.
Law	$7,260	$500	$500
Finance	640	10,930	6,850
Police	500	....	6,500
Police (mandatory)	73,680	73,057	53,150
Highways	14,313	41,670	8,200
Sewers	11,627	37,972	9,270
Bridges	7,756		4,361
Water Supply	6,273	7,936	23,669
Street Cleanings	4,255	115,995	8,010
Public Buildings	5,262	....	3,609
Fire	91,127	71,862	64,135
Buildings	1,025	1,200	1,250
Docks	7,874	3,558	2,533
Health	2,762	5,877	8,946
Charities	7,702	9,690	10,610
Correction	720	4,480	2,446
Parks	8,930	9,420	2,295
Education	216,082	119,035	30,383
Public Imp'ments.	2,810	6,160	2,060
Taxes	....	200	2,700
Borough Presidents	300	1,060	400
Aqueduct Board	2,160	3,020	5,160
Civil Service Commissioners	2,060	2,340	1,400
Assessors	1,400	4,400	....
New E. R. Bridge Commissioners	3,900	2,680	600

From the official records it is impossible to show every increase made, because the reports of the heads of departments in many instances show that the salaries of certain officials have been "fixed" at certain figures without any memoranda as to whether they are new appointees or whether they have been advanced in grade and pay.

Corporation Counsel Whalen has increased the expenses of his office $7,260. Many heads of departments violate the provisions of the Fallows law by grouping laborers and other employes without giving their names, addresses, length of service, and rate of pay, as required by law.

HACK DRIVER MAY DIE.

Fought with a Business Rival and His Skull Was Fractured.

William Kronke of 61 Third Street, Hoboken, is lying in a critical condition at St. Mary's Hospital, and it was said last night that his death was only a matter of a few hours. William Kleinschmidt of 230 Court Street is locked up without bail to await the result. The two men are hack drivers. They quarreled at the Bremen pier yesterday, because, as Kleinschmidt alleged, Kronke drove in ahead of him and secured his place in the line.

Kleinschmidt, who carried an umbrella, struck Kronke on the head. The ferrule, which was pointed, severed an artery and the force of the blow caused Kronke to fall. His head struck on a stone and his skull was fractured. Kleinschmidt alleges that Kronke struck him three times before he used the umbrella. Kronke, when taken to the hospital, admitted that this was true.

LEGAL NOTES.

CLAIMS AGAINST A DEAD MAN'S ESTATE.—Peter B. Dougall recovered a judgment in the Montgomery County Supreme Court against Agnes M. Dougall, as administratrix of John H. Van Vechten, for moneys loaned by him to her intestate on July 1, 1895. On the trial a witness named Campbell testified that he saw the plaintiff deliver the money to the deceased, and heard the latter say, "I don't know whether I will have to use this money or not. If I don't have to use it I will return it in a few days, and if I do use it I will give you something to show that I borrowed it of you." The sum mentioned, said the witness, was $900, as claimed by the plaintiff. Dougall was then allowed to say that he went to a cemetery, where the money was claimed to have been loaned, with $900 in his pocket, and came away without any money, except a little change.

The judgment is reversed by the Third Appellate Division because of the admission of Dougall's testimony, and the court says that the error was not cured by the declaration of the referee, in his opinion, that he did not consider such evidence in reaching his conclusion. The deceased was a well-to-do farmer, and Dougall, the plaintiff, a laboring man. In discussing the matter, Justice Smith, for the court, says:

"No satisfactory explanation was given how he could have accumulated this amount as a farm laborer. Not only does he claim to have accumulated this $900 and $430, but he was allowed to swear in the case that he had also loaned Alfred Dougall $600 more. This money in suit is claimed to have been loaned at a cemetery, and from the time that it was loaned to the death of the deceased, in December, 1897, not one cent of interest is claimed to have been paid or shown to have been demanded from the deceased. If the testimony of Campbell is true, the promise of the deceased was that if he kept the money he would give to the plaintiff something to show for it.

"It is admitted that during all this time no note or memorandum of any kind was ever given for this indebtedness, and although the deceased was for a long time ill before his death, he was at no time asked to make any acknowledgment of this claimed indebtedness. This unusual occurrence at a cemetery is sworn to only by a witness who swears that he has been twice imprisoned upon criminal conviction—once for assault and battery and another time for intoxication. A number of witnesses were sworn in his impeachment. Two witnesses—Conover and Fisher—swore that plaintiff came to them, as attorneys of the administratrix, to collect, if possible, these claims from the estate; that he told them that he had loaned the moneys in Delos Jeffer's yard; that he had no note or memorandum to show the indebtedness; that he kept a diary; that he had looked in it for some entry and had found nothing.

"Mr. Conover swears that 'the last time, or the time before the last one, he said that he was not quite so positive where the one loan was made; that possibly it might have been at Pattersonville; he was not quite clear about it. He did not on any occasion say either loan was made in the cemetery at the Scotch Church. Q.—What, if anything, did he say during the first interviews with reference to any person being present on the occasion of either loan? A.—He said no one was by but himself and Van Vechten, since deceased.' These declarations are mostly denied by the plaintiff, and witnesses were sworn by the plaintiff to sustain the character of the witness Campbell.

"Such is in substance the testimony upon which this judgment rests. This court is fully committed to the doctrine that claims against the estate of a dead man cannot be sustained upon doubtful proof. We think that this evidence is by far too uncertain to authorize the court to hold liable this estate, and that the conclusion of the learned referee is without adequate support in the evidence."

⁂

IT WAS NOT FORGERY.—John Drayton and Arthur A. Bowen were indicted in Monroe County, N. Y., for forgery in the second degree in connection with an advertising contract, it being alleged that the instrument purported to create a pecuniary demand and obligation as defined by the Penal Code. The alleged contract was addressed "To the Publishers," and stated that they were "authorized to insert our advertisement for The Financial and Trade Guide for 1897-98. Edition to occupy the space of one-fourth page advertisement and three headings—for which we agree to pay the sum of ($15) fifteen dollars." This was signed "Co-operative Foundry Co., by whom signed, McCarthy."

The contract further provided that "the publisher will not be bound by any agreement not stipulated therein." A demurrer to the indictment was sustained by the Monroe County Court, but the Fourth Appellate Division ordered a reversal. The Court of Appeals has now reversed the intermediate court and upheld the County Court. Judge O'Brien, giving the opinion, says:

"It will be seen that this instrument is an order by a corporation addressed to some one called publishers, containing an offer to pay $15 for advertising. The indictment is silent with respect to the existence of any such business, project or enterprise as The Financial and Trade Guide, and equally silent with respect to the existence or identity of the publishers. Whether such a book or advertising medium is or ever was published, or had any existence as a business project, cannot be ascertained from the indictment. No fact is alleged tending to show that any individual or corporation was engaged in its publication, or that the paper was addressed to any one upon whom it could operate as a fraud.

"It is not alleged that the paper was ever delivered or sent to any one with intent to defraud. It is alleged that the defendants forged it with intent to injure and defraud the corporation by whom it purports to be made, but on the face of the paper, and without the aid of such extraneous fact, not averred, it is difficult to see how it was legally possible to accomplish the result. * * * The question here is whether the paper on its face creates or purports to create a pecuniary demand or obligation, since there are no extrinsic facts averred which would render it operative for any such purpose.

"It purports to be the act of a corporation, and McCarthy is the corporate agent who is represented as having executed it. It is not stated who McCarthy is, or that he was an officer of the corporation, with authority, real or apparent, to act for it, or whether he is a real or fictitious person. But the paper at most was nothing but an offer by a corporation to some undisclosed person or corporation, real or fictitious, to pay a certain sum of money upon the rendition of certain services. It was not in itself a contract or obligation of any kind.

"It might have been an offer to make a contract, but it does not appear that any one accepted the offer or acted upon it. Even if the order was a false paper, or a fabricated writing, yet since upon its face it was inoperative for any purpose and was never accepted, delivered to or acted upon by any one, it is not such an instrument as is described in the statute defining forgery in the second degree."

King's 3 Large Stores.

THE GREAT CLOTHIERS.

The balance of our Summer Suits for Boys and Men must be sold. We are rebuilding and have placed big orders for Fall. The cost does not cut any figure. Simply to dispose of the best Suits and Trousers for Men and Boys you get immense bargains; $15, $16, and $18 Summer Suits now $6.90. Unlined Flannel Coats and Pants at $5.90, worth $12, in 25 Styles and Hot Weather Clothing. 1,000 Pairs of Men's $3 and $3.50 Pants, all wool, at $1.66 a pair.

All Summer Suits marked down to Less than Half former Prices.

$12 SERGE SUITS now $4.95
$14 FLANNEL SUITS now $5.95
$16 SILK LINED SUITS now $7.95
$18 & $20 FINEST SUITS now $9.80

Newark Store: Market St., cor. Halsey, Newark, N. J.
New York Stores: Corner Broadway & Park Place; 179 Broadway, near Cortlandt.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY.
3:30 SOUSA AND BAND
At 8 P.M. CHINA & PAIN'S FIREWORKS.
Last Week THE CASINO GIRL. Evgs. at 9. Mat. Sat. at 4.
Next Monday (Castle Square Opera Co. The Met. Op. House Production.) Mikado.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN 66th St. and Columbus Av.
Kaltenborn Orchestral Concerts.
Evenings, 8:15. 50c. To-night, Wagner.
20 degrees cooler than outdoors.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
AL. HAYMAN & CO. ....PROPRIETORS.
FRANCIS WILSON CO. (Inc.) Geo. W. Lederer's Co. of 100. "The Strollers."
Direction Nixon & Zimmerman.

CASINO Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. 300th To-night. FLORODORA

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE A-Top N. Y. Theatre, Crystal Covered. Performance Rain or Shine. AMERICAN and EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

"PARADISE" GARDENS. 8:15 to 12. Fully Protected. Sun. night, Vaudeville. On the Combined Roofs of the Victoria and Republic Theatres.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Attractions To-day.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. MARY SCOTT & CO. THREE NEVARROS 20 STAR ACTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, slightly warmer; light northwest winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,090. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1901.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

DETECTIVE BISSERT IS CONVICTED OF BRIBERY

Capt. Diamond's Last Word in Defense of His Subordinate.

STATEMENTS OF TWO JURORS

Mr. Osborne, in Summing Up, Again Denounces the Police, Declaring that They Protect Vice.

George Bissert, special detective, under Capt. Thomas J. Diamond, in the Fifteenth Police Precinct, was convicted late yesterday afternoon before Recorder Goff in General Sessions, of accepting a bribe of $500 from Lena Schmitt, a disorderly house keeper of 27 Stuyvesant Street.

The jury retired at 4:48 o'clock. They returned at 6:53 o'clock. Bissert faced the twelve men with an air of unconcern.

"Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?" asked Clerk Spinney.

Foreman Foster, who during the day had suffered much from neuralgic pains, nodded his head affirmatively.

"What is your verdict, gentlemen?"

Foreman Foster's reply was inaudible. Bissert strained his ears to catch the words. Capt. Diamond leaned forward in his chair. The clerk repeated his question.

"Guilty," said the foreman.

Lawyer Unger for the defense arose and said:

"I ask to have the jury polled, your Honor."

After this had been done, Mr. Unger made a motion to set aside the verdict as contrary to the evidence. This was denied by the Recorder, and Bissert was sent to the Tombs until next Wednesday, when sentence will be pronounced. The maximum penalty is ten years' imprisonment and a fine of $5,000, or both. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Gans refused to comment upon the verdict.

Juror Alfred H. Caffee met Capt. Diamond as he was leaving the courtroom. Mr. Caffee formerly lived in the Captain's precinct. He said:

"I never saw you before, Captain, although I lived in your precinct in St. Mark's Place two or three years ago."

"Well, you evidently didn't think much of me or my speech to the jury," said the Captain. "Judging from your vote you didn't think much of my veracity."

"I voted from the first according to my convictions, and only one way," replied Mr. Caffee.

"Have you noticed the great improvement in St. Mark's Place," continued the Captain. "How was it when you were there?"

"Pretty tough," was the reply.

"Well, it's much improved since I took charge of the precinct. This is chiefly owing to the efforts of the man you have just convicted."

"Bissert's own testimony, not the Captain's, was what fixed him," replied the juror.

Juror Thomas C. Stratton said that it had required the greatest courage to arrive at the verdict of guilty.

"It was unanimous," said he, "although there was a member of the Tammany Hall Committee on the jury. 'My people will probably look to me for acquittal,' said this man, 'but I think the verdict of guilty just, and will so vote.' There were only three ballots taken, although there were some blank votes cast at first. The only question was about the charge of the Recorder as to the credibility we should attach to the testimony of disorderly women.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne in summing, sharply arraigned Capt. Diamond and Bissert. He was interrupted half a dozen times by the lawyers for the defense who declared that he was distorting the evidence. The Recorder told them that their interruptions were improper.

Mr. Osborne told the jury that they were dealing with the case of a special officer backed by his Captain and every officer in the precinct. Bissert, he said, had been made a special officer because his father had been one before him, and he was doubtless familiar with all of the machinery of police affairs.

"What's the use," he said, "of teaching the school children that 'Honesty is the best policy' when they see the police appointed to suppress vice and immorality turning prostitution to their own profit?

"Are you gentlemen of the jury," he continued, "going to stultify yourselves and join this alliance with vice—make yourselves participes criminis to the taking of money from disorderly houses?

"This case is not brought on my part to suppress the social evil, but to do my little mite to break up the alliance of police with those lawbreakers they are sworn to suppress. Here comes Capt. Diamond and makes a speech to you and explains everything until he gets under cross-examination. Such things exist and it is because they do that counsel has had to ask you if you would take the word of a policeman as quickly as that of an ordinary citizen. In all murder cases we are compelled to corroborate their testimony. That's the horror of it. Men's life and liberties depend upon the testimony of policemen.

"You might as well tell policemen and everybody else to take all the tribute they want if you do not find this man guilty. This case touches the fountain head of justice. It may mark a period in the history of our community. We stand in New York City like the Brahman against the stone wall that he cannot get through, nor under nor over. The police situation is that stone wall. But when a Police Captain and the Madam quarrel, a little of the truth comes out."

Charging the jury, the Recorder said that Bissert could not be convicted upon the uncorroborated testimony of Lena Schmitt. It had been corroborated, he said, by Rosie Greenberg, and her testimony, the Recorder added, must be carefully scrutinized.

"A conviction should never be had upon such testimony," said he, "unless it conforms to the surrounding circumstances and convinces the jurymen of its truth. It is for you to say if the testimony given by these women conforms to reason and probability and has the inherent property of truth."

The Recorder also said that the jurors should give the testimony of the policemen, including Capt. Diamond, the credence which they thought it deserved.

"If you think these men," said he, "through any identity of interests or through a spirit of comradeship testified here in the defendant's behalf, you may take that fact into consideration in weighing the evidence."

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 8 and 9.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 76⅝c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 65c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38c; cotton, middling, 8 1-16c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 20¼c. Commercial World.—Page 9.
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NEWPORT EXCURSION, Sunday, August 4th, via LONG ISLAND R. R. and STEAMER from Greenport. See Excursion column.—Adv.

POLICEMAN'S FATAL FALL.

Yunge's Death Followed by Rumors that He Was Assaulted Because He Secured Anti-Bissert Witness.

Peter W. Yunge, a patrolman attached to the Delancey Street Station, early last evening was removed to Bellevue Hospital suffering from a fracture of the skull, the result of a fall, it was at first reported, at Grand and Cannon Streets. He died soon after midnight.

It was said about Bellevue Hospital that Yunge was probably assaulted. It was intimated that he had secured the attendance at the trial of Precinct Detective Bissert of a witness who corroborated the evidence of an important witness for the prosecution, without whose evidence Detective Bissert could not have been convicted. The witness whose testimony is said to have been corroborated was, it is asserted, a woman of bad character.

The story given out by the police was that Yunge had been seized with an epileptic fit while walking with his wife in Grand Street and had fallen, striking his head on the pavement, thus receiving the fatal injury.

Mrs. Yunge was seen at her home early this morning and corroborated this statement. She said she was walking with her husband when he was seized with an epileptic fit. A policeman from the Delancey Street Station summoned an ambulance and Yunge was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The woman had not been notified of her husband's death.

IRRIGATION OF THE SOUDAN.

Sir William Garston's Plan—Lord Cromer Thinks a Khartoum-Red Sea Railway More Necessary.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Lord Cromer, British Diplomatic Agent in Egypt, in the course of a minute attached to a report of Sir William E. Garstin, (Under Secretary of State for Public Works in Egypt,) dealing with irrigation projects along the Upper Nile, supports a suggestion that a railway from Khartoum to the Red Sea is more necessary than irrigation works.

Sir William concludes, as a result of the prolonged study he has given to the irrigation problem, that the vast plains of the Soudan, stretching from the right bank of the Nile toward the Atbara and from the left bank toward the White Nile, can be made fertile by utilizing the waters of Lake Tsana, which lie within the dominions of Emperor Menelek, and can be used only with his consent.

No estimate is made of the cost of the works that would be necessary.

HIS PRAYERS WERE EFFECTIVE.

Negro Preacher Tells How They Made a Woman Well and Saved His Paying a Fine.

A colored evangelist caused some amusement yesterday in the Harlem Court. He was there as a witness for his wife, who was in court on complaint of one Maria Williams, a colored woman, who charged that Mary Beil, the wife, also colored, who lives at 1,906 Park Avenue, had thrown her out of the house when she went for her clothes. She wanted to get those clothes. When the Williams woman had told her story William Beil, the husband of Mrs. Beil, who is a steamfitter by trade and an evangelist in odd moments and by preference, told the other side of the story. Beil said that some time ago the woman came to him sick, weak, and unable to work, and he took her in. He said:

"I am a man of the Lord, and a deacon of Christ, and I run a little mission in Park Avenue. This woman Williams came to me sick and unable to work, and I took her in. I prayed to the Lord that she get well and obtain work, and she did. Then when she had worked a while she came to me and offered me $1, but I told her to keep the dollar till she could better afford to pay.

"When she used to live with us she used to dream at night that evil spirits were throwing books and other things at her so that she could not sleep. I prayed to the Lord that she should have a good night's rest, and she had the best night's rest she had had for a long time. Then she came around and had a row with my wife, and I put her out of the house."

After Beil had finished, Magistrate Crane turned to the Williams woman and berated her as an ungrateful woman, and told her to get out of court. On hearing this Preacher Beil said:

"There, Miss Williams, I came to the co't with $17 in my pocket to pay your fine, for I have a summons against you, but I prayed to the Lord that I wouldn't have to pay the fine, and I didn't."

SOUTHERN RAILWAY EXTENSION.

Survey of Line to Alabama Coal and Iron Region Being Made.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 1.—A party of surveyors of the Southern Railway are making a preliminary survey of the proposed Seargey extension of the Southern and Mobile and Ohio Roads, the latter of which has been acquired by the Southern. This extension will connect the Mobile and Ohio at Tuscaloosa, with the coal mine and coke oven plants of the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company at Searles and Brookwood, and will also penetrate the properties of the recently organized Central Iron and Coal Company. When the extension reaches the latter holdings a blast furnace will be built.

It is understood that this promised development will be accelerated in view of the promise of an all-water route to New Orleans from this section via the Warrior and Alabama Rivers, Mississippi Sound, and the Lake Borgne Canal.

PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Mexico Pledges Itself to Permit Unrestricted Discussion.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—"In view of the fact that the Mexican Government has officially announced," says a dispatch to The Times from Buenos Ayres, "that no alteration will be made in the original programme of the Pan-American Congress and that free discussion will be allowed on all pending and future arbitration cases, the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, and Peru will send delegates.

"They will withdraw from the congress and protest should subsequent events alter the programme and discussion be restricted, as claimed by Chile."

BIG FIRE IN MISSOURI TOWN.

Flames Threaten Great Loss to Clarksville, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—News has just reached here that a big fire is raging in Clarksville, Mo. Ten business buildings have been destroyed and the fire is still spreading. Clarksville is 112 miles from St. Louis on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. It has a population of about 1,500.

Confers with the President.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 1.—T. C. Search of Philadelphia, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, held a conference with President McKinley at his home to-day, on matters relating to the interests of manufacturers. He refused to state the specific object of his visit. Mrs. M. A. Hanna of Cleveland arrived this afternoon and will be a guest of President and Mrs. McKinley for several days.

President to Go to G. A. R. Encampment

CLEVELAND, Aug. 1.—President McKinley has accepted the invitation to attend the National Grand Army of the Republic Encampment, and will be in this city on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of encampment week.

TWO WOMEN LYNCHED BY MISSISSIPPI MOB

Mother, Son, and Daughter Put to Death.

The Three Victims, Negroes, Were Accused of the Murder of a White Man and His Wife—One Confessed.

CARROLLTON, Miss., Aug. 1.—The murder of Mr. and Mrs. Taliferro, at their home here on the night of July 30, culminated to-night in the lynching of Betsie McCray, her son Belford McCray, and her daughter Ida McCray, all negroes.

The lynching mob was composed of about 500 white citizens of Carroll County, who marched to the jail in order, demanded the keys from Jailer Duke, proceeded to the cells of the unfortunate negroes, bound them by the necks and hands, and carried them to the corporate limits of the town, where they hanged them to a tree by the road and riddled their bodies with bullets.

Ida McCray confessed to the knowledge of the murder, and stated that her mother, Betsie, and brother, Belford, helped commit the murder. She further implicated three other negroes, who will probably meet a like fate. Betsie McCray refused to make any statement. The McCrays had been remanded to jail by the Coroner's jury.

Early this morning the streets were crowded with citizens of the county, who were in town to hear the investigation of the Taliaferro killing. The Sheriff of Leflore County had come on the morning train and brought with him Bill Davis and Belford McCray, who were suspected of having murdered Mr. and Mrs. Taliaferro. They were lodged in jail with the other suspects.

At the suggestion of Judge W. F. Stevens, a committee, consisting of District Attorney W. S. Hill, Dr. Samuel L. Hart, Watt Turner, L. E. Southworth, and A. H. George, went to the jail to examine witnesses and investigate the killing and report to the citizens in the Court House, before the jury of inquest should proceed with its work. This they were doing in a quiet and successful manner, when it was learned that about seventy-five men, growing impatient at the delay, were ready to come to the jail and take the suspects and hang them.

The committee immediately went to the Court House and called the people together. They seemed satisfied when assured that the negroes would not be spirited away and that the final investigations would be held in public in the Court House. They added to the committee four of Carrollton's best citizens, who were neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. Taliaferro.

The committee then proceeded to the jail to complete its work. The mob continued impatient and restless. In the meantime Gov. Longino had telephoned Judge Stevens that he would leave Jackson for Carrollton on the 2 o'clock train and come over from Winona on a special. The committee being apprised of this, did their best to kill time so that the Governor might arrive and use his influence. However, they deemed it necessary at about 4 o'clock to make another report to the people.

Mr. Hill reported that the committee had concluded after a faithful and thorough examination that while Belford and Betsie McCray knew that the Taliaferros were to be killed and had absented themselves from home so that they might prove an alibi, the ones who had actually committed the crime had not yet been caught, but that they believed that these would finally divulge the whole plot. Mr. Hill left it to the crowd as to whether the committee should proceed with the investigation or drop it, and have the jury of inquest proceed. The crowd was unanimous in instructing the committee to proceed with the investigation at the jail. However, as the crowd was dispersing from the Court House they met about fifty men, armed with shotguns and rifles, who had not been in the Court House to hear the last report.

These men proceeded to the jail, where the Deputy Sheriff promptly opened the door. Three men went up stairs, and brought out Belford, Betsie and Ida McCray. Judge Stevens, Messrs. Hill and George and other citizens begged and pleaded with them, as did Lynn Taliferro, the son of the murdered couple, not to kill these negroes, as they would thereby thwart the efforts of justice. It was to no purpose; the mob was determined to hang the prisoners. They took the three negroes under the hill, about a quarter of a mile from town, and hanged them. They then fired at least 500 shots into their bodies.

The Governor arrived just as the mob was returning. At the Court House he addressed a large crowd. No doubt if he could have reached there in time he would have prevented the lynching. The Governor returned on the evening train.

Jim Lane was brought in just as the mob was dispersing. It is not known what further work the mob will do, but there are many rumors afloat. Some say that three or four more negroes, living in the Taliaferro neighborhood will be lynched to-night, and it is feared by some that one white man in that neighborhood may meet the same fate.

"MAYOR" MALBERG ARRESTED.

Policeman Says the Prisoner Menaced Him with a Revolver.

William Malberg, who described himself as sixty-six years old, a real estate dealer, and living at 21 West Sixty-fifth Street, was locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station at 1 o'clock this morning charged with attempted felonious assault in pulling a revolver on Patrolman Higgins in Fifty-ninth Street, between Broadway and Columbus Avenue.

Malberg is known as Wilhelm, the Mayor of Fifty-ninth Street. He is the reputed proprietor of 340 and 342 West Fifty-ninth Street. After the passage of the new tenement house law Capt. Donohue of the West Forty-seventh Street Station notified Malberg that he would have to comply with that law. Yesterday Malberg sold the furnishings in the flats and a large furniture van took away six loads. A sign was hung in front of the houses stating that they were for rent to colored families only. It is said that Malberg said that if the police molested him again he would give them something besides "gold and silver."

Early this morning Malberg was riding his bicycle in Fifty-ninth Street, when, it is said, he knocked down a newsboy. Policeman Higgins ran to the boy's assistance, but the latter ran away uninjured. Higgins then asked Malberg why he wasn't careful, and the latter, it is alleged, made an uncomplimentary and wrathful remark about the policeman in particular and the police in general and pulled the revolver from his pocket, whereupon Higgins arrested him.

RAINMAKER'S HELP DESERTS.

Men Behind the Mortars Flee and No Rain Falls on Lincoln.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 1.—The bombardment of the heavens with gunpowder, in an effort to bring rainfall, begun last night by W. F. Wright, was continued until 5 o'clock this morning, without producing rain. At that hour, when, according to Mr. Wright's theories, conditions were most favorable, his twenty-five assistants, each firing a mortar, deserted him, and he was obliged to postpone operations until this afternoon, when he obtained new help. He will continue the bombardment through another night.

Lincoln is greatly in need of rain. The temperature ascended to a maximum of 101 to-day, and a hot south wind has been blowing.

Chileans Object to Peruvian Map.

BUFFALO, Aug. 1.—A map displayed by the Peruvian Government in the Agriculture Building at the Pan-American Exposition is the cause of a controversy between representatives of Chile and Peru. On this map Peru claims two provinces, Antofagasta and Tarapaca, which were seized by Chile in the war over the boundary dispute. The map was hung with the sanction of Minister Calderon, the Peruvian Commissioner General, before his return to Washington. Its removal, which has been requested by the Chilean Commissioners, has not yet been effected.

TACOMA MACHINISTS' CHARGE.

They Tell Mr. McKinley that a Government Contract Has Been Awarded Under Conditions of Injustice.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 1.—The Tacoma Machinists Union to-day sent the following telegram to President McKinley:

> Moran Brothers at Seattle, with a strike on involving all iron workers, have been awarded a Government contract, while men on the Government work at Bremerton have been laid off on account of lack of work. A member of the Metal Trades Association here made a statement before witnesses that the association has influence with the Administration, and that influence has brought about a change in plans.

The fact that the contract for the repair of the Seward has been awarded to the Morans, while the force of men at the Bremerton naval station has been reduced, led to the report quoted, and the machinists accordingly sent the telegram.

TEXAS COTTON ALL RIGHT.

State Agricultural Commissioner Estimates an Aggregate Yield of 3,000,000 Bales.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 1.—State Agricultural Commissioner Jefferson Johnson to-day made the prediction that the cotton yield of Texas, this year, would aggregate 3,000,000 bales. He bases this estimate on his personal investigation of the crop prospect throughout the State. He believes the shortage of the crop in certain districts will be offset by the heavy yield of other localities, where last year there was a failure of the crop.

AN ISLAND MISSING.

Steamboat Island, a Favorite Place for Tourists, Disappears Beneath Surface of Lake Superior.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 1.—Steamboat Island, one of the Apostle Island group, near Bayfield, Wis., has disappeared beneath the surface of Lake Superior.

Before the storm a few days ago it was an island covered with heavy trees and was much frequented by tourists. Now it is gone, and where it once was is a rocky reef far below the surface, a menace to navigation.

Just how the island was submerged is unknown, but it is believed that its disappearance was the result of an earthquake or a gradual shifting of the base into deeper water.

WANT THEIR PASTOR DEPOSED.

Members of Church at Manalapan, N. J., Petition the Presbytery.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 1.—Two Elders, six Trustees, a Deacon, and a majority of the members of the Presbyterian Church at Manalapan, N. J., have signed a petition to the Presbytery of Monmouth asking that the Rev. James A. Matheson, their pastor, be deposed. In guarded but emphatic language the petitioners stated that the pastoral relations between the Rev. Mr. Matheson and the congregation are strained and unprofitable.

At various times, it is said, Mr. Matheson has declared that he would leave the church, but has failed to do so. About three months ago, the petitioners claim, he called a meeting to appoint Commissioners to arrange for his departure, but without being nominated or elected he assumed the Secretaryship of the meeting and wrote out a resolution not to dissolve his connection with the church.

Many of the members will not attend the services. Others go from curiosity to hear his interpretations from the pulpit. He has denounced the petition for his removal as "monstrously and malignantly false," and "procured by fraud and lies," as presented with "unfairness and deception." The men and women whom he thus abuses are among the most prominent in the church and county. Among the signers of the petition is David Baird, after whom Manalapan is to be named Bairdville.

SAVED FROM CONFIDENCE MEN.

Venerable Westerner Rescued from Them at Waldorf-Astoria by Hotel's Detective.

A Colorado man who is registered at the Waldorf Astoria came very near getting into the clutches of two notorious confidence men at that hotel last night. The Colorado man has seen little of metropolitan life, it is said, and he fell easily into the first stages of the trap that had been set for him, being rescued only by the timely appearance of the Waldorf detective, Smith.

The two confidence men in question are known to the police as Michael Cohen and Jim Parker. Last evening they went to the Waldorf-Astoria, dressed in evening clothes. Wandering around the corridors, they espied a venerable gentleman amusing himself at a billiard table. Cohen made judicious inquiries at the hotel desk which resulted in his obtaining the name of the Westerner.

Then he went to the Colorado man, and said to the visitor familiarly, "Hello, Mr. Blank," calling him by name. He told him how glad he was to see him in New York. The stranger was too astonished to acknowledge that he did not enjoy Cohen's acquaintance. Parker was introduced, and they had arranged to play a game of billiards.

About this time Detective Smith appeared. Cohen is known in Scotland Yard and Smith had seen him in London. The confidence men were asked to leave at once. The hotel guest was puzzled that his newly made friends should disappear so suddenly, but he was very much happier when the detective explained the whole situation to him.

Catch Bank Robbers in Gambling Den.

GOSHEN, Ind., Aug. 1.—Private detectives employed by an Akron (Ohio) banking institution have made an important arrest in a local gambling den, which resulted in recovering nearly $16,000 in currency and gold coin. The two men who were captured, ten days ago rifled a vault in the Akron bank, and since then had been shadowed. The men, who are said to be residents of Elkhart County, were taken completely by surprise, and were hurried to Elkhart, where the booty was believed to have been secreted. At Elkhart the robbers led the way to the outskirts of the city, where they had buried their plunder, and every dollar was recovered. The bank Directors, fearing a panic, have kept the facts secret until to-day.

Plan to Consolidate Alabama Furnaces.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 1.—A plan is on foot to consolidate the East Alabama blast furnaces under one management. These furnaces consist of the three Woodstock Iron Company stacks at Anniston, the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company's two at Ironalon and one at Gadsden, and the North Alabama Coal, Iron and Railroad Company's stack at Talladega. It is reported that the consolidation will probably come about by the absorption of the Anniston and Talladega stacks by the Alabama Consolidated.

Followers of Mr. Brookfield Meet.

The Campaign Committee of the Republican Organization of the County of New York held a meeting last night at the Alpine, on East Thirty-third Street. William Brookfield is one of the moving spirits in the body. "Nothing to give out for a day or two," was the message sent to reporters.

VIENNESE SHOEMAKERS EXCITED WITHOUT CAUSE

Philadelphia Dealer Gives Up Idea of Opening Stores.

Mr. Barthman Says the Austrian Government Would Find Means to Make the Business Unprofitable.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—The attention of Hermann Barthman, owner of a large number of shoe stores, whose main office is at 2254 Front Street, was to-day called to a press dispatch from Vienna to the effect that an uproar had been caused as the result of Mr. Barthman's agents having taken steps to open American shoe stores in that city. He laughed heartily at the idea that he should be held up as a bogey by the trades unions of the empire and explained that he is a native of Austria and that he has many relatives living there.

Some time ago Mr. Barthman decided that the Austrians would be better off if they had a few enterprising shoe stores in their midst, so he asked his relatives to look up a few good openings. Then he dismissed the affair from his mind.

"My friends must have gone right to work to have caused all that excitement," said Mr. Barthman to-day. "For my part, I have given the project up. While American shoes are far superior to those in Austria, and can be sold for less, yet I am convinced that the Austrian Government would find means to tax an American store out of existence. There are many minor taxes in Austria that the merchants there manage to escape, but all would be enforced with a vengeance against an American. So I shall establish no stores there, and they are having this alarm for nothing.

"I am convinced that there is a great field in Austria for American shoes at American prices. Our cheaper grade would be a benefaction to the peasantry there, most of whom are now obliged to wear wooden shoes. But under present conditions I am convinced that the Government there would find some means to make business unprofitable."

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Vienna correspondent of The Morning Leader says:

"The Austrian Government replying to-day (Thursday) to the shoemakers who had appealed for a prohibition of American competition declined to interfere.

"As soon as the decision of the Government was known representatives of a Philadelphia firm who had been waiting, completed arrangements to take sixteen shops. They will place themselves under the protection of the United States Legation if endangered by the threatened violence."

VIENNA, Aug. 1.—The Fremdenblatt publishes an interview with Herr Bitza, Chairman of the Shoemakers' Guild, on the project for opening American retail shoe shops in Austria.

Herr Bitza says the Americans can sell 30 per cent. cheaper than the local makers. The excitement among the latter increases, and violence is talked of if the projected shops are opened.

HOME FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

Boston Man Will Build One on an Island Leased from Harvard University.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—A. C. Burrage has leased Bumkin's Island from Harvard University for 399 years, and will build a hospital on it and make it a free Summer home for the crippled children of Boston.

This act of philanthropy was suggested to Mr. Burrage about a year ago, when his son was injured in a football scrimmage and confined to the house for many weeks. Last year Mr. Burrage maintained sixteen crippled children at Point Allerton.

The island will be provided with wharves, the hospital will be surrounded by well-laid-out grounds, and fifty acres of land being available, it will be possible to provide for hundreds of little cripples there.

Bumkin's Island lies half way between Nantasket and Hingham, and about one and a quarter miles north of Hull. It was given to Harvard College by Samuel Ward, who was a friend of John Harvard. The terms of Ward's will were such that the land could not be sold outright. It has never previously been put to any use. Boston contractors have often made attempts to purchase it, but they were, of course, unable to do so. It was wanted because of the abundance of gravel it contains. Samuel Ward became the owner of the island through a grant from the British Crown.

The home for crippled children will be erected as soon as possible. The terms of the lease have not been divulged.

TRANSPORT ADRIFT AT SEA.

The Lennox Breaks Tail Shaft and Is Helpless in the Pacific—Tug Sent in Search.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—The United States Army transport Lennox is drifting disabled at the mercy of the wind and sea 300 miles southwest of here, while her passengers and crew are on short rations, waiting for assistance. The big army tug Slocum left this afternoon in search of the crippled steamer. The Lennox is bound from Honolulu to this port.

Eight men from the transport were picked up at sea off Piedras Blancas Lighthouse at 7:45 o'clock Wednesday evening by the steamship George Loomis, en route from Ventura to this port, and brought to San Francisco. The boat contained Third Mate J. Spratt, J. Lee, Frank West, P. T. Flaherty, and James P. Scanlon, ex-sailors and men-of-warsmen; David Rankin of New Jersey, Gov. Clark, returning from Manila, and F. L. Rose, a reporter, formerly connected with The Manila Freedom.

Mate Spratt and the others constituted a volunteer crew that put off from the Lennox at 9:30 o'clock Wednesday morning in search of assistance. They report that at 5:15 o'clock on the afternoon of July 25 when the transport was 200 miles southwest of San Francisco, the tail shaft of the Lennox broke, leaving the vessel entirely helpless. Dead calm existed at the time and for twenty-four hours afterward, when the wind rose from the north northwest, accompanied by a rough sea.

On the Lennox are 17 cabin and 45 second class passengers, nearly all of whom are discharged sailors and soldiers, and the crew of 30 officers and men. There are no women on board.

Speed of Automobiles Limited.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 1.—The law enacted at the last session of the Legislature regarding automobiles went into effect to-day. It limits the speed of all power vehicles to twelve miles an hour in cities, and fifteen miles on the country roads. If the driver of a horse holds up his hand when meeting an automobile the chauffeur must stop instantly. A penalty of not more than $200 is attached to the statute. Prosecuting Attorney Walsh says that he has had many complaints of strangers traveling through here on speeding trips to New York and Bridgeport, and that he will cause the arrest of the first one seen speeding on the Boston Turnpike.

New Yorkers Robbed of Jewels.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 1.—Mr. and Mrs. Burr Ferguson of 47 West Seventy-second Street, New York, were robbed of $3,000 worth of diamonds at their hotel, the jewels being taken from Mrs. Ferguson's trunk while they were absent from the room. Among the articles taken were a diamond horseshoe, a jeweled cross, six rings, and some trinkets of lesser value.

CHICAGO TRAIN ROBBERS ALMOST EMPTY HANDED.

Woman Says They Went Through a Sleeping Car, but Got Little Booty.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Notwithstanding strenuous efforts of the officials of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to suppress the fact, it has been learned that of the six or seven bandits who held up the New York limited near this city last night, four went through a sleeping car demanding money and valuables of the passengers. They fared almost as poorly as did their accomplices who tried to rob the express car. One woman passenger, who had presence of mind enough to throw her purse and jewels under the seat, says:

"I was reading when the train stopped, and I did not notice anything wrong until I heard the shots, followed by the explosion of the dynamite. Shortly afterward four men entered the car, and commenced to go through it. As soon as I heard the commotion outside and heard 'train robbers,' I threw my purse under the seat with my jewel case, and when I was asked for my valuables I replied that I had none. The scene in the car was one of great confusion. One lady nearly ninety years old, who was traveling with her grandson, became hysterical in her fright, and we had great difficulty in calming her.

"The robbers were not masked, and the one who asked me for my money was a very short man. He had one pistol in his hand and another strapped on his belt. I saw one of the men passengers at the end of the car give the robbers some money, but I couldn't tell how much. One woman who sat near me hid her purse in her dress and kept out a two-dollar bill, which she gave to the robbers.

"There were about six or seven men in the car and they were all so frightened they never moved. The women were the coolest by far. I don't think the robbers got so very much, there were so few passengers, and these few seemed to have very little with them. Our conductor went out and flagged the train behind us, after they had gone. One of the men passengers remarked after their exit that they must be amateurs. They talked almost all the time they were in the car."

Daniel Sarber, the night operator at Miller's Station, told the police that four men dashed by the station on a handcar at about 6:30 o'clock, and later it was found that the handcar had been stolen a few miles east. The police examined the scene of the attempted robbery and found more dynamite and bags of sand. They were also told of the mysterious arrival of a launch in the Chicago River at an early hour this morning. She carried no lights and was occupied by four men.

STANDARD OIL IN TEXAS.

Its Agent Gets Big State Contract, but Is Said Not to Have Complied with Anti-Trust Law.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 1.—The contract for furnishing crude oil for fuel to all of the State institutions for nine months, beginning on Sept. 1, was to-day awarded to the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, the Southwestern selling agent of the Standard Oil Company. The prices range from 35 cents to 66 cents a barrel, delivered. The wide range of prices is due to the difference in freight charges.

The success of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company in bidding against the producers of the Beaumont field is considered evidence that the Standard Oil Company already has control of that field. After the contract had been awarded, it was learned that the officers of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company had failed to make affidavit that it is not a trust nor in any way connected with a trust. The period for making this affidavit under the anti-trust act expired yesterday. The company is liable to a penalty of not less than $200, nor more than $5,000, for each day that it does business in the State, after failing to comply with the law, and to have its permit to do business in the State forfeited upon suit by the Attorney General.

GOVERNMENT FOREST DAMAGED.

Fire Injures Oak Trees on the Jefferson Barracks Reservation.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—The famous Jefferson Barracks forest, once the pride of Gen. Grant, containing 1,500 acres of magnificent oak trees, was damaged by fire this week. The fire started late last Saturday night or early Sunday morning, and raged for three days before it was extinguished, Wednesday. Six hundred soldiers, under the direction of Lieut. Henry Watterson, Jr., were engaged in fighting the flames, and yesterday was the first day of rest that they had during the week.

A farmer just south of the Government reservation was burning grass and dry brush on his farm last Saturday night, and the military authorities are of the opinion that the fire started from this source. It was discovered Sunday about noon by a private at the barracks, who reported it to headquarters. A small detail was sent to extinguish the flames, but by 7 o'clock in the evening the conditions were becoming so serious that the entire command of some 600 men was ordered out to stop the conflagration. The military authorities will start an investigation immediately to ascertain just exactly how badly the trees have been injured.

MUTILATING STATE PAPERS.

Work of Vandals in the State Library and Department Offices.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 1.—Despite watchfulness, the original manuscripts in the State offices and State Library are the subjects of vandalism. The original land grants and deeds from Indians kept in the office of the Secretary of State, in many instances lack the seals, or the signatures have been cut out. Some of the deeds have been stolen.

The latest theft in the State Library is that of an autograph letter presumably written by George Washington on June 20, 1780. It was among the miscellaneous letters in the bound volume of the Gov. Clinton papers. The letter was contained in Vol. X., and was attached to a stub. This stub was neatly cut with a sharp instrument. The vandal removed also entire Page 5 of the index, which told what the stolen letter referred to.

A BIG PHOTOGRAPH PLATE.

St. Louis Concern Making One 8 Feet Long and Over 4 Feet Wide.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—The largest photograph plate ever made is being manufactured by the G. Cramer Dry Plate Company of St. Louis. It is 8 feet long by 4 feet and 8 inches wide, and ⅜ of an inch in thickness. It will be used by George Lawrence of Chicago, who from a balloon will make a photograph of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

To make the plate it was necessary for the company to procure new apparatus of enlarged dimensions. A great marble slab larger than the plate was the first requirement. Upon this the plate is resting, while the coating is being applied. Large blocks of ice beneath it keep it at a temperature that will cool the emulsion as rapidly as it is applied.

The making of such large plates is an experiment, but Emil Cramer says that it can be carried on successfully, and probably will become a new feature of the business.

Tickets via N. Y. Central or West Shore R. R'd to Albany or beyond are accepted on Day Line Steamers.—Adv.

MARYLAND DEMOCRATS FOR WHITE MAN RULE

Under Gorman's Lead State Convention Makes Issue Plain.

The Negro to be Eliminated from Politics in the Commonwealth If Democracy Carries the Election.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1.—The Democratic State Convention, which met here to-day, declared that the purpose of the party, if successful in the coming election, is to eliminate the negro from politics in Maryland if such a thing be possible under the State Constitution. Upon this, the paramount issue of the campaign, will stand the candidates nominated to-day for State offices, and those chosen in the various county and district conventions as candidates for places in the Legislature of 1902, which body will elect a United States Senator to succeed George L. Wellington. That his successor, in the event of Democratic victory, will be Arthur Pue Gorman, is thought to be probable, although no formal announcement of his candidacy has as yet been made.

The nominal purpose for which the convention met was to select candidates for the offices of Controller and Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and it fulfilled this task by unanimously naming Dr. Joshua W. Hering of Carroll and J. Frank Turner of Talbot to succeed themselves in the places mentioned. This action, however, was a foregone conclusion, and the real business of the convention was the formulation and adoption of a platform upon which the Democrats could go before the people of the State with a reasonable show of winning. The combined sagacity of all the Democratic leaders in the State was called into requisition for this purpose, and under the advice and guidance of Mr. Gorman the following declaration upon the chief point in issue was evolved:

> The Democratic Party represents more than 40,000 majority of the white people of Maryland. They, in common with their brethren of other States in which large masses of colored voters have been injected into the body politic, recognize that the peace, good order, personal safety, and proper development of our material interests depend upon the control of the Commonwealth by its intelligent white residents. Without the aid of the [illegible],000 colored voters, the Republican Party in Maryland would be a hopeless minority.
>
> We, therefore, without hesitation proclaim that the success of the Democratic Party will mean that, while we shall deal with perfect fairness in securing all the benefits of good government and full and free opportunities for education to all classes, such action must be taken as to prevent the control of the State Government from passing into the hands of those who have neither the ability nor the interest to manage public affairs wisely and well.

The other planks in the platform reaffirm the devotion of the local party to the principles enunciated by Thomas Jefferson, assert that Democratic control is necessary to the welfare of the State; commend the administration of John Walter Smith as Governor; pledge the party to amend the oyster and school laws in such manner as may seem proper; declare the course of the Governor in calling a special session of the Legislature and the action of that body in passing laws to limit the exercise of the right of franchise to those who are able to read and write to be patriotic in the extreme; denounce the Federal authorities for frauds and irregularities in the late Federal census; commend the State authorities for the manner in which a recount of the people was made, and pledge the party to the adoption of such laws as will make the primary elections as fair as those held under the general elections law.

The platform went through without a dissenting voice or vote. The only discord came when the announcement of the members of the new State Central Committee was made and it was discovered that every opponent of I. Freeman Rasin in municipal politics had been dropped from the list and their places filled with those whose loyalty to the organization is unquestioned.

Both Mr. Gorman and Mr. Rasin were present throughout the proceedings, but neither of them appeared on the platform, nor did they occupy seats in the body of the hall. After the Convention adjourned Mr. Gorman held an informal reception behind the scenes, and great enthusiasm was shown by those who crowded forward to shake his hand.

LABOR LEADER'S NEW JOB.

United Mine Worker Dilcher an Agent for Standard Oil Company.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—Frederick Dilcher, Vice President of the United Mine Workers' National Union, and a member of the Executive Board, has obtained employment from the Standard Oil Company.

"I have been appointed special agent," said Mr. Dilcher to-day, "with the United States as my territory. I am going to put on the market a wax as a substitute for oil in mines. It is odorless and smokeless, and has certain sanitary properties. My headquarters will be in Cincinnati."

PORTUGUESE THREATEN BOERS.

Prepare to Compel Surrender of Burghers in Lorenzo Marques.

LORENZO MARQUES CITY, July 31.—A Boer commando with two guns has entered Portuguese territory, encamping at Guanetz.

Five hundred Portuguese troops are already at Guanetz, and artillery left here for that place this morning. Three hundred more troops are in readiness to proceed there unless the Boers surrender.

SOUTHERN COTTON OIL COMPANY.

Its Capital Increased from $2,000,000 to $11,000,000.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 1.—The Southern Cotton Oil Company to-day filed papers increasing its capital stock from $2,000,000 to $11,000,000.

The papers were signed by Samuel T. Morgan, President, and Alan H. Harris, Secretary.

The Southern Cotton Oil Company was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey in 1887, to consolidate and carry on the business of a number of cottonseed crushing works and refineries located in the Southern States.

Didn't Get Money, Burned Mill.

ORLEANS, Ind., Aug. 1.—Heise & Sons' flouring mill at Saltillo, nine miles east of here, was burned last night. Several days ago the proprietors received a note informing them that unless they put a certain sum of money in a sack and left it at a given place their mill would be burned. A sack filled with buggy washers was deposited and men lay in wait several hours, but no person approached the sack. It disappeared the next day.

Leaped Through Railway Car Window.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 1.—M. R. Longacre, a Philadelphian, leaped through the window of a swiftly-moving Lehigh Valley train near Van Etten last night and suffered fatal injuries. It is thought that he was temporarily insane. He was returning from the Pan-American Exposition with a friend, Stewart Wyckoff. Mr. Longacre was taken to the Packer Hospital, at Sayre, Penn.

SCHLEY PRECEPT WILL NOT BE MODIFIED

"Disobedience of Orders" Clause to Stand as Framed.

Rear Admiral's Suggestion and the Reply of the Department Will Go Before the Court.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Formal action in the matter of the Schley court of inquiry was to-day confined to the dispatch of a letter to Admiral Dewey, stating that "the department herewith transmits copies of letters dated July 27 and Aug. 1, respecting the precept under which the court of inquiry in the case of Rear Admiral Schley is to be convened." The court through Admiral Dewey had already been supplied with a printed copy of the precept itself. The correspondence referred to is Rear Admiral Schley's letter suggesting the omission of the department's expression of opinion touching his alleged disobedience of orders, and the reply from Acting Secretary Hackett, declining to make this modification.

It is very rarely that a precept convening a court of inquiry is amended. The department's action, it is stated, while technically declining Rear Admiral Schley's suggestion, does, however, in fact, amount to an amendment on the lines pointed out by him. As indicated in the letter to Admiral Dewey this correspondence will form a part of the record and in fact is a supplement to the precept and of as much force as the original document.

Capt. Parker of counsel for Rear Admiral Schley, continued his work at the Navy Department to-day of scanning the log books and other records bearing upon the operations of the West Indian fleet. He hopes to finish this week. He is maintaining a close silence of his discoveries, if he has made any, and is evidently an object of great interest to the naval officers in the department, who watch him very closely, and use every precaution to prevent the newspaper men from coming in touch with him. The log books are ponderous volumes, and are watched with the most jealous care at all times. In the present instance a keen eyed young Lieutenant watches the turning of every page of the volumes to make sure there shall be no alterations or excissions.

The following are the letters that have passed between Rear Admiral Schley and the Navy Department respecting the precept:

Great Neck, N. Y., July 27, 1901.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the department's communication of July 26 inst., inclosing copy of an order "convening, pursuant to the request contained in (my) communication of the 22d inst., a court of inquiry."

Inasmuch as the court is directed to "investigate," and, after such investigation, report a "full and detailed statement of all the pertinent facts which it may deem to be established, together with its opinion and recommendation in the premises," I would respectfully suggest to the department that Paragraph 5 of the department's precept, which is as follows, viz., "5. The circumstances attending and the reasons for the disobedience by Commodore Schley of the orders of the department contained in its dispatch dated May 25, 1898, and the propriety of his conduct in the premises," be modified so as to omit the department's expression of opinion, and thus leave the court free to express its own opinion in that matter. Very respectfully,

W. S. SCHLEY,
Rear Admiral.

Hon. John D. Long,
Secretary of the Navy.

Navy Department,
Washington, Aug. 1, 1901.

Sir: The department has received your letter of the 27th ult., in which you acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the order convening, at your request, a court of inquiry to investigate your conduct during the war with Spain, and suggest that Paragraph 5 of said order, directing the court to inquire into "the circumstances attending and the reasons for the disobedience by Commodore Schley of the orders of the department," &c., "be so modified as to omit the department's expression of opinion, and thus leave the court free to express its own opinion in that matter."

In reply, you are advised that the precept calls for an inquiry by the court, and the ascertainment of pertinent facts. For the purpose of setting on foot this inquiry, the precept treats certain matters as established, such, for instance, as the arrival of the "flying squadron" off Cienfuegos and off Santiago; the retrograde movement westward, the turn of the Brooklyn on July 3, 1898, and the fact that you disobeyed orders as reported by you in your telegram dated Kingston, May 28, 1898, in which you say: "Much to be regretted, cannot obey orders of the department."

Inasmuch, however, as it is the department's purpose that the court shall be absolutely free to report, if such shall be found to be the case, that you did not willfully disobey the orders, or that you were justified in disobeying them, and that this may be clearly understood, your letter of the 27th ult., with copy of this reply, will be duly forwarded to the court. Very respectfully,

F. W. HACKETT,
Acting Secretary.

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, United States Navy, Great Neck, N. Y.

Acting Secretary Hackett's letter to Admiral Dewey transmitting Rear Admiral Schley's letter, and reply, is as follows:

Navy Department,
Washington, Aug. 1, 1901.

Sir: I transmit herewith, for the information of the court of inquiry, of which you are President, a letter dated the 27th ult. from Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, asking that modification be made in Paragraph 5 of the precept convening the court, together with a copy of the department's reply of this date. Very respectfully,

F. W. HACKETT,
Acting Secretary.

Admiral George Dewey, United States Navy, Washington, D. C.

Rear Admiral Kimberly will not be a member of the Schley Court of Inquiry. His request to be relieved from the detail on the ground of ill-health has been granted by the Navy Department, and the department is now considering the question of his successor. It is quite likely that a selection has been made already, but the official announcement will be withheld until the officer selected is heard from.

It is explained in connection with the acceptance of Admiral Kimberly's declination that this is the first time in thirty-nine years that this officer has requested the department to relieve him of a duty to which he has been assigned.

MR. HACKETT'S ACT ADROIT.

Satisfaction in the Bureau—Capt. Parker Complains of Annoyance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The action of the Navy Department in refusing to amend the precept of the Schley court of inquiry is regarded here as very adroit, and to some persons in the Bureau of Navigation it is a source of satisfaction. It is true that Assistant Secretary Hackett's letter, being sent to the court of inquiry, practically acts as an amendment of the precept. It allows the court to consider not only Rear Admiral Schley's "disobedience of orders," but also whether he was justified in disobeying them. But, on the other hand, it makes no provision for a report that he did not disobey orders at all.

Rear Admiral Schley's ground of defense, it is said, will be that although he telegraphed he "could not obey orders," he actually obeyed them after sending that dispatch, conditions having changed so as to permit it. This proof, it is said, the Navy Department is not likely to voluntarily produce. The tenacity with which the department clings to the disobedience charge has raised the presumption among many of Rear Admiral Schley's friends that the department no longer hopes to prove its other charges.

Capt. James Parker, of counsel for Rear Admiral Schley, who for several days has been examining the records, has, he says, been hampered and subjected to petty annoyances by the Bureau of Navigation. He has been compelled to cease his work before the closing hour of the department; the privilege of receiving callers in the department has been denied him; assistance in the carriage of books from the files to the room where he works has been refused him; and he has been kept under constant surveillance by one of Rear Admiral Crowninsshields' subordinates, who notes the records and papers consulted before Capt. Parker had fairly begun his work. Capt. Parker complained of this to Assistant Secretary Hackett to-day, but it is not known with what success.

Friends of Rear Admiral Schley say that Capt. Parker has not done much to advance his client's cause since he came here. He has talked considerably in quarters rather friendly than otherwise to the anti-Schley propaganda, which has resulted in forewarning the anti-Schley element of some of the main points in the defense. He has also made himself rather ridiculous by the freedom and willingness with which he has discussed his personal affairs.

SCHLEY'S SON "CAUTIONED."

War Department's Action Followed by Prompt and Emphatic Denial of Alleged Interview.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The War Department has taken cognizance of the published interview of Capt. Thomas F. Schley regarding the court of inquiry upon his father, Rear Admiral Schley. It is understood that the department informed the Captain that such interviews are contrary to the army regulations.

It is not believed that a general order directing army officers not to talk for publication about such matters will be necessary.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Aug. 1.—When shown the Washington dispatch stating that the War Department would take cognizance of the published interview regarding the Court of Inquiry upon his father, Rear Admiral Schley, Capt. Thomas F. Schley, who is stationed at Fort Douglas in this city, stated that the interview, as published, was wholly unauthorized.

"All I said in the matter," continued Capt. Schley, "was that I was naturally a Schley 'partisan,' and hoped my father would be fully vindicated. Surely there is nothing improper in a son wishing his father success. I positively declined to enter into a discussion of the merits of the controversy. In the first place, I am not competent to discuss the case, because I know nothing of it. My father has never spoken of the matter to me, and has never mentioned it in his letters. If my father has anything 'up his sleeve,' he has not notified me of the fact."

BRYAN ON SCHLEY'S SIDE.

Nebraskan Editorially Denounces the Assailants of the Rear Admiral.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 1.—In an editorial article in The Commoner, commenting on the naval controversy, W. J. Bryan takes the side of Rear Admiral Schley, giving him credit for the victory at Santiago and declaring it a "pity that there should be any controversy that seeks to discredit a brave, honorable, and modest sea fighter, who successfully led the American forces in one of the greatest, if not the greatest, naval battles in the history of the world."

Mr. Bryan denounces E. S. Maclay's "history" of the battle, and thinks it strange that a historian finds it necessary "to resort to the lowest form of abuse in dealing with a historical character," adding, "As a clerk in the navy yards, he should be displaced because of his outrageous assaults upon a man who has been the patient victim of the most remarkable series of attacks recorded in American history."

MUST HAVE SERGEANTS' PAY.

Corporation Counsel's Opinion of Law Concerning Assignment of Patrolmen to the Detective Bureau.

Corporation Counsel Whalen has doubts as to the constitutionality of the law which permits the Commissioner of Police to promote patrolmen and Roundsmen to Sergeants without passing a civil service examination.

Mr. Whalen yesterday sent an opinion to Commissioner Murphy in which he says:

This statute, if it is constitutional, has the practical effect of making Sergeants out of patrolmen and roundsmen without passing any Civil Service examination. I express no opinion on its validity at this time. If it is valid the members of that bureau are no longer patrolmen or roundsmen; they are Sergeants, and their salaries should be included in the appropriation for salaries for Sergeants.

The opinion was rendered in reply to a request for advice as to the making up of the Police Department estimates for 1902.

Mr. Whalen was in doubt as to the status of patrolmen and roundsmen who are assigned to the Detective Bureau or Headquarters staff and their rate of pay.

The confusion arose from the amendment of Section 290 of the charter, which goes into effect on the 1st of January next. The present law, Section 276 of the charter, provides for 6,382 patrolmen, and in making up the departmental estimates the salaries of the so-called Detective Sergeants were included in the appropriation made for patrolmen. By the amended charter, Section 290, a separate office bureau of detectives is created. This is to consist of the patrolmen or Roundsmen assigned to perform detective duties.

This law is interpreted by the Corporation Counsel to mean that detectives known as Detective Sergeants, whether they are patrolmen or Roundsmen, are entitled to the same pay as Sergeants of Police.

FIRE WORKED, NONE SAW IT.

Ruined White Plains Church Schoolroom, Burned Itself Out, Left No Marks Externally.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Fire, believed to have been started by lightning on Monday, when the last electrical storm passed over this place, ruined the Sunday school room of the Baptist Church on Monday, but the fact was not discovered until this afternoon. How long the fire burned is not known and never will be. It probably smoldered for a day or so, and after exhausting the little air which could reach it, died out.

The church was used last Sunday and after the evening service Sexton George Lent locked up the building, closing every door and window, and did not visit it again until to-day, when there was to have been a meeting in the Sunday school room.

The church is a solid stone structure. Under its roof there are two main rooms, the larger being the church auditorium proper and the smaller the Sunday school room, which is fifty by thirty feet. Its large window openings are filled with stained glass of heavy quality, and this was doubtless a contributing cause to the peculiar action of the fire, as ordinary glass would have broken under the heat and admitted the air which the fire needed for its continuance. Between the main auditorium and the Sunday school room there is a solid wall, except for one large, thick oaken door. The ceiling of the Sunday school room and the walls are of plaster.

The bolt of lightning tore a small hole in the roof near the eaves and descended some distance through the side wall plaster before it emerged. From the point of the bolt's leaving the wall to the floor the plaster and lath are ripped out, showing the back of the stone facing. In its course the lightning hit the gas pipe running up through the wall and broke off the fixture. The gas released by the breaking of the fixture took fire either from the bolt itself or the fire which followed, and it was still emitting a flame three feet long when Sexton Lent entered this afternoon.

From the wall close to the floor it is supposed the bolt leaped to the large reed organ which stood on the floor not far from where the bolt emerged. There is burned in the floor at that point a hole of irregular shape, but about twelve by fourteen feet. The four by six beams which supported the floor are burned to a depth of three inches and charred for another inch. Of the woodwork and other combustible parts of the organ nothing remains but fine ashes. The chairs near by, the books, and the organ seat were destroyed. For several feet away from the edges of the hole burned in the floor the chairs are charred and blistered still further back.

The door leading from the Sunday school room into the main auditorium, although some distance from the hole in the floor, has the varnish melted off and the woodwork blackened by the smoke and heat. The varnish in all parts of the room is blistered, showing that for a time the heat must have been very great.

The loss will be considerable, but just what the officials of the church have not had an opportunity to figure out.

Three Children Fall Out of Windows.

Three children fell from windows in their homes in Jersey City last night within an hour. They were Robert Handow, two years old, of 247 Cambridge Avenue; Edward Zabriskie, four years old, of 62 Canal Street, and Patrick O'Hara, three years old, of 23 Brunswick Street. The two first, who fell from the second story, will recover, but O'Hara, who well from the third floor, is probably fatally hurt.

Soldier Charged with Arson.

ATLANTA, Aug. 1.—Private R. L. Leverton, Company D, Twenty-seventh Regiment, stationed at Fort McPherson Barracks, has been placed under guard, charged with setting fire last night to the home of Julia Whitfield, near the fort. Leverton is held at the fort, and the military officials are trying to find another soldier said to have been implicated. Arson is punishable by death in this State.

CHICAGO "CORN KING'S" BUSINESS TRANSFERRED

The George H. Phillips Company Forced to Abandon Deals.

Announcement Made that Books Are in Such Tangled Condition that Status of Trades Cannot Be Ascertained.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Board of Trade and business circles generally were startled today by the announcement that the George H. Phillips Company, which became famous through its pool operations in the Chicago corn pit during the past year, had transferred all its open trades to McReynolds & Co. It was at first rumored that a large defalcation had been discovered in an examination of the books, but this proved untrue, having its only foundation in the fact that one of the head bookkeepers was confined to his home by illness.

Lack of facilities for the proper clerical needs of the concern, which had acquired an enormous commission trade, was, according to a statement made by John S. Goodwin, who, as a representative of the law firm of Black & Goodwin, has taken charge of the company's affairs, was the sole reason for temporarily suspending business.

The tangled condition of the books became apparent some time ago, when the Board of Trade Directors ruled that the company should furnish to each member of the May corn pool a detailed account of the entire transaction. A large force was then put to work on the books, and in their efforts to disentangle the multitudinous trades it became apparent that every trade on the company's books since November, 1900, would have to be checked over, entailing an enormous amount of work. As the firm's business kept increasing at a remarkable rate, the machinery of the house was found inadequate, and, at midnight, on July 31, it was decided to simply transfer all trades, and for the time being throw the business of the house into other hands until a complete new set of books shall have been compiled.

Mr. Phillips, while regretting the necessity of this action, said it was absolutely the only course open to him.

"This does not mean we are quitting business," he said. "On the contrary, we shall execute all orders, but will have to ask that usual margins accompany all orders until our books are checked over.

"One of the experts came to me yesterday at noon, and from the books showed one error of $66,000, which apparently is against the house. And this seems to be only one of the many straws which, when blown aside, disclose the condition of our books. On the May corn deal our books show, and with accuracy, too, so it seems, that we paid out 2 cents too much per bushel on our deals.

"It is difficult, I might say impossible, for the ordinary man to fully realize the tremendous volume of business that we have handled. Flooded is no name for it. The famous Biblical flood during Noah's time, overwhelming the earth, is more apt to explain what the amount of business we have handled since 1900 foots up. Our daily business transactions have reached 1,500,000 to 6,000,000 of bushels since Jan. 1, 1901. That record is not equaled on any market in the world, and has never been equaled."

In explaining the action of the company, Attorney Goodwin said to-day:

"The company was incorporated in November, 1900, with a capital of $30,000. The business grew so rapidly that in the Spring of this year the capital was increased to $250,000, and, with that increase, came still additional increase in business, so that the office force was simply overwhelmed. We have been doing the largest commission business of any house in the world, but it had recently come to the attention of the firm that the records of the transactions were not being kept in the proper shape for such deals. About a week ago expert accountants were put to work on the books. I have gone over the legal end of the firm's affairs, and have found it absolutely correct.

"The expert accountants found that it would be absolutely necessary to make a new set of books dating from Jan. 1, 1900, and checking every item of the immense business. The errors were, apparently, made without partiality, credits being debited, and vice versa. But, up to 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday, after a week's work, and after all errors had been corrected up to that time, the books showed the firm to be absolutely solvent. On my advice they cut off, however, all old business at midnight last night—the last day of the month, and transferred all their open trades to McReynolds. Every trade of the house is protected, and every trade made yesterday was made at a profit for the customers.

"We are sending out a circular asking all our customers to send us a statement of their claims against the company, so that we may have them audited, and use them in preparing a new set of books, with the expectation that, unless something happens which does not seem probable, we shall take care of every claim and proceed with the business as heretofore. The accountant, so far, has found no evidence whatever of criminal irregularity, but simply mistakes due to the immense amount of business handled with inadequate facilities for caring therefor."

The after effect of the suspension was not apparent in the corn market until near the end of the session. Corn opened dull, but firm, because of damage claims from the West, and also because no more rain was reported. One Iowa message predicted one-eighth of a crop for portions of that State, while farmers were being advised to cut up their crop now for fodder, rather than accept the chance of an improvement in the situation.

Following the opening there was considerable selling, partly liquidation, but largely by bears who anticipated liquidation in consequence of the temporary suspension of the Phillips house. Later, shorts became alarmed at the fact that the expected liquidation had not come, and this, together with the influence of additional crop damage stories, caused a sharp rally, and the close was strong at the best marks of the day. September sold between 55⅝ and 58, and closed 2½ to ⅝ over yesterday at the latter figure.

Not even the famous Joseph Leiter, with his staggering wheat speculations, gave the Chicago Board of Trade such a stirring up as did George H. Phillips in November of last year. In his trading of a few days he is supposed to have cleared between $150,000 and $200,000. He had the whole market at his mercy, and but for his voluntary relinquishment of numerous claims against "shorts" there would have been many failures. In march of this year he startled the market again by lively speculation in corn, wheat, and oats, and his profits from the deals are related as having been very great.

This daring operator, whose corner of the corn market won for him the sobriquet of "the Corn King," is only thirty-four years old. He made a very modest beginning in life, starting as an elevator boy in his father's grain storehouse in Morris, Ill., when he was very young. In later years he became a buyer for the house of George A. Seaverns & Co., and then he went into the commission business on his own account.

Phillips formed the opinion that the bears kept the price of corn too low in the Chicago market and that it could be maintained at a high price if any one dared to make the fight. Phillips dared. It was his corn deal of November, 1900. And he succeeded. Without a dollar to control the market, he nevertheless had the whole corn crop under his thumb. He caused heavy losses to every corn trader in the Board of Trade. But he was fair in his winnings. He did not cause a single failure in the Board of Trade, although he had it easily in his power to do so.

This young man has upset the calculations of the Board of Trade of Chicago in many ways. In the first place, he depended for his information about crops directly upon farmers themselves, instead of taking the news from the regular channels. He went into the market on the broad principle that he knew what he was doing, and he did not stop until he had bewildered the men who had been in deals before Phillips was born. When in New York a few weeks ago, the second visit he had ever made to this city, Mr. Phillips told a reporter that the principle of all his trading was to be found in this motto, which was written in his notebook: "When an article in good demand is cheap, and you have money to invest, buy it."

Farmers have been back of Phillips in all of his deals. It is reported that in his great corn deal 300 farmers in Iowa and Central Illinois were the backbone of his fight. It was virtually a battle between these 300, led by Phillips, against the recognized forces of the market. Yet, even in view of this big deal, George H. Phillips did not come to be any recognized permanent factor in the Chicago market. He has lived a quiet, hard-working life, and what he has accomplished has been due to his phenomenal knowledge of the corn crop.

POLITICAL ROW OVER HOUSE IS COMPLICATED

Divver Landlady Wins, Foley Tenant Again Dispossessed.

She Denies Knowledge of Writ, Magistrate Says He Was Imposed On, Controller Threatens to Clear the Premises.

Still further sparring took place yesterday in the Divver-Foley row over the house at 66 Elm Street, begun by Cornelius Sullivan, a Divver Captain and the stepfather of Mrs. Alice Grady, who leases the house from the city, and who sought to dispossess George and Henry Schierhorst, followers of Foley, occupying a floor which they had subleased from Mrs. Grady. Henry Schierhorst, backed by the Foley organization, went to the Controller's office on Wednesday and offered to pay $50 a month rental for the house as against Mrs. Grady's $40. He claims that he signed a contract for the month of August, and that he was required to file a bond of security for $100 guaranteeing the payment of two months' rent. Then he notified the Gradys that they would have to quit the place, and this was the situation yesterday morning when the Controller's office found that a peculiar political row had been forced on the department.

As soon as the offices of Controller Coler were opened, Mrs. Grady appeared before Superintendent O'Brien of the Bureau of Rentals to protest against the renting of the premises to Schierhorst. With her were Mr. Sullivan, her stepfather, and Patrick Divver in person. She had with her a contract sent to all the tenants of city property leased by the month, in which she agreed to rent the premises during the month of August.

The point was raised that the contract sent to Mrs. Grady was received by her on July 22, and that it was virtually the closing of the bargain for renting the place for the month of August. They convinced Superintendent O'Brien, and he recalled the lease of the Schierhorsts, and signed the contract and received the $40 rental, which clinched the bargain between the city and Mrs. Grady, at least for another month. Then notice of the new deal was sent to the home of the Schierhorsts.

When Henry Schierhorst returned from his work during the dinner hour he received the notice, and while he was reading it there came a knock at the door and a folded document was handed to him, and the messenger scampered off before Schierhorst had time to think. The document was a dispossess notice. The Schierhorsts were ordered to quit the premises by 3 o'clock.

Shortly after noon a number of reporters were in the office of Superintendent O'Brien, who was explaining the case.

"It makes no difference what Schierhorst claims," he said, "the fact is that he did not sign a lease or enter into a contract with the city. He came here to make the offer of leasing the place at $50, but before he had a chance to accept was notified that the blank contract already sent to Mrs. Grady was binding and that at least for this month Mrs. Grady would lease the premises. Some understanding has been reached by the Gradys and the Schierhorsts, and both families will remain where they are, and everything is sweet and lovely and amicably settled."

Hardly were the words out of the Superintendent's mouth when in walked two men. One of them was very pale and the other very red in the face. The pale one was Henry Schierhorst, who was much excited and clung to the supporting arm of the red-faced man, who was Lawyer John Hoyer and he had the light of fight in his eye. Mr. Hoyer shook a document in Superintendent O'Brien's face.

"My client has just received this, and it is a dispossess notice, served on him an hour ago, and it requires him to appear at 3 o'clock before Magistrate Bolte to show cause why he should not be dispossessed."

Mr. O'Brien took all of five minutes to recover from the surprise, then he said not a word, but put on his hat and drew on his coat.

"Now, if you boys will stay here," he said finally to the reporters, "Mr. Hoyer and I will go up to that house and see Mrs. Grady, and there will be no dispossess proceedings, I can assure you."

Controller Coler was seen on the way to the Grady homestead and was asked whether he had canceled the contract of the Schierhorsts and given it to the former tenant.

"Canceled nothing," Mr. Coler answered. "I have not even known of this affair except through the newspapers. It is in the hands of Superintendent O'Brien, who does all the signing of contracts. It is simply a political fight in which we are being drawn, and I resent the entire proceedings and will not put up with it. For this month, of course, if Mrs. Grady holds a contract, I cannot have her removed from the house. But here is an imputation that one of the tenants will prevent another from voting by forcing him out of the house so that he will lose the right of his vote by not being resident long enough in a certain district.

"Now, I care nothing for the differences that Mr. Divver and Mr. Foley may have. But there is one thing I will do if this thing does not stop. I'll fire the whole shooting match into the street, and then neither Foleyite nor Divverite in the place will have a vote."

Meanwhile, Lawyer Hoyer and Superintendent O'Brien, accompanied by the reporters, went to the house at 66 Elm Street to lay down the law to Mrs. Grady. The Superintendent insisted on seeing Mrs. Grady privately, and when he returned announced that Mrs. Grady said that she did not know who had authorized the dispossess proceedings, but that she had not authorized them.

To complicate matters further, when the case came up before Magistrate Bolte Mrs. Grady appeared, and was represented by Mr. Hoyer, the counsel of Schierhorst. Counsel informed the Court that Mrs. Grady had not authorized the dispossess proceedings, and moreover declared that the name of Cornelius Sullivan, that of her stepfather, was not in the handwriting of that person.

"Do you know the handwriting of Mr. Sullivan when you see it?" the Court asked Mrs. Grady.

"I do—when I see it, yes."

"Have you often seen the handwriting of Mr. Sullivan?"

"Not too often—he does not write very often, you know."

The Magistrate then said that an imposition on the Court had been perpetrated, and that it would be thoroughly investigated. The case was then postponed until Monday morning.

After the proceeding in court Lawyer Hoyer said:

"We mean to force this fight. The present work was but temporary to stave off the dispossess notice. But the fact remains that in the presence of a witness my client signed the contract with Superintendent O'Brien to lease the house at 66 Elm Street for $50 a month. Moreover, I will prove by the books on file in the department that the $100 was accepted as a security that the first two months' rent be paid. Oh, this is only the beginning of things."

Just then Mrs. Grady brushed by the reporters. "If you say one word of all this I will simply refuse to come here the next time," she said. "I do not want one word of this to appear in the newspapers. Mind, I mean what I say, write this and I'll not appear here again under any consideration—you understand me, I suppose?"

Italian Murderer Held.

Francisco Maltucci, who was shot by Genirio Spadetti in a fit of jealousy over May Rossi in Mulberry Street, near Canal Street, Wednesday night, died in Hudson Street Hospital yesterday. Spadetti, who while trying to escape, shot Detective Bernstein of the Elizabeth Street Police Station through the hand, was committed to the Coroner by Magistrate Olmsted in the Centre Street Police Court and locked up in the Tombs.

Aged Italian's Victim Dies.

Frank Rubino, who was stabbed in the abdomen Wednesday night at Canal and Mott Streets by aged Nicola Goghoido, died yesterday in Hudson Street Hospital, and his assailant was yesterday held for the Coroner by Magistrate Olmsted, in the Centre Street Court.

James Wheaton Dead.

James Wheaton, one of Albany's best-known lawyers, died there yesterday of Bright's disease. He was an ex-District Attorney, the author of several legal works, and a lecturer at the Albany Law School.

Midsummer Sale.

25% discount has been made in the selling mark of our entire range of high class imported fabrics, affording an excellent opportunity to secure the choice weavings of the standard mills. No reservation of patterns or qualities.

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STRIKERS WAITING TO HEAR FROM J. P. MORGAN

Want a Modification of the Proposed Terms of Settlement.

Also Desire Another Conference with Steel Trust Officials—Say Strike Will End Only When Their Demands Are Granted.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 1.—The third all-day session of the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers has passed without any action being taken on the New York conference peace proposals, and another session will be held to-morrow. The Executive Board of the steel strikers' association is waiting for a word from J. Pierpont Morgan.

After the board had heard from President Shaffer concerning his trip to New York last week, it was decided to request a change in the propositions of Mr. Morgan, and a message was sent to Mr. Morgan in New York on Tuesday night announcing the board's decision on this matter. In explanation of this message, The Amalgamated Journal, the official organ of the association, says:

"The Executive Board desires another conference with the representatives of the constituent companies, and will remain in the city until an answer is received. Upon the result of that answer will depend whether the strike will be prolonged indefinitely."

In the same statement of the result of the conference of the Executive Board, the Journal has this to say:

"The strike situation, as we go to press, is about the same as it was one week ago, as far as the working conditions of the mills are concerned. No attempt has been made to start any of the closed mills outside of the Wellsville plant of the American Sheet Steel Company, and their effort in this instance has been a failure.

"The most interesting phase of the strike during the past week was the trip of President Shaffer and Secretary Williams to New York. They were accompanied by Col. George B. M. Harvey, who had come on from New York as a representative of Mr. J. P. Morgan, and who suggested that if President Shaffer and Secretary Williams would go to New York he could arrange a meeting for them with Mr. Morgan. Col. Harvey thought this would be the best way to reach a better understanding, and pave the way for a settlement of the strike.

"President Shaffer, after consulting with the other national officials, decided to act on Col. Harvey's proposition. In accordance with this decision President Shaffer and Secretary Williams met J. P. Morgan, President Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation, and Judge Gary, head of the operating department, last Saturday. After some hours of discussion the officials of the United States Steel Corporation asked President Shaffer to call the executive board together to see if a settlement could not be reached along the lines indicated by Mr. Morgan and his colleagues. President Shaffer and Secretary Williams consented, with the result that a meeting of the executive board was held at the national headquarters Tuesday, and the result of their deliberation was sent to New York the same evening."

The message sent to Mr. Morgan, while not so stated, is believed to be an ultimatum to the United States Steel Corporation. It is viewed as such by the labor leaders about Pittsburg. If the steel workers do not get their demand for this conference the strike will go on indefinitely. None of the officials of the organization would discuss this point to-day. They still maintain their silence and said they had nothing to give out. At noon, after the executive board had been in session all morning and in a formal manner waited for a reply from Mr. Morgan, the members decided to make an official denial of the report that there was a lack of harmony in their ranks. To the reporters present they gave out the following:

"We, the members of the General Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association, desire to deny emphatically the reports published expressive of disagreement among us. We are disposing of the work before the committee as fast as its importance will permit. No member has expressed any opinion or given any statement of the business, or of the attitude of other members. Nothing has been made public, neither will any report issue from us until a definite conclusion is reached. We are simply trying to reach a settlement which shall be honorable and satisfactory to all concerned."

Whatever differences might have existed are said to have been adjusted satisfactorily, and the board stands as a unit for its demand for the renewal of the conference with the manufacturers' representatives. Much depends on this. The propositions of Mr. Morgan are said by one high in authority, to be incomplete, and do not settle the dispute. The members of the Executive Board are willing to consider what they term reasonable and fair propositions for the adjustment of these difficulties, but to do this they must confer with the operating officials and have these details fully understood and agreed upon. To accept the propositions as they now stand would only complicate matters more, according to the officials of the association.

Whether or not Mr. Morgan will answer the message of the Amalgamated Association seems to be a question that even the association officers do not care to discuss. They hope that he will recognize them to this extent. They state positively that if he does not, there can be no settlement of the strike at this time. All day the Executive Board sat and waited for a reply. On Wednesday the same thing was done. Mr. Morgan's silence is regarded by some as significant and ominous. Others profess to believe that he is in consultation with other officials of the United States Steel Corporation, and will answer shortly.

The secretiveness, which has characterized the preceding meetings of the board was continued to-day. The members of the Executive Board gathered early in the morning and remained in the conference room of the headquarters all day, with the exception of a brief luncheon hour. There were the same guards placed outside of the offices, and newspaper men were kept back from all approaches to the meeting room. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon President Shaffer, acting on behalf of the board, sent word to the newspaper men that there would be no statement given out for publication to-day, and that there would be a meeting of the board to-morrow at 10 A. M. to consider matters before it. The meeting did not adjourn at this hour, however, but remained in session until nearly 6 o'clock.

During the afternoon Joseph Bishop of the Board of Arbitration of Ohio was present for some time. Ex-President M. M. Garland of the association was also in the offices for a time, but both of these men left early. They declined to discuss the situation in any form, except to say that they did not know what the probabilities were for a settlement.

There were many rumors in the strikers' circles to-day. Among those interesting them, the most were that the American Sheet Steel Company was preparing to bring a large number of non-union men from the South to take their places, and that the officials of the Demmler Tin Mill were preparing to break the strike at that point. Every avenue of approach to these mills is being carefully watched by the strikers, and not the smallest loophole is being left unguarded.

ARRESTED FOR SEEKING WORK.

Non-Union Man Forced to Leave Town by McKeesport's Mayor.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 1.—Last night J. W. Smith of Wellsville, Ohio, reached McKeesport and inquired for work as a roller in the W. Dewees Wood plant. The stranger had been in the town less than ten minutes when he was surrounded by a crowd of the strikers. Prompt interference by the police averted a riot and Smith was locked up on the charge of disorderly conduct. He declared that he did not know that a strike had been declared in McKeesport.

Smith had a hearing this morning. Mayor Black discharged him and gave him the option of thirty days in the Workhouse or leaving town. He left at noon.

STRIKERS' DEMANDS REFUSED?

Pittsburg Newspaper Reports that J. P. Morgan Has Replied, Declining to Reopen Negotiations.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 1.—The Commercial Gazette to-morrow will say:

"The Amalgamated Executive Board last evening received by telegraph a flat refusal from J. Pierpont Morgan to reopen the wage conference where it was broken off at the Hotel Lincoln nearly three weeks ago. The powers of the steel combine insist in this communication that the only basis of settlement will be on the terms which the financial backer of the combine, President C. M. Schwab, and Chairman Elbert H. Gary laid down at the meeting with the Amalgamated executive in New York last Saturday.

"A member of the Executive Board of the association last night said: 'These terms are denominated by those who have the best interests of the organization of steel workers at heart, as the most unfair, the most unjust ever proposed to any body of workingmen by a set of employers or a corporation. The terms are such that the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association cannot accept, and has already gone on record to that effect.'

"To-morrow morning the answer of Mr. Morgan is expected by mail. There is scarcely a fragment of hope that the Amalgamated Association will back down from its well-known position. The leaders of the workers will, in reply, outline their plans to the steel corporation for a continuation of the great struggle.

"They will include the stopping of every wheel possible in the works of the combine and the extension of the strike in all possible directions by the Amalgamated Association. To-day may develop much, but if the combine cannot be made to waver through the influences that will be brought to bear, the great conflict will probably be fought to the bitter end."

STRIKERS ABUSE NON-UNION MAN.

Idle Men in Wellsville Duck Him in the Ohio River.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 1.—A Wellsville, Ohio, dispatch says the strikers captured a supposed non-union man this afternoon and took him to their camp. As he was unable to give a satisfactory account of himself he was ducked in the Ohio River, and then notified to leave town.

The same number of mills are in operation to-day as last week. Four more men reported for work to-day and it is claimed by those in position to know that many of the old men will return to work next week, whether a settlement be effected or not.

Negroes to Fill Strikers' Places.

McKEESPORT, Penn., Aug. 1.—One of the prominent officials of the Demmler Tin Plate Mills left this morning for Virginia for the purpose of arranging for the importation of 400 negroes to take the place of the strikers. He made no secret of his mission, and was confident that he would be able to get all the men he required to run the plant.

MARINE ENGINEERS' DEMANDS.

Coastwise Steamship Companies Required to Agree to an Increased Scale of Wages.

A general demand by the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association of New York on all the coastwise steamship companies in this port has been made for an increased scale of wages, to go into effect this week. If the programme of the association holds good, coastwise steamships will not be allowed to leave port unless their owners agree to pay the new scale, save in cases where articles have been already signed. The lines affected by the demand include the Ward, Clyde, Mallory, Old Dominion, Morgan, and Southern Pacific.

The wages demanded are as follows: First-class steamships, of 2,500 tons and over, Chief Engineers, $150; First Assistant, $90; Second Assistant, $80; Third Assistant, $70; second-class steamships, over 1,200 tons and under 2,500 tons, Chief Engineer, $135; First Assistant, $80; Second Assistant, $70; Third Assistant, $60. A circular letter containing the demands was mailed to every coastwise steamship owner on June 20. No attention was paid to it, and the demand was repeated on July 15. The Marine Engineers' Benevolent Association has its headquarters in Manhattan, and its officers say that all competent engineers on the coastwise steamships belong to it.

Superintendent of Engineers Thomas Hall of the Mallory Line said yesterday that, in all probability, the owners of coastwise steamships, unless in cases where articles were already signed, would have to grant the new demands. The owners could not afford to let their business wait.

Superintendent Walsh of the Ward Line said that the Santiago of that line was scheduled to leave at once, but that her articles were signed several days ago. The Morro Castle of the same company is to sail to-morrow.

The boats of the Old Dominion line leave every day.

CUTTERS NOW ORDERED OUT.

Attempt to Break the Garment Strike Dead-Lock—Parade Planned.

It was decided yesterday by the United Garment Workers, which is superintending the strike of the east side tailors, to try to break the dead-lock between the manufacturers and the contractors by ordering the clothing cutters on strike. A beginning was made yesterday forenoon, when sixty cutters employed by Hackett, Carhart & Co. and forty cutters employed by Kohn & Co. were ordered on a sympathetic strike. These 100 cutters supply material when they are at work for about 1,700 tailors. More cutters are to be ordered on strike to-day if the dead-lock is not broken by noon.

A big parade of garment makers on strike followed by an open air meeting in Madison Square Park is planned for to-morrow night. It is expected by those in charge that from 30,000 to 3[illegible],000 marchers will be in line. The [illegible] Fourth Street, [illegible] Avenues, up Second Avenue to Twenty-fourth Street, and through to Madison Square Park.

BYCK BROS

Men's Outfitters.

Seventeenth Half-Yearly Clearing Sale.

Let us state that all these goods were made for this season's trade, and that we guarantee the reliability of every article during this sale, the same as we do at all times.

Striped Flannels,—Coat and Trousers—new fashionable stripes and overplaids, coat broad-shouldered and cut in at the waist; sold at $8.00, $9.00, $10; now...... **6.85**

High Grade Summer Suits, Cheviots, Homespuns and Worsteds, military cut, regularly $15, $18, $20 **11.65**

Top Coats—All were made for this spring's trade, equally suitable for fall, at $20.00, $18 and $15; now.................. **11.60**

Blue and Black Serge that will not fade, all made in graceful, proper summer style, $15.00 and $18.00 quality; now **11.35**

Summer Suits — the cream of our entire spring stock, all imported fabrics and hand-tailored, regular price $27.50 and $25; now at............ **16.20**

Light-Weight Trousers— Cheviots, Worsteds, Homespuns and Flannels, regular prices $4.00, $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00 per pair; now........... **2.90 AND 4.20**

Specials in Furnishings.

Manhattan Shirts, the $2.00 and $1.50 quality, all this season's patterns.......... **1.18**

300 dozen imported fancy Half Hose, dots, stripes, plaids and small figures, regular 50c. and 35c. quality........... **17c**

Hats and Shoes at About ½ Price.

Goods Exchanged or Money Refunded.
Alterations, if Required, Free of Charge.

DOWNTOWN STORES:
Southwest Cor. of
Fulton and Nassau Sts.

BYCK BROS

UPTOWN STORES:
154 to 164 East
125th St., Nr. 3d Av.
(Open Evenings.)

CARLSBAD.

This season of the year is the most suitable for the use of the well-known Carlsbad Sprudel Water. For five centuries it has been acknowledged by the medical faculty to be the best and most effective mineral water for all ailments of the liver, catarrhal affections of the stomach, bile, bile pigment, gallstones, temporary and habitual constipation, &c.

Millions of people all over the world have been cured by the use of this celebrated spring, and it deserves to be made known to all suffering from above and kindred diseases who have not heard of it or used it before. It acts mildly without pain, and regulates the secretions of the stomach. If a decided laxative action is desired, take a teaspoonful of the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt with the first tumblerful of the water early in the morning before breakfast. Beware of imitations, the genuine must have the signature of EISNER & MENDELSON Co., New York, sole agents for the U. S., on bottle.

Just a good natured scramble for the best prizes in our sale of odds and ends of furnishing goods.

Everything marked 43 cents—odd lots of Negligee Shirts that sold for $2.50; odd suits of Underwear that used to sell for $2 a garment; Nightshirts that were $1; odd lots of Suspenders and Belts that were as high as $1.50; odd Bathing Suits that used to be $1.50—all spread out where you can get at them easily—43 cents.

Ties and Handkerchiefs that used to be 50 and 35c. each we have bunched 3 together for the 43 cents.

Any thing to clear 'em out quickly.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

JAIL FOR PATERSON STRIKERS.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 1.—George Head and Samuel Hart, strikers, were to-day convicted in the Recorder's court of interference with the employes at the Enterprise Silk Mills. They admitted that they were [illegible] and it was on this admission that they were convicted of disorderly conduct and each sentenced to thirty days in jail.

The weavers [illegible] appeal the case, and [illegible] every picket [illegible] jail."

FAILS TO GET OUT OF JAIL.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Thomas A. Scott, railroad financier and [illegible], before Judge Bell in the Superior Court to-day, failed to obtain an order [illegible] him from the Charles Street Jail, [illegible] has been confined since Feb. 15 last [illegible] meet two notes [illegible] amounting to $5,000 said to be due Micah F. Clark [illegible].

The Court held that [illegible] Chapter 397 of the Acts of 1898, which was cited in Scott's behalf, does not [illegible]. The statute provides [illegible] arrest is found [illegible] (the Judge) may in his discretion order the discharge [illegible]. Judge Bell says that [illegible] times used [illegible] taking, it [illegible] act of the [illegible] and holds [illegible] intention [illegible] petition as [illegible]

"Dog with Gold Tooth" Is Dead.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Fitz-Roya, the dog with the gold tooth, owned by S. Marston of this city, died to-day of heat prostration. Mr. Marston bought Fitz-Roya at a Paris dog show, [illegible] first prize, a diploma, and a gold medal. At the New York exhibition he was [illegible]

BOERS MURDERING NATIVES

Kitchener Tells of the Killing of Scouts in Cold Blood.

BRITISH SOLDIER ALSO SHOT

Kritzinger Sends Word that He Will Kill All Natives in British Employ, Whether Armed or Unarmed.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated at Pretoria yesterday, says:

"On July 28 an officer's patrol of twenty Yeomanry and some native scouts followed two carts and a few Boers fifteen miles from the railway at Doorn River, Orange River Colony. They were cut off by 200 Boers, and, after defending themselves in a small building, they surrendered when their ammunition was exhausted. Three Yeomen were wounded.

"After the surrender the Boers made the native scouts throw their hands up, and shot them in cold blood. They afterward shot a wounded Yeoman. The remainder were released.

"The Boers gave as a reason for shooting the Yeoman that they thought he was a 'Cape boy.' Evidence on oath has been taken of the murders."

Another dispatch from Lard Kitchener, also dated yesterday, says:

"French reports that he has received a letter from Kritzinger, one of the Boer Commanders, announcing his intention to shoot all natives in British employ, whether armed or unarmed. Many cases of cold blooded murder of natives in Cape Colony have recently occurred."

COST OF THE BOER WAR.

Great Britain Spent £1,250,000 a Week in the Month Just Ended.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—In the House of Commons yesterday Lord Stanley, the Financial Secretary of the War Office, replying to a question, said the cost of the war in South Africa from April 1 to July 31 was £35,750,000, partly chargeable against the deficit of last year. The actual cost in July was £1,250,000 weekly. The statement was greeted with ironical Irish cheers.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, said if the war continued at the same cost for the next three months it would necessitate spending the whole of the reserve he had provided for financing the third quarter, but he had reason to hope that this would not be necessary.

KRUEGER'S AMERICAN TOUR.

It Is Now Said that New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, and Chicago Will Be Visited.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Brussels correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Mr. Krüger's American tour will include visits to New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, and Chicago.

"Negotiations are about to begin for his reception by President McKinley."

WOUNDS IN MODERN WARFARE.

Sir William MacCormac Says They Are Less Frequent and Less Severe than Thirty Years Ago.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Sir William MacCormac, read a paper to-day before the British Medical Association, now in session at Cheltenham.

Sir William pointed out that the character of gunshot wounds had completely changed since his experiences in the Franco-Prussian war, (when he was Surgeon in Chief of the Anglo-American Ambulance.) Not only was the severity of the wounds diminished, but they were also less frequent. The improvements made in weapons, therefore, did not render the prosecution of war more difficult, as contended in some quarters. Only 6 per cent. of the wounded died.

With reference to the charges made against the army hospital service in South Africa by William L. Ashmead Bartlett Burdett-Coutts, M. P., Sir William said Mr. Burdett-Coutts had no idea of perspective and exaggerated everything.

More Boer Prisoners at Bermuda.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Aug. 1.—The British hired transport Manila, from Port Natal July 4 and Table Bay July 8, arrived here to-day with more Boer prisoners. Martial law has been proclaimed on Tucker's and Morgan's Islands, where the Boer prisoners are confined.

DAILY MAIL BOYCOTT ENDED.

Contest Between the Newspaper and the War Office Results in a Victory for the Former.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The contest between the War Office and The Daily Mail has ended in a victory for the paper. The War Office had not only cut off The Daily Mail's South African casualty lists and other official news, but had also ordered the various news agencies not to supply to the paper any official information distributed from the War Office.

Thereupon The Daily Mail sued the news agencies under its contracts to compel them to deliver the news.

The War Office then held back bulletins until near the hour for the morning papers to go to press. This raised a storm of protest from the provincial papers, and the War Office finally capitulated and called off the boycott.

The experiment at press gagging aroused bitter criticism among all classes of papers at a time when the Government was not too popular and could ill afford to aggravate popular discontent. Mr. Brodrick's personal bereavement in the death of his wife precludes a journalistic celebration of his defeat, but there is much quiet satisfaction in Fleet Street over the result.

Wife of War Secretary Brodrick Dead.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Lady Hilda Brodrick, wife of the Secretary of State for War, died this morning after a brief illness.

Lady Hilda Brodrick's maiden name was Lady Hilda Charteris. She was the third daughter of the tenth (present) Earl of Wemyss and March, and married the Right Hon. William St. John Freemantle Brodrick in 1880. Four children resulted from the marriage. Mr. Brodrick became Secretary of State for War last Autumn. He is the eldest son of Viscount Midleton.

Lords Confirm the Grant to Roberts.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The House of Lords yesterday unanimously voted the grant of £100,000 to Lord Roberts, recommended by King Edward as a token of the nation's appreciation of the Field Marshal's services in South Africa.

FOR THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

New York Chamber of Commerce Delegates Who Recently Visited London Give £5,000.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Lord Mayor, Frank Green, has received, through J. S. Morgan & Co. of London, a contribution of £5,000 to the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund.

The contribution is made by the delegates of the New York Chamber of Commerce who recently visited London.

The letter containing the contribution alludes to the "universal esteem and reverence with which Her Gracious Majesty was regarded by the people of the United States."

The Lord Mayor has returned a cordial acknowledgment.

NEW GERMAN COALING STATIONS.

Depots Being Established in Several Islands in the Pacific.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—The German Naval Department is now establishing a number of coaling depots in the Pacific, beginning with Matupi and Herbertshöhe, in New Britain, Yap and Ponape in the Carolines, Jaluit in the Ralik group of the Marshall Islands, and German Samoa.

To these depots coal will be taken from the Province of Shan-Tung, China, to supply warships and merchant vessels.

Germany's proceedings in the South Pacific have recently caused some alarm in the British possessions, the Australian papers asserting that the German flag was being raised on territory which ought to belong to Great Britain.

EULOGIZES MR. McKINLEY.

Ambassador Cambon Says He Is a Clever Diplomatist and an Accomplished Gentleman.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The French Ambassador to the United States, Jules Cambon, who is now in this city, in an interview published to-day pays a warm tribute to President McKinley, whom he describes as a superior man, a clever diplomatist, and an accomplished gentleman.

The Ambassador praised the correct attitude of the press toward the President, and, answering a question regarding the President's share in bringing about the conclusion of peace between Spain and the United States, he said Mr. McKinley chiefly sought not to hurt the feelings of either side. M. Cambon added:

"We must admit that he [Mr. McKinley] was greatly aided in his task by the good will of the Americans, who had no reason to continue the war, while the Spaniards were anxious for its conclusion."

M. Cambon was also questioned regarding the situation in the Philippines. He said he thought the pacification of the islands was very near; the capture of Aguinaldo had ended the greatest difficulty.

In the course of his remarks the Ambassador eulogized West Point as a "nursery which is preparing for the United States incomparable chiefs."

Regarding the temperance question, M. Cambon said:

"There may be some hypocrites, but the vast majority of Americans abstain from strong drink, to the great advantage of the race, which, for a time, threatened to lapse into drunkenness."

The Ambassador also said that the adoption of the reciprocity treaty now before the Governments of the United States and France would draw closer the commercial ties uniting the two countries.

DEFENDS THE CHINESE.

Bishop Moore Says that with Less Provocation Americans Would Have Done a Thousand Times as Much.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 1.—Joseph H. Moore of this State has received a letter from his nephew, Bishop David H. Moore, now in China. Bishop Moore was sent to Asia as the representative of the Methodist Church to make a thorough investigation into religious, moral, and social conditions. He has traveled 5,000 miles through the Chinese Empire.

The churchmen of this State, who have closely followed the terrible events in connection with the Boxer troubles, are startled by Bishop Moore's words. He says:

"Great wrongs the Chinese have done, but with a tenth part of the provocation we would have done a thousand times more and greater."

The letter also indicates that Bishop Moore's report to the church will be along the same lines. It is expected that the report will cause a sensation.

BOXER PLACARDS IN CANTON.

CANTON, Aug. 1.—Violent anti-foreign placards, emanating from the Boxers, have been posted in the vicinity of the Christian chapels. The placards protest against the imposition of the house tax, saying it is only exacted in order to meet the indemnity to be paid to the powers, and proceed:

"If money can be obtained, why not make war on the foreigners? China is not yet defeated. It is only the Government's eyes which are blinded by disloyal Ministers. If we refuse to fight, then it is a case of being greedy to live. How can the carefully studied military arts be used, except against foreigners? How can we otherwise employ our regiments? During 1900 much money was collected through lotteries, gambling, and general taxes. But they (the foreigners) were never satisfied. Therefore, should the house tax be collected, we will demolish the chapels and drive out the Christians. If the Emperor is unable to pay, we, Boxers, have an excellent plan to gain a victory over the foreigners. Unless this policy is adopted a great rebellion is certain."

BATTLESHIP GLORY NOT ASHORE.

Hongkong Mystified by the Departure of British Warships.

HONGKONG, Aug. 1.—The naval authorities here contradict the report of the stranding, between here and Shanghai, of the new British battleship Glory, flagship of the British China squadron.

The officials refuse to furnish any information regarding the sudden departure from this port of the British warships Eclipse, Daphne, and Pigmy. They state, however, that the vessels sailed under secret orders, after taking on board coal, ammunition, and provisions. Many rumors are in circulation about the movements of the warships, but nothing definite is known.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Admiralty officials say the departure of the three warships from Hongkong has no significance. They sailed in the ordinary course of duty. The battleship Glory is not ashore.

Hamburg Expects Waldersee Aug. 8.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—Hamburg newspapers assert that Emperor William and Count von Waldersee, on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, will arrive at Hamburg on Aug. 8. They publish the programme of the celebrations in honor of the Field Marshal's return, which include an elaborate reception and a luncheon in the City Hall. It is reported in Berlin that the German squadron, under Prince Henry, which has gone to meet Count von Waldersee, will not proceed to Brest, as reported in Paris.

THE ANARCHIST GALLIOTTI.

Man Arrested in Switzerland Not Known to Have Tried to Kill Anyone.

BERNE, Aug. 1.—An investigation of the report, published in the United States, that the anarchist, Galliotti, who was arrested at Viedikon on Tuesday night by order of the Prosecutor General, is charged with being conected with the alleged attempt on the life of Queen Maria Pia at Aix-les-Bains, shows that there is no foundation for the story.

The Public Prosecutor's Office is authority for the statement that Galliotti was arrested for disseminating anarchistic writings in Switzerland. The prisoner, who was born in 1871 at San Sofia, in the vicinity of Florence, Italy, is known as one of the most fanatical of anarchists. He has undergone several terms of imprisonment in Italy, but there is no record of his having been engaged in any attempt at assassination.

Moroccan Envoy Not Arrested.

TANGIER, Aug. 1.—There is no foundation for the report (contained in a dispatch from Tangier in The Morning Post of London, published Tuesday,) that Kaid El Mehedi el Menebhi, (Moroccan Minister of War,) head of the Special Moroccan Mission to London and Berlin, had been arrested because the Sultan disapproved of the concessions he granted while in England and of his expenditure of £2,000,000 in London and Berlin.

Maltese Legislators Caused Trouble.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A dispute over the language question in Malta, resulting in obstruction on the part of the elected members of the Maltese Legislative Council and in their refusal to vote money supplies, has led the British Government to determine to levy the necessary taxation by order in (Executive) Council. Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, announced this decision on July 30 in a dispatch to the Governor of Malta, Gen. Sir Francis W. Grenfell.

VENEZUELA NOW HAS A CABINET CRISIS

War Minister Resigns and Defies President Castro.

Senor Pulido Refuses to Recognize the "Revolutionists" on Colombian Frontier as Insurgents.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Aug. 1.—The Venezuelan Minister of War Señor J. Pulido, who is the leader of an important political party, has resigned, according to reports just received here, after a violent scene in the Cabinet, during which the Minister of War refused to accept the orders of President Castro to recognize the revolutionists in Colombia as belligerents, and to deliver a passport to Señor Rico, the Colombian Minister. Señor Pulido denies that the invaders of Venezuelan territory are Colombians, as President Castro contends, but insists that they are revolutionists. Señor Guerra succeeds Señor Pulido as Minister of War.

The resignation of the War Minister has caused a profound impression. The situation is said to be critical. The Government troops have been defeated in their first encounters with the rebels near San Cristobal. Other uprisings are reported from the interior.

According to cable dispatches received on Wednesday from Willemstad, Island of Curacao, Gen. Rangel Calviras, at the head of 5,000 men, has revolted against President Castro of Venezuela. The insurgents were near San Antonio de Tachira, on the Colombian frontier, in which direction the Venezuelan Government had sent 10,000 soldiers. Dispatches were subsequently received in this city from official circles in Venezuela announcing the rout of the rebels, and saying that Venezuela was at peace.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Señor Don Augusto F. Pulido, Chargé d'Affaires of the Venezuelan Legation, to-day received a telegram from the Venezuelan Consul General in New York, E. Gonzales Esteves, confirming the report that the 5,000 revolutionists were defeated in San Cristobal on July 29.

The break in the Venezuelan Cabinet caused by the resignation of Señor Pulido, the War Minister, and the proposition to deliver his passports to Señor Rico, the Colombian Minister, caused considerable surprise here. There appears to be some inconsistency in the reports of the battle which has taken place near San Cristobal between the Government troops and the rebels, the dispatches from Port of Spain declaring that the Government troops sustained defeat while a telegram received at the Venezuelan Legation here to-day from Consul General Esteves at New York announced the defeat of the revolutionists.

Señor Guerra, who succeeds to the war portfolio, is a well-known military leader, and has been Adjutant General of the Venezuelan Army. Señor Pulido, the retiring Minister, is an uncle of Mr. Pulido, the Venezuelan Chargé d'Affaires in Washington.

Castro Cables of Victory.

Venezuelan Consul General E. Gonzalez Esteves announced yesterday that he had received a cablegram from President Castro informing him that 5,000 men of the Colombian forces invading Venezuela had been routed and almost annihilated at San Cristobal, a small town on the western frontier. Señor Esteves said that this was the second decisive victory over the invaders, whose hopes, he believes, must now be utterly crushed. He said, however, that Venezuela would keep 15,000 troops on the frontier in readiness for another attempt at invasion.

FIGHTING IN COLOMBIA.

Conflicting Reports as to Attack on Three Towns by Rebels.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 1.—The British steamship Texan, Capt. Lund, from Liverpool, July 11, for this port, by way of Colon, Colombia, has arrived here, and brings confirmation of the reports of severe fighting along the railroad ten miles out of Colon on Sunday and Monday last. The rebels attacked the Government troops with determination and forced the latter back.

When the steamer left there was great excitement among the residents of Colon, who were leaving that city in alarm. The Colombian Government has found it impossible to get a crew for the gunboat Namouna, but is placing guns on her. Her English and American crew have deserted to a man.

COLON, Colombia, via Galveston, Texas, Aug. 1.—The report that the rebels have captured three towns is an exaggeration. The facts are as follows:

"The rebels Friday, Saturday, and Monday raided, at night time, Gatun, Bohio, and Basobispo, three small railway stations without military protection, toward Colon, looting the Chinese shops of provisions, clothing, &c., and kidnapping several persons, withdrawing immediately afterward. One woman was shot. The Government has since garrisoned the three stations mentioned and is pursuing the rebels closely. Four trains are crossing the road daily as usual."

COL. MURILLO'S ARREST.

German Foreign Office Looks for an Amicable Settlement.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—With reference to the reported forcible removal by the Colombian authorities of the insurgent Col. Abel Murillo from the steamship Allegheny, flying the German flag, at Cartagena, the Berliner Tageblatt in the course of an inspired article says:

"The matter has already been submitted to the German Foreign Office, which does not regard the information on the subject conclusive, and awaits further reliable reports. The information already received, however, leads the Foreign Office to believe that the whole matter will be amicably settled."

WOUNDED, WOULD NOT TALK.

When Bazzano Started to Tell Who Shot Him Rego Signaled with Thumb and He Stopped.

Bruno Bazzano, twenty-six years old, of 13 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, was shot at his home yesterday morning and is in the Long Island College Hospital, suffering from what is believed to be a mortal wound in the abdomen. Angelo Rego, who lives in the same house with Bazzano, was arrested on suspicion of having shot Bazzano. The shooting occurred during a quarrel in the house. Bazzano, after being wounded, ran out of the house and down the street for two blocks. He fell and was picked up by Capt. O'Reilly and Detective Reynolds of the Hamilton Avenue Police Station, who had him removed to the hospital.

The police made an investigation and arrested Rego. No pistol was found upon the prisoner and he protested stoutly his innocence. Capt. O'Reilly took Rego to Bazzano's bedside for identification. The wounded man started to give his version of the affair when Rego, it is said, raised one of his thumbs and made a peculiar motion with it, which was seen by Bazzano. The latter stopped talking suddenly and could not be induced to say another word about the shooting. The actions of the two men led Capt. O'Reilly to believe that they were both members of some secret society.

Rego was held for examination on Monday, when arraigned later in the Butler Street Police Court.

POLICE SEEK E. J. BOWEN.

Ex-Manager of Mills at Nashville, Tenn., Accused of Larceny.

Police Commissioner Murphy received a telegram on July 26 from Deputy Sheriff Cole of Nashville, Tenn., conveying the information that E. J. Bowen of that place was somewhere in New York, and that he was wanted by the county authorities at Nashville for larceny from the Glasgow Woolen Mills of that place, of which he had been manager, and also for the theft of valuable diamonds and jewelry from relatives and friends. The total value of the amount stolen is said to have been about $25,000.

Three Central Office Detective Sergeants are now on the track of Bowen, and Capt. Titus said last night that he expects soon to have him in custody.

APPRAISER WAKEMAN REPLIES.

Says He Acted for the Good of the Service in Appointing Men Against Whom Protests Were Made.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day received the answer of Wilbur F. Wakeman, Appraiser of the Port of New York, to the protest recently filed with the Secretary by a committee from the New York Board of Trade and Transportation against certain appointments and transfers in the Appraiser's department. The protestants alleged that four of these changes and appointments were made, not only in violation of law, but were inimical to the interests of both the Government and the importers.

Mr. Wakeman, in his answer, calls attention to the fact that early in June he visited the Treasury Department and urged the appointment of four additional experienced examiners upon the docks, in charge of personal baggage, and that in a letter to the department, written soon afterward, he insisted that it would be dangerous to assign inexperienced men to this work. In reply he was authorized to nominate four additional examiners for the period of three months, pending the establishment of a register of eligibles.

Referring to the four particular cases which were brought in question by the protestants, Mr. Wakeman says of Mr. Levy that charges are now pending against him and that his removal has been recommended. Levy, he says, was transferred to the docks for the good of the service based on his record as an examiner. He was succeeded by F. W. MacDonald who, Mr. Wakeman says, has had large experience in building, and in consequence is very familiar with all classes of glass, which is an important item of his work. Mr. Wakeman says he considers Mr. MacDonald capable of filling the position under the provisions of Section 294 of the revised statutes.

The second complaint was against the transfer of Mr. Harris from the examinations of china, &c., to the docks. The appraiser says he had been repeatedly requested by the assistant appraiser to transfer Mr. Harris to some other portion of the work because of his carelessness. He was succeeded by John J. Groves, who received a temporary appointment of three months. Although protests were made against this appointment, Mr. Wakeman says Groves had previously served four years as an examiner, and since going out of the service had been engaged as a customs broker and was familiar with practically all lines of merchandise handled by his department.

Another case is that of Mr. Michales, who, Mr. Wakeman says, he believes to be as familiar as any new man could be with the lines of merchandise to which he was assigned. Concerning the case of Examiner Phelps, who was transferred from the docks to the division of dolls, toys, and musical instruments, Mr. Wakeman quotes from the report of Assistant Appraiser Wardin, in which he says in effect that because of Mr. Phelps's efficiency he is greatly pleased to have him transferred to his division, and that he has the highest opinion of his character and qualifications as an examiner.

Mr. Wakeman strongly insists that his action in each of the cases brought in question was within the law and clearly for the benefit of the service. The Secretary has received from Mr. Gustav H. Schwab, who joined in the original protest, a letter withdrawing his complaint, and stating in effect that he now believes the changes made by Mr. Wakeman were for the best interests of the Government and the importers. Mr. Schwab is chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Internal Revenue Laws of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

First Lieutenants of Cavalry—Robert J. Reaney, Archibald F. Commiskey, William F. Herringshaw, and Ewing E. Booth.

Second Lieutenants of Cavalry—Eben Swift, Jr., George P. Tyner, William A. Austin, George Garrity, George M. Lee, John A. Degen, Timothy M. Coughlan, and Frank I. Otis.

First Lieutenants of Infantry—Austin F. Prescott, James M. Kimbrough, Jr., and Walter B. Elliott.

Second Lieutenants of Infantry—George E. Kumpe, William E. Gillmore, Ernest A. Jeunet, Alvin C. Voris, Carl C. Jones, and Thomas B. Crockett.

Second Lieutenants of Artillery — James L. Long, George A. Taylor, Hugh J. B. McElgin, Franklin R. Kenney, Robert W. Collins, John W. C. Abbott, Clarence B. Ross, Alfred Hasbrouck, Earl C. Pierce, Frank J. Miller, John O. Steger, Moses R. Ross, and Harry C. Williams.

John M. Kelso, Jr., provisionally First Lieutenant, Philippine scouts.

John B. Cocyle, Chief Engineer, Revenue Cutter Service.

Robert E. Wright, First Assistant Engineer, Revenue Cutter Service.

MORE ARTILLERY COMPANIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Lieut. Gen. Miles to-day issued an order for the immediate organization of nine additional companies of Coast Artillery, making the total number of such companies 106. The number is limited by law to 126. The new companies, with their commanding officers, will be stationed as follows:

Ninety-eighth Company—Capt. Hamilton Rowan, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Ninety-ninth Company — Capt. William P. Pence, Fort Morgan, Ala.

One Hundredth Company — Capt. D. E. Aultman, Fort Totten, N. Y.

One Hundred and First Company—Capt. A. T. Smith, Fort Totten, N. Y.

One Hundred and Second Company—Capt. R. F. Gardner, Fort Caswell, N. C.

One Hundred and Third Company—Capt. John C. Gilmore, Jr., Fort Howard, Md.

One Hundred and Fourth Company — Capt. George H. McManus, Fort Washington, Md.

One Hundred and Fifth Company—Capt. L. R. Burgess, at the Presidio of San Francisco.

One Hundred and Sixth Company — Capt. Charles P. Summerall, Fort Lawton, Wash.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Sergt. Peter Bartsch, Signal Corps, will report to the Signal Officer, Department of California, for assignment to duty.

Capt. James A. Ryan, Fifteenth Cavalry, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for duty as Adjutant of his regiment.

Capt. Samuel D. Sturgis, Artillery Corps, now at San Francisco, is assigned to the Fourth Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company at Jackson Barracks, Louisiana.

Capt. Herbert H. Sargent, Second Cavalry, now at San Francisco, will join his troop at Matanzas, Cuba.

First Lieut. William L. Luhn, Eleventh Cavalry, will report in person to the commanding officer at Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming, for duty until further orders.

Lieut. Col. Oswald H. Ernst, Corps of Engineers, in addition to his duties as division engineer of the Northwest Division, will report to the Commanding General, Department of the Lakes, for duty as engineer officer of that department.

Contract Dental Surgeon Robert W. Morgan will proceed within fifteen days to Havana for duty at Columbia Barracks, Cuba.

Contract Dental Surgeon Robert T. Oliver will proceed within fifteen days to San Francisco for transportation to Manila.

Contract Dental Surgeon John S. Marshall will proceed to Milwaukee for the purpose of representing the Medical Department of the Army at the meeting of the National Dental Association to be held in that city Aug. 6 to 9, and upon the completion of this duty will proceed within fifteen days from Aug. 9 to San Francisco for assignment to duty at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Navy.

Lieut. J. H. Gibbons is ordered to duty in charge of the branch hydrographic office at Buffalo Aug. 5 as relief of Lieut. Commander Bull.

Lieut. J. H. Reid is detached from the Newport Training Station Aug. 14 and ordered to the Monongahela Aug. 15.

Lieut. W. B. Whittelsey's order of July 22 is modified. Upon detachment from the Lancaster he is ordered to the Alabama as relief of Lieut. Jewell, instead of to duty on the Monongahela.

Lieut. C. T. Jewell is detached from the Alabama Aug. 15 and ordered to the Academy Sept. 1.

Carpenter J. T. S. Miller is ordered to the Pensacola Yard as head of the Department of Construction and Repair Sept. 1.

J. B. Collins is commissioned Commander from July 12, 1901.

The following are commissioned Lieutenants, junior grade, from May 6, 1901: T. T. Craven, D. M. Wood, C. L. Poor, and H. C. Mustin.

Acting Surgeon Frederick L. Benton has reported on the Manila.

Capt. Wendell C. Neville, Marine Corps, has been transferred from Cavite Barracks to the New York.

Capt. Laurence H. Moses, Marine Corps, has been transferred from Cavite Barracks to Isabella Barracks.

Capt. George C. Reid, Jr., Marine Corps, has been transferred from Cavite Hospital to Cavite Barracks.

First Lieut. Wade L. Jolly, Marine Corps, has been transferred from Cavite Barracks to the New York.

Sudden Death Attributed to Smallpox.

Joseph Marcasi, forty-eight years old, a laborer, living on the fourth floor of 313 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, died suddenly last night from what is believed to have been smallpox. His family said the man had been ill five days. When the police and Board of Health men reached the house they found the room where Marcasi's body lay occupied by two dozen persons, mostly women and men. The entire party were at once vaccinated and the fumigators began the work of disinfecting the entire house and vaccinating those tenants who had not been previously vaccinated.

FURNACES and RANGES
PUT IN ORDER
DURING
AUGUST
At a Discount of 10%
BY
JANES & KIRTLAND
725-727 6th Ave.
Estimates Furnished.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

H. McK. Twombly Elected a Director of the Erie—Changes in the Operating Department.

H. McK. Twombly was elected into the Board of Directors of the Erie Railroad at a meeting of that body held in this city yesterday. Mr. Twombly was also appointed a member of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Twombly's election fills a vacancy which was created some time ago when the board was increased from thirteen to fifteen Directors. The board is now complete. Mr. Twombly is generally recognized as a representative of Vanderbilt interests, and his election into the Erie board, it is believed, will materially strengthen that organization.

Several minor changes in the operating department also went into effect yesterday. John F. Maguire, formerly Superintendent of the New York Division, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of Transportation. He will be succeeded as Superintendent of the New York Division by William L. Derr, formerly Superintendent of the Susquehanna Division. Mr. Derr's place is taken by George A. Coe.

George T. Slade, formerly Superintendent of the Wyoming and Jefferson Divisions, has been appointed Assistant General Manager of the Erie System, with headquarters in New York. He is succeeded by John M. Davis. All these appointments went into effect yesterday.

BIG ORDER FROM RAILROAD.

Chicago Great Western Lets Contracts for Twenty-one Locomotives.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Contracts have been let by the Chicago Great Western Road for another large order of locomotives and passenger equipment.

Twenty extra large locomotives of the prairie type will be built by the new consolidated American Locomotive Company. The locomotives will have six drivers, train wheels, and one pair of truck wheels. They will be designed for fast freight service, and will be provided with a modified form of the wide firebox. They will weigh about 175,000 pounds each. An order has also been signed for one locomotive having the new Vanderbilt firebox.

An order was also given for four sixty-three-foot combination mail and baggage cars of the latest pattern, to be constructed by the American Car and Foundry Company.

Southern Pacific's Innovation.

The Southern Pacific Company has established a service for the benefit of their patrons that is a little in advance of that of the railroads which were the first to adopt the idea. The company will have its personal representatives meet its passengers at railroad stations and docks, and not only do the service of the luggage porter, but send telegrams, attend to banking business, purchase tickets, make hotel and traveling arrangements, or provide by telegraph for the comfort of the patron at a point further advanced on his journey. Each of these representatives speaks several languages.

Trenton Railway Assessment.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 1.—The Trenton Board of Assessors, acting under the advice of City Solicitor Bird, that electric railway companies are assessible for the value of easement which they have in the public street, have increased the assessment of the Trenton Street Railway Company $343,000 over last year's figures, bringing the aggregate assessment up to $531,000.

PAYING CASTELLANE'S DEBTS.

Judge Lacombe Orders Anna Gould's Trustees to Pay Installments and Interest on Mortgages.

Judge E. Henry Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court yesterday issued an order in the suit of Eugene Fischoff against George J. Gould, Howard Gould, Edwin Gould, and Helen M. Gould as executors of the will of Jay Gould and trustees of Anna Gould, Countess de Castellane. The order directs George J. and Miss Helen M. Gould as receivers of the surplus income of Anna Gould, Countess de Castellane, to pay the installments and principal and interest past due upon three mortgages, upon property of Anna Gould, Countess de Castellane, on the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, Paris, and another mortgage on the country place, known as the Chateau le Marais, formerly owned by the Duchesse de Noailles. These payments aggregate $50,867.

The Court also directs the payment of certain installments upon two judgments held by Sussman, Rheims & Co. and Charles Manheim. The receivers are further ordered to pay dividends of 10 per cent. to 104 creditors who have intervened and become parties complainants in the suit.

These payments will aggregate $230,000. After their payment there will be still in the hands of the receivers $100,000.

Judge Lacombe also handed down an order allowing claims of Eugene Fischoff and 105 other creditors of the Countess amounting to $1,450,500. The largest claimant is Isidore Seigler, whose claim is $213,580. Other large claims are: Charles Eugene Leger, $179,973; Laurentine F. B. Camille Lelong, $144,927; Eugene Fischoff, $10,296.

Lorenzo Semple of Coudert Brothers was counsel for complainants and ex-Judge John F. Dillon for the receivers and trustees.

GRAFF-NEVINS FAILURE.

Mr. Shevlin's Counsel Denies that His Client and Mr. McCarty Were Partners in the Firm.

In the schedule of assets and liabilities of the bankrupt firm of C. Edward Graff & Co., filed on Wednesday, there appeared among the list of debts owing to the firm this item, without any further explanation of it:

"Thomas F. Nevins, James Shevlin, John McCarty, $227,052.56."

It has been inferred from this that Mr. Shevlin and ex-Senator McCarty were copartners in the concern. This, however, was denied yesterday by Lawyer Charles Hyde, Mr. Shevlin's attorney, who spoke for both Mr. Shevlin and ex-Senator McCarty, who are out of town.

"I have examined the schedules filed by the firm," said Mr. Hyde, "and see nothing in them to justify the claim that Messrs. Shevlin and McCarty are co-partners. I know that at various times they loaned money to the firm and received specific rates of interest upon these loans. As to the claim that they, with Mr. Nevins, are indebted to the firm in the sum of $227,052.56, I can only say that it is something entirely new to Messrs. Shevlin and McCarty, and this alleged indebtedness will have to be proved."

No date has been fixed as yet by the creditors for the election of a trustee for the estates of the bankrupts.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

11:45 A. M.—269 Broome Street; John Nigel; damage slight.
11:50 A. M.—Brooks and Westchester Avenue, New York Central and Hudson River Railroad; damage $10.
12:30 P. M.—548 West Broadway; I. Osterwitz; damage slight.
1:20 P. M.—465 West Fifty-seventh Street; Mary Field; damage slight.
9:30 P. M.—314 Washington Street; Charles Heberman & Son; damage $100.
10:30 P. M.—320 West Forty-first Street; owner, Mrs. Thomas; damage, $75.

"James Means—Means Quality."
JAMES MEANS'
$2.50 SHOE
Known and Approved by the Public for Twenty-three Years.
The most comfortable and best wearing shoe for the money. Made in a variety of styles and leathers. Sold by leading retailers.
Morse & Rogers of New York, Wholesale Distributers.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.
$18 Serge Suits now $8.50. $18 Coats and Trousers now $7.50
Our clothes are the talk of all New York,
And the reason is clear as day:
We're giving values that make men stare—
We're selling the finest clothes you can wear—
And for half what you usually pay.
Amazed at our low prices and at the busy look of our store a customer yesterday remarked: "You must be selling your clothing way below cost."
He guessed right the very first time. We had too many goods—and to sell them *quickly* is now our only aim. That is why every garment here is marked down to almost half—and in some instances to less than half former prices.
$12 SUITS NOW $7.50
$15 SUITS NOW $8.50
$18 SUITS NOW $8.50
$20 SUITS NOW, $10 etc., etc.
Included in these reductions are beautiful check worsted suits; grey homespun and black thibet suits; also our finest serge suits in black, blue, and grey; also flannel suits in striped and invisible plaid effects. Many of these last are imported goods, and the patterns can be found in no other store.
Every suit has been tailored by hand in our own workshops and every garment is therefore fashionable and thoroughly reliable.
Our finest unlined Summer coats and trousers are now marked down to $7.50 each.
They include $12 grey serge coats and trousers, $15 check worsted coats and trousers, and $18 stripe and plaid flannel coats and trousers. All now $7.50.
We close Saturday at 6 P. M.
HAMMERSLOUGH BROS., 830 BROADWAY, Between 12th and 13th Sts.

NEW BOILER EXPLODED.

Was in an Apartment House and Injured a Porter and Frightened the Residents.

With a crash and roar that were heard for blocks around a brand-new boiler in the Marion apartment house at St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street exploded at 12:10 P. M. yesterday. William Taylor, colored, thirty-two years old, a porter in the building, who was in the engine room, was injured seriously, and the twenty-six families who occupy the building fled to the street in terror, there to be joined by crowds of excited neighbors. The crowd soon nearly blocked both thoroughfares. Charles Miller, nineteen years old, the elevator boy, was in the elevator with Mrs. Henrietta Lipson and her daughter. All three were thrown to the floor of the car, but escaped with bruises.

The building is new and equipped with the most modern conveniences. It is seven stories high, and has a frontage of 100 feet on both avenue and street. It contains stores and a saloon. Many windows and nearly every glass in the saloon were broken, the barroom being very close to the boiler. Some one turned in a fire alarm, and two ambulances were called from the J. Hood Wright Hospital, for there were rumors of a great loss of life.

Taylor, the colored man, however, was the only person who had to be removed. He had been struck by flying fragments of the boiler. A bolt was driven deep into one of his legs. His condition is critical. The boiler had only been put into position on Wednesday. It is supposed that the explosion was caused by the water being allowed to run low in the boiler and then a supply of cold water being suddenly turned into it upon the superheated iron. The total damage is estimated at $1,000. The Marion apartment house is owned by the New York Building, Banking and Loan Company.

MRS. LEDERER ALLEGES CRUELTY.

Charges Her Husband, the Theatrical Manager, with Striking Her.

Mrs. George W. Lederer in her return to the writ of habeas corpus obtained by her husband, the well-known theatrical manager, filed yesterday in the office of the County Clerk, Brooklyn, makes several charges. Mr. Lederer sued out the writ to compel his wife to produce in court their young son, Maitland Lederer. The hearing on the writ was set down for yesterday, but was adjourned by consent of counsel until next Tuesday.

Mrs. Lederer's return to the writ was filed through her counsel, Lawyer Heydt. She says that she was married to Mr. Lederer on Nov. 22, 1894. She alleges that since the marriage her husband has treated her in a cruel and inhuman manner. Mrs. Lederer alleges that her husband showed courtesies to his former wife, who was Florine Newcombe, and who, she says, obtained a divorce from him. Mrs. Lederer, after accusing her husband of abusing her and striking her and of deceit and deception towards her, alleges that her husband took the boy Maitland to his office, where the child associated with actors and actresses and "acquired certain language and phrases not comportable with good breeding and education."

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—W. A. Wilbur, South Bethlehem, Penn.; Baron Schroeder, Germany; Col. Washington A. Roebling, Trenton; M. Garcia Merou, Argentine Minister, Washington.

HOLLAND—J. Corlies Morgan, Philadelphia; George H. Maxwell, Washington; Robert T. Linderman, South Bethlehem, Penn.

IMPERIAL—Ex-Mayor D. C. Robinson, Elmira; R. Elkan, Nottingham, England; T. A. Corbin, Havana.

ENDICOTT—T. P. Redmond, Butte, Mont.; D. J. O'Donohue, Anaconda, Mont.

MANHATTAN—A. D. Dana, Springfield; Edwin W. Marshall, Manchester, England.

MURRAY HILL—H. B. Winter, Paris; G. C. Morgan, Jr., Chicago.

GRAND—Col. H. S. Scott, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—N. F. Chamberlain, Havana; C. Bacarisse, Santiago; A. Travers, London; Congressman Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania; Horace Calder, Melbourne; R. E. Findlay, Glasgow.

HOFFMAN—C. A. Williams, South Carolina; Col. A. C. Zollicoffer, Henderson, N. C.

SAVOY—B. Newman, San Francisco; V. Natale, Italy.

NETHERLAND—W. P. McElroy, Salt Lake City; O. H. Grimwald, San Francisco, Cal.

ST. DENIS—William Goulding, Toronto; T. A. Johnson, Seattle, Washington.

ASTOR—Henry T. Cook, Havana; A. Hopker, Russia.

EMPIRE—George D. Russell, Cedarhurst; H. Reed, Buffalo; N. L. Eagan, Sioux City.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. J. Kelly, silks and dress goods; 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Mitchell & Co., Haverhill, Mass.; F. J. Mitchell, notions and cloaks; Miss I. Spaulding, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Saal, M., Petersburg, Va., dry goods and clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Olson & Veerhusen, Madison, Wis.; H. J. Veerhusen, clothing; Hoffman House.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. L. Adrien, boys' clothing; 28 Howard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Rothschild, B., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, clothing; 721 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Matthews Brothers, Waxahatchie, Texas; S. Y. Matthews, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Wentworth, dress goods; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. M. Taylor, housefurnishing goods; 13 Astor Place; Hotel Cadillac.

Schiff & Reeves, Greenville, Texas; E. Schiff, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; G. Miller, furnishing and fancy goods; 56 Worth Street.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; T. W. Rich, carpets; Murray Hill Hotel.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. M. Dickinson, manufacturing department, 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Loveman, D. B., & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; D. B. Loveman, laces, hosiery, gloves, ladies' and infants' wear, 56 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; D. H. Witmer, cloaks and suits; W. H. Bennethum, dry goods, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Stahl, Urban & Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; C. A. Urban, jeans; Herald Square Hotel.

Rollman & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Rollman, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

RACINE, Wis., Aug. 1.—The two-story frame storehouse of the Fish Brothers Wagon Company was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss will not exceed $35,000, covered by insurance.

"August Days"
bring the furniture thought for the City Dwelling. This month begins the showing of our new designs for the Fall Season. Our mahogany room will be particularly attractive in the showing of pieces for the Dining-room, Bedroom and Library, after the Chippendale, Sheraton, and Colonial.
Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated),
34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157
"Minute from Broadway."

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.
FLANNEL SUITS
4.98 worth 10.00
A great loss to somebody, but a great opportunity for our customers.
Bathing Suits at Half.
At 1.98, heavy worsted worth 3.50.
" 1.25, " ribbed, " 2.50
1.00 Madras Shirts at . . . 35c.
1.50 Madras Shirts at . . . 79c.
2.50 white pleated . . . 1.25

Sweet Clover Brand Condensed Milk
Comes Fresh Daily
FROM THE MOHAWK MEADOWS.
It does not thicken

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and slightly warmer; light northwesterly wind, becoming variable.

The weather during the last twenty-four hours has been dominated by an area of high pressure, with its crest over the Upper Mississippi Valley and the lake region. Moderate temperatures have prevailed east of the Mississippi and in the Northwest. In the last-named region temperature fell 10 to 20 degrees during yesterday.

During the last twenty-four hours rain fell in Texas and along the Gulf and South Atlantic Coasts and in Florida. Fair weather, with moderate temperature is indicated for the Atlantic Coast districts north of the Carolina. The weather will also be fair generally east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the Gulf States, Florida, and long the northern tier of States from Minnesota to Ohio, where local rains probably will occur.

The temperature will rise slowly east of the Mississippi and fall in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and the western part of the plains region. Along the Atlantic Coast light westerly winds will continue. On the lakes the winds will become light to fresh southeasterly.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light to fresh west to northwest winds, and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST.

New England, fair to-day and Saturday, except showers in northern portion Saturday; light westerly winds.

Eastern New York, fair and slightly warmer to-day. Saturday, fair in southern, showers in northern portion; light northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

Eastern Pennsylvania, fair to-day and Saturday; warmer in northern portion; light northerly winds.

District of Columbia, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, fair to-day and warmer Saturday; light northerly winds, becoming variable.

North Carolina, fair to-day and Saturday, except showers along the coast; light southerly winds.

South Carolina, showers to-day and probably Saturday; variable winds, becoming southwesterly.

West Virginia, fair to-day and Saturday; warmer; variable winds, becoming southwesterly.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania, fair and warmer to-day. Saturday, showers and cooler in northern, fair in southern portion; light northerly winds, becoming southeasterly.

Minnesota, showers to-day, with cooler in southern portion. Saturday, fair; fresh northwesterly winds.

North Dakota, fair to-day and Saturday; warmer Saturday; northerly winds.

South Dakota, fair and cooler to-day. Saturday, fair; northwesterly winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from The New York Times's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1900.	Weather Bureau. 1901.	Times. 1901.
3 A. M.	72	71	74
6 A. M.	76	68	74
9 A. M.	77	72	78
12 M.	80	75	83
4 P. M.	82	78	83
6 P. M.	80	77	80
9 P. M.	75	74	74
12 P. M.	74	73	71

The Times's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperature yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	76⅝
Weather Bureau	74
Corresponding date 1900	76
Corresponding date last twenty years	72

The barometer registered 29.87 inches at 8 A. M., and 29.92 inches at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 58 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 56 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 80 degrees at 4:30 P. M., and the minimum 68 degrees at 5 A. M.

Store Closes daily at 5 o'clock, Saturdays at 12 o'clock Noon

The Wanamaker Store.

A Vast Industry Is Stimulated
Thousands of Homes Are Benefited

By the extraordinary distribution of the vast surplus stocks that would clog factories instead of beautifying homes, if it were not for the beneficent effect of our

August Trade Sale of FURNITURE

It prevents loss of money to scores of manufacturers.
It saves us from a dull store month.
It prevents loss of time to thousands of workmen.
It saves you many extra dollars of expenditure.

The weather-man catered handsomely to your enthusiasm yesterday. The cool, delightful relief of the crisp early morning air brought out so many eager and enthusiastic buyers, that the purchases had gone up into the thousands of dollars before the sale was an hour old.

Parlor Furniture

Parlor Suites—
$25, from $35—Three-piece, imitation mahogany.
$55, from $75—Five-piece, imitation mahogany.
$55, from $80—Three-piece, imitation mahogany.
$80, from $125—Three-piece, mahogany.
$85, from $130—Three-piece, mahogany.
$90, from $135—Three-piece, mahogany.
$95, from $140—Three-piece, mahogany.
$100, from $150—Five-piece, mahogany.
$100, from $150—Three-piece, mahogany.

Parlor Cabinets—
$60, from $78—Gold.
$60, from $100—Vernis Martin.
$85, from $125—Vernis Martin.
$90, from $115—Gold.
$95, from $135—Gold.
$100, from $150—Gold.
$120, from $190—Gold.
$175, from $225—Gold.

Library Suites—
$48, from $70—Three-piece, golden oak, in leather.
$65, from $100—Two-piece, golden oak, in leather.

Library Suites—
$65, from $100—Three-piece, mahogany, in leather.
$75, from $100—Two-piece, antique oak, in leather.
$75, from $100—Two-piece, imitation mahogany, in leather.
$75, from $110—Three-piece, golden oak, in leather.

Music Cabinets—
$6, from $9—Imitation mahogany.
$8, from $12—Mahogany veneered.
$10, from $16—Mahogany.
$16, from $25—Mahogany.
$22, from $32—Mahogany.
$23, from $35—Mahogany.
$28, from $40—Mahogany.
$30, from $45—Mahogany.

Bookcases—
$18, from $28—Golden oak.
$19, from $27—Golden oak.
$22, from $33—Golden oak.
$25, from $38—Golden oak.
$25, from $38—Mahogany.
$27, from $42—Golden oak.
$30, from $53—Golden oak.
$32, from $50—Mahogany.
$33, from $45—Golden oak.

A Stirring Offering of
TAILOR-MADE SUITS

This is the final clean-up of several lines of Women's Tailor-made Suits. There are sixty-five dresses in the collection; of navy blue or brown serge; of red or tan mohair, and of homespuns.

The jackets are in various styles, some trimmed, others tailor finished. Skirts are handsomely shaped.

Prices have been from $12 to $20. Today choose for

$5 a Suit!

Fair warning—they're likely to be taken in a jiffy.

Second floor, Broadway.

Sale of Silk Remnants

We have ready on a special counter this morning, a thousand and seventy-two Remnants of all kinds of good Silks—mostly taffetas, printed silks and wash silks. Lengths for waists, skirts or trimmings.

The rapid accumulation makes us cut a third to a half off the real value; and it will likely make lively selling today.

Then here are two lots of excellent silks, by the yard, very much under-price:

85c and $1 Navy-blue-and-white Foulards at 50c—
New lot of Printed Foulards, in two qualities, 24 and 27 in. wide; all in the most-wanted combinations of navy blue and white, in small and medium designs, to sell at 50c, instead of 85c and $1.

$1 Plain Foulards at 55c—
Plain black and plain white Foulards, 24 in. wide; a splendid quality for year-round wear. We have sold nearly five hundred pieces of them in the past eight weeks. A new shipment here today. Very strong and serviceable, for either waists or dresses; excellent for traveling dresses.

Rotunda.

Saving a Third on MEN'S SUITS

Is there anything attractive in making a saving of one-third on the price of a suit you'll need shortly, and, if you buy it then, will have to pay full price for?

If you're swayed by that sort of an argument consider these

$15 Suits at $10

The sufferers are all our fancy mixed cheviot and wool crash suits, some of them half silk lined, that have borne the higher price—$15—until today. It gives you a splendid opportunity to get a suit for early Fall *now*, and save five dollars. Figure what interest on your investment that would be!

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Latest News of
Men's FURNISHINGS

Here's a group of three news items that will prove suggestive to many a man of sundry lacks in his wardrobe. This is a good place to satisfy those needs most economically, and today is the best time to attend to it.

Bathing Suits, $1—
If you spend your Saturday afternoons on the beach, having your own bathing suit is a necessity. No need to make it an expensive one either—these, of plain navy blue or alternate-striped cotton Jersey cloth are $1 a suit.

Garters, 3 Pairs for 25c—
Every time a man can buy good garters for less than 25c, he achieves the unexpected. This is one of those times. Excellent garters, of lisle thread webbing, with strong cords and buckles, in a large variety of colors, at 25c a box, containing 3 pairs.

Neckwear, 12½c—
You're not likely to possess too many neckties. When handsome ones are as low-priced as these, you are justified in adding to your collection. Tecks, four-in-hands, imperials and batswing ties, in light and dark silk. 12½c each. None of them formerly priced at less than 25c each.

Broadway and Ninth.

Every logical reason urges you to purchasing Furniture now—*save one.* That is the inconvenient time; and that reason is the keystone of the whole August movement—the necessary stone to hold the entire structure together.

If you would buy furniture regularly at this season, such a movement as this might be called mercantile idiocy.

Your disinclination to buy in August, puts us to work to present these counter conditions to make you eager to buy.

1. **Splendid Stocks of all Kinds of Furniture**
2. **Prices a Third to a Half Under Value**
3. **Every Piece Perfect in Construction and Finish**
4. **All Made Up During the Last Season**
5. **Delivery of Goods Made at Your Convenience**

We are just as careful in buying bargain furniture as in picking for our regular stocks. We buy from the same reputable concerns. We never touch the "cheap" furniture that is made for price-juggling. There is no quality risk in any piece of furniture in the sale.

When you come on our furniture floor you will see only such a handsome stock as any of the best stores in the land might be proud of.

There is no suggestion of "bargains" in either the appearance or arrangement of the pieces—no rush, hurry, jumble, or excitement. Careful and efficient salesmen will serve you in the same satisfying manner as if you were buying at regular prices.

You Sacrifice Nothing for the Money Saved

You choose from almost lavish variety. You pick goods of the highest character in style and workmanship. You are served with courtesy and care. You select now to profit by the prices; but have your goods delivered at your convenience later on.

Your positive saving is from fifty to a hundred dollars on every hundred dollars that you spend—that is, you get furniture worth $150 to $200 for $100 invested now. This is magnificent economy for those who have much furnishing to do; and a gratifying saving even to the purchaser of a table or chair.

Here is much exact price-news:

Dining-Room Furniture

Sideboards—
$14, from $21—Golden oak
$15, from $22—Golden oak
$16, from $25—Golden oak
$25, from $40—Golden oak
$27, from $44—Golden oak
$30, from $45—Golden oak
$33, from $50—Mahogany
$35, from $48—Golden oak
$40, from $60—Golden oak
$45, from $60—Golden oak
$45, from $65—Mahogany
$45, from $68—Golden oak
$55, from $85—Mahogany
$60, from $95—Golden oak
$60, from $90—Mahogany
$70, from $110—Golden oak
$65, from $95—Mahogany
$65, from $110—Flemish oak
$75, from $125—Golden oak or mahogany.
$80, from $105—Mahogany

China Closets—
$18.50, from $30—Golden oak
$22, from $35—Golden oak
$25, from $40—Golden or Flemish oak
$30, from $40—Imitation mahogany
$30, from $45—Golden oak
$32, from $45—Golden oak

China Closets—
$35, from $55—Golden oak
$40, from $55—Golden or English oak
$40, from $60—Mahogany
$45, from $60—Mahogany
$50, from $70—Mahogany or Flemish oak
$50, from $82—Mahogany
$60, from $85—Mahogany
$80, from $120—Golden oak

Extension Tables—
$12, from $16—Golden oak, 8 ft.
$15, from $20—Golden oak, 8 ft.
$22, from $30—Golden oak, 8 ft.
$22, from $32—Mahogany, 8 ft.
$25, from $32—Mahogany, 8 ft.
$25, from $45—Golden or Flemish oak, 12 ft.
$25, from $45—Mahogany, 10 ft.
$28, from $38—Golden oak, 10 ft.
$30, from $45—Golden oak, 8 ft.
$38, from $58—Mahogany, 8 ft.
$35, from $50—Golden oak, 10 ft.
$45, from $75—Mahogany, 10 ft.
$50, from $80—Mahogany, 12 ft.
$58, from $95—English oak, 12 ft.

Buffets—
$10, from $15—Golden oak
$12, from $16—Golden oak

Buffets—
$12.50, from $18.50—Golden oak
$16, from $26—Golden oak
$19, from $30—Golden oak
$21, from $33—Golden oak
$24, from $40—Mahogany
$25, from $40—Golden oak
$26, from $42—Golden oak
$27, from $44—Golden oak

Dining Chairs—
$2.25, from $3.75—Golden oak, cane seat side chair.
$4.25, from $7.50—Arm chair to match
$2.50, from $3.75—Golden oak, cane seat side chair.
$4.50, from $8—Arm chair to match
$2.75, from $4—Golden oak, cane seat side chair.
$5.75, from $8.50—Arm chair to match
$3.50, from $5.50—Golden oak side chair, leather seat.
$6, from $9—Arm chair to match.
$4, from $6—Golden oak side chair, leather seat.
$6, from $9—Arm chair to match.
$4, from $6—Mahogany side chair, spring leather seat.
$6.50, from $10—Arm chair to match.

BOYS' CLOTHING
Much Reduced

Six hot weeks of Summer still before us! Doesn't seem too late to talk about Boys' Summer Clothing—does it? Particularly when you think that there'll be a good deal of usefulness left over in suits you buy now, to start off next summer with. And look at the way prices have come down:

Sailor Suits—200 of them—in all shades and best qualities of serges and cheviots; sizes 3, 4 and 5 years; formerly $4.50 to $9, now $3.
Vestee Suits; sizes 3, 4 and 5 years; of serges and cassimeres; were $5 to $7.50, now $3.
Blouse Waists, of madras; attractive patterns; sizes 6 to 14 years; worth $1.15 to $1.35, at $1.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Lowered Prices on
Girls' French Underwear

Our stock of dainty French lingerie, for girls of 4 to 12 years is as elaborate as that which the little French Store holds for their seniors.

And to the little maidens accrue today the same advantages that fall to the share of the grown-ups—reduced prices.

All the remaining beautifully made pieces of underwear, trimmed with lace and hand-embroidery in most charming Paris fashion, are today summarily reduced in price:

Drawers that were $1.05 to $2, now 75c to $1.50.
Nightgowns that were $3.50, now $2.
Petticoats that were $3, now $2.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Bedroom Furniture

Toilet Tables—
$11, from $15—Imitation mahogany
$13.50, from $20—Curly birch
$14, from $20—Mahogany
$14, from $21—Curly birch
$15, from $20—Golden oak
$20, from $28—Mahogany
$25, from $40—Golden oak

Bedroom Suites—
$27.50, from $55—Two-piece, mahogany
$44, from $65—Three-piece, golden oak
$45, from $70—Three-piece, golden oak
$47, from $70—Three-piece, mahogany
$50, from $75—Three-piece, mahogany
$55, from $80—Three-piece, golden oak
$55, from $80—Three-piece, mahogany
$60, from $90—Three-piece, golden oak
$65, from $100—Three-piece, mahogany
$65, from $100—Three-piece, golden oak
$70, from $100—Three-piece, golden oak
$75, from $110—Three-piece, mahogany
$80, from $120—Three-piece, golden oak
$80, from $125—Three-piece, golden oak
$80, from $120—Three-piece, mahogany

Chiffonniers—
$15, from $20—Golden oak
$16, from $25—Mahogany
$18, from $25—Curly birch
$18, from $26—Mahogany
$20, from $30—Bird's-eye maple
$20, from $30—Mahogany
$23, from $32—Mahogany
$24, from $33—Mahogany
$25, from $35—Mahogany
$28, from $40—Golden oak
$30, from $42—Bird's-eye maple
$30, from $45—Golden oak
$33, from $48—Mahogany
$35, from $48—Bird's-eye maple
$40, from $55—Golden oak

Chiffonniers—
$42, from $60—Mahogany
$45, from $60—Bird's-eye maple
$50, from $75—Mahogany

Brass Bedsteads—
A word of four styles:
$28, from $40—Polished brass bedstead, in all sizes.
$33, from $48—Polished brass bedstead, in all sizes.
$45, from $70—Polished brass bedstead, in all sizes.
$35, from $50—Polet finished brass bedstead, in 4 ft. 6 in., 4 ft., and 3 ft. 3 in. This bedstead is polished and Etruscan finished.

Iron Bedsteads—
A word of four styles of which we have ample stock. The best value ever offered in iron bedsteads:
$5, from $8—White enamel; brass knobs; 3 ft., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.
$7.50, from $10—White enamel; brass trimmings; 3 ft., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.
$7.50, from $10.50—White enamel; gold ornaments; 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.
$8, from $12—White enamel; gold ornaments; 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.

Bureaus—
$15, from $20—Golden oak
$21, from $32—Mahogany
$21, from $32—Golden oak
$22, from $33—Golden oak
$22, from $33—Mahogany
$28, from $40—Golden oak
$27, from $44—Bird's-eye maple
$28, from $40—Mahogany
$35, from $50—Antique oak
$45, from $60—Bird's-eye maple

Mattresses and Pillows

High-class Hair Mattresses and Pillows and Bolsters of best selected feathers; away below the real value of goods of such sterling character.

Mattresses—
$12.50, worth $18—Pure horse hair mattresses, made in one or two parts; 40 lbs.; old-fashioned blue and white or fancy ticking.
$9.75, from $14—Mixed hair mattresses, made in one or two parts; in fancy or blue and white ticking; 40 lbs.
$5, from $8—Forty-five-pound hair mattresses; short hair, of course; one or two parts; blue and white or fancy ticking.

Pillows and Bolsters—
90c Selected live-geese feathers at 75c lb.
20 x 30 in. Pillows, 2½ lbs., $1.88
22 x 30 in. Pillows, 3 lbs., $2.25
20 x 56 in. Bolsters, 5 lbs, $3.75
60c Prime live-geese feathers at 50c lb.
20 x 30 in. Pillows, 2½ lbs., $1.25
22 x 30 in. Pillows, 3 lbs., $1.50
20 x 56 in. Bolsters, 5 lbs., $2.50
Rabbet edge box springs, usually sold at $10, for this sale at $8.50; blue and white ticking.

Fourth floor.

Companion Offerings of
UPHOLSTERY

These are all goods from our regular stock; but people who are buying furniture naturally wish new draperies as well; and we make price-concessions on many fine, regular goods, to make it to your advantage to select draperies as well as furniture at this time.

These hints of goods and prices:

Lace Curtains—
White Irish Point Curtains.
At $3.90, from $4.85.
At $4.75, from $6.50.
At $5.65, from $7.50.
At $7.90, from $10.
Ivory Irish Point Curtains.
At $6, from $7.50.
At $8.50, from $10.50.
At $11.25, from $14.
At $14.40, from $18.
Renaissance Curtains.
At $4.10, from $5.25.
At $5.65, from $7.
At $9.75, from $12.25.
At $12.75, from $15.75.
Tambour Curtains.
At $4, from $5.
At $5.80, from $7.25.
At $7.25, from $9.
At $7.80, from $9.75.

Sofa Pillows—
A variety of coverings.
India Prints—floss filling.
At $1.20, from $1.50.
Cotton Tapestry—down filling.
At $1.75, from $2.25.
Silk Damask—down filling.
At $2.80 and $7.25, from $3.50 and $9.

Third floor.

Table Covers—
Of tapestry, in the new styles and colors; 1 yd. square; at $1 from $1.25 each.
1½ yds. square; at 8[illegible]c and $2.80 each, from $1 and $3.50 each.
2x2½ yds., at $4.80, from $6 each.
2x3 yds., at $5.60, from $7 each.

Portières—
Mercerized Tapestry, in new patterns and colorings. One pattern, in four colors, at $5.20 pair; from $6.50. One pattern, in 3 colors, at $5.40 pair; from $6.75

Lambrequins—
Japanese embroidered silk Lambrequins fur mantel and piano, in a variety of colors; at $2.10 and $3.75 each; from $2.65 and $4.75 each.

Cotton Tapestry—
For coverings or hangings; in new patterns and colorings, at 9[illegible]c to $2.25; from $1.25 to $3.75.
Also silk-and-wool Tapestries at reduced prices.

Sash Curtain Materials—
Grenadines, 29 in. wide, 4 patterns; were 25c, now 18c.
Tambour Swiss Muslin, 1 pattern each, at 30c, 35c, 65c yd.; from 45c, 50c, 85c.
Remnants of muslins, nets, silkolines, etc., at half prices.

Pineapple Grenadines 25c
For 50c and 60c Kinds

The sort that will not "slip" at the seams, as many others of these Pineapple Grenadines do. Reason is, that it is the product of one of the best Scotch manufacturers—all we have left, after an unusually large season's selling. Rather than carry over this supply to another year, we mark the goods **25c a yard for 50c and 60c qualities** thereby giving you a decided incentive to buy charming cotton summer goods at a saving of half, or better. These colorings:

White grounds, with pink, blue and lavender stripes.
Lavender, corn, blue and black grounds, with white stripes.
Blue, pink and lavender grounds, with black stripes.

COLUMBIA OUTSAILED INDEPENDENCE FAIRLY

Old Cup Defender Won Newport Trial Race by a Good Margin.

NO EXCUSE FOR BEATEN BOAT

Boston Yacht Made a Good Effort, Especially When Wind Freshened, but Was Minutes Behind.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 1.—Columbia beat Independence to-day by 4 minutes and 43 seconds elapsed time over a thirty-mile course, in the first of the races held by the Newport Yacht Racing Association. Independence, on account of her new racing measurement, which is 102.79 feet, allowed the old champion 31 seconds, which increased the latter's victory on corrected time to 5 minutes and 14 seconds.

Boston's candidate for preferment as a cup defender, though defeated, demonstrated that she has been greatly benefited by the changes that have been made in her, and showed that in a fresh breeze she will prove to be a competitor not to be despised. In the race to-day the breeze never exceeded nine knots, and whenever the Independence got a good angle of heel she footed well and held her own with Columbia. Then when it softened she began to fall back, while Columbia regained her advantage.

The yachts got away to a beautiful start, crossing almost beam and beam, with Columbia in the weather berth. In the first leg, which was a beat, Independence kept quite close to Columbia, and was only beat by 1 minute and 9 seconds after the ten-mile thresh. The Boston yacht evinced a disposition to point much higher than she has done heretofore. In the second leg, which was a broad reach, she was not handled in a manner calculated to get the best results from her, and her spinnaker, when she tried to make use of it, stuck in the stops and caused her some moments' delay before it was properly adjusted. Columbia made her greatest gain, of 5 minutes and 23 seconds, on this leg off the wind.

When on the wind again for the close reach, the breeze freshened for awhile, and Independence began to foot out, while it lasted. She had gained 1 minutes and 49 seconds on Columbia on the home journey. Her adherents and backers are greatly encouraged by her showing, and expect to see her surprise the talent yet in a good breeze. Dr. Bryant, who sailed on her yesterday, in speaking of the race, expressed satisfaction with her behavior.

"I cannot understand her failure to hold her own off the wind, though, but think in a strong breeze she can run from any of them," he said. "Her new sails fit very well, particularly her baby jibtopsail. A few things are not quite right about her jib yet, but these will come all right with a little more sailing. She is not leaking a drop now, and, all things considered, the boat did extremely well."

PRETTY RACE THROUGHOUT.

The three yawls, Ailsa, Vigilant, and Navahoe, kept up a warm fight all through the day, and holding in to the Narragansett shore, where they got a better breeze, succeeded in beating the big sloops, which stood out to sea, down to the first mark. Navahoe led until just after the second mark was turned, when she threw away her chance by making too wide a turn so that Vigilant cut into windward of her, and outfooted her in the journey home. Elmina won handily from Quissetta, although for a while on the windward mark the pair were quite close together. Quissetta was trying a new mainsail for the first time, which contributed its quota to her defeat. A large fleet of steam craft followed the racers, and Thomas W. Lawson's Dreamer, which slipped into port last night, kept near Independence from start to finish. The next and final race of the series will be sailed next Saturday.

When the forts boomed out their salutes to the colors this morning, the blue waters of Newport Harbor lay rippling under unclouded skies, to the light touch of a northerly air. Side by side lay Independence and Columbia. So close were the rival sloops that the two crews carried on conversations as they went about their work, and laughed and sang as if within a short hour's space each would not be trying all they knew to accomplish the undoing of the other.

The big mainsail of Independence was sent up this morning with the sunrise and her big club topsail was next to follow while men in the spreaders gave their last look at the rigging and smoothed out her canvas with solicitous care. The mainsail, however, was puckered and baggy at the foot, which was made more noticeable by the beautiful fit of this piece of dress on Columbia.

The champion of 1899 appeared to be perfection. Her ill-fitting club topsail had been greatly improved by the recutting of yesterday, and there seemed to be nothing needed by the conqueror of Shamrock I. when her manager, E. D. Morgan, went aboard her for an inspection. Measurer John Hyslop went out and measured Independence, and announced that her water line was now 88.03 feet, or about fourteen inches shorter than it was when she last raced. This was due to the removal of four and a half tons of ballast from her.

Columbia was the first to leave her moorings, and sailed out to the lightship under her working canvas and a large club topsail. Independence followed in tow of the red tug Wrestler. She cast off before reaching the lightship and began to manoeuvre about in the light breeze. The yawls and schooners followed in the wake of the big sloops, and with them came John Jacob Astor's steamer Nourmahal, the committee boat for the occasion. The warning signal for the yachts was to have been displayed on the Nourmahal at 11 o'clock, but at 10:55, the breeze being about up and down the mast, the signal flag T was set indicating a wait for a better breeze.

START FOR THE CUP YACHTS.

A few minutes after the setting of the signal the breeze began to pick up and the yachts' sails swelled with new life as they tripped jauntily over the slowly heaving waters. In the better breeze Independence's mainsail rapidly improved, as she sailed about stretching her canvas, and in matter of dress she now seemed to be about on even terms with Columbia.

At 11:25 the signal for the triangular course of thirty miles, ten miles to the leg, was hoisted on the Nourmahal. The first leg was southwest by south, the second east, and the third northwest, which, with the wind southwest by south, would give the yachts a beat to windward on the first leg, a broad reach on the second, and a beam reach home. The breeze was about six knots when the preparatory whistle was blown, at 11:35, and Columbia and Independence began to jockey for their start.

Both yachts had the usual canvas for windward work, but the baby jib topsail on Independence was much smaller than the one doing duty on Columbia. They both headed toward the Nourmahal from the windward side of the line on the port tack, Columbia being to windward of Independence. Independence passed to leeward of the Nourmahal and Columbia to windward of her, and then bore down and placed herself flat on the windward side of the Boston boat. Then then headed westerly some distance, Columbia lapping half upon Independence. Independence then jibed quickly, and Columbia followed, and came up again on her weather side, both heading for the starting line, their bowsprits being exactly even. In this position Columbia slanted across the line first, both boats being close hauled on the starboard tack. Independence was thus immediately to leeward of Columbia, and the pair looked like one boat as they went over.

They held on their long starboard tack with Columbia moving out ahead from the time she crossed the line, and at 12:07 she was probably a quarter of a mile in the lead of Independence. The yawls were sent away at 11:45, when Navahoe crossed first at the leeward end of the line. The two schooners Quissetta and Elmina were started at 11:55, and Quissetta was first over the line. The big sloops stood well out to sea, while the yawls and schooners worked along the Narragansett shore.

At 12:15 Columbia and Independence were off Point Judith, with Columbia pointing high and steadily eating out to windward of Independence, who then was about half a mile to the leeward of her. Independence went about at 12:55:40, while Columbia held on for about two minutes, and then followed suit at 12:57:25. Shortly after the big sloops tacked the breeze freshened to about nine knots, and Independence began to foot up on Columbia, and cut down her lead. In the increasing breeze Independence seemed to hold her direction better and pointed fully as high as Columbia, which showed that she needed a good wind to develop her real merits.

Columbia and Independence were headed for the windward mark on the port tack, while the yawls were also making for the goal, coming out from the Narragansett shore on the starboard tack. The yachts, which had worked along the shore, had been handled with the best judgment, and it became apparent that at least one of the yawls would turn the mark before either of the big sloops.

COLUMBIA OUTSAILS RIVAL.

The Navahoe wore around it at 1:26:16, the Ailsa followed at 1:28:31, and then came the Vigilant, at 1:29:12. The Columbia tacked around at 1:31:44, and then Independence went around it at 1:32:53. The yawls all lowered spinnaker poles to starboard.

The Columbia broke out her balloon jib topsail, as she turned the mark, while the Independence broke out a reaching jib topsail. Columbia at once began to pull out from Independence, and also walked up on the Navahoe and Vigilant, who in the meantime had passed the Ailsa. At 2:07 Columbia overhauled Navahoe and led the fleet. Independence, which was now the fourth boat, ran up her spinnaker and tried to break it out, but the stops would not pull out and the sail had to be twice lowered to the deck and set up again. Columbia all the while was skimming over the water, and increasing her lead over Navahoe, while Independence apparently was unable to make any appreciable gain on Vigilant.

At 2:25 the leaders were arranging their head sails for the reach home. At 2:28:45 Navahoe took in her spinnaker and set her foresail and reaching jib topsail, while Vigilant held to her spinnaker much longer. Columbia set her No. 2 jibtopsail under her balloon jib. Up to this time the Navahoe was holding the Columbia well. Columbia jibed smartly at the mark at 2:35:03, and laid her course northwest for the home mark, her tender, Park City, leading her and showing the way. Navahoe was next, but went for the leeward of the mark, in making her turn at 2:37:07, which allowed Vigilant to cut in on her course at a much better position to windward at 2:38:01. Independence came next at 2:41:35, making a slow turn and set her reaching jibtopsail.

Lying well over now in a fresh breeze the yachts fairly flew homeward, Columbia at once beginning to leave the yawls. Independence now had her rail well down, and came reaching along after the yawls, and closing up some of the sparkling space between them every second. With every inch of her big spread of sail drawing she bore down on them, caught, and passed them, and made a desperate struggle to overtake Columbia, but though she put up a gallant race, and gained on her, it was not to be, and the old cup yacht went over the line at 3:22:57, with the defeated Independence 4 minutes and 43 seconds behind her, at 3:27:40. The yachts as they finished were timed as follows: Columbia, 3:22:57; Independence, 3:27:40; Navahoe, 3:29:07; Ailsa, 3:37:16; Elmina, 3:50:52; Quissetta, 4:05:00. Summary:

SLOOPS, CLASS G, UNDER 90 FEET.

Yacht.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Corr'd Time.
Columbia	11:40:00	3:22:57	3:42:57	3:42:26
Independence	11:40:00	3:27:40	3:47:40	3:47:40
YAWLS, CLASS G, OVER 90 FEET.				
Navahoe	11:45:00	3:29:07	3:44:07	3:43:25
Vigilant	11:45:00	3:28:23	3:43:23	3:43:23
Ailsa	11:45:00	3:37:16	3:52:16	3:50:51
SCHOONERS, CLASS D, 65 TO 75 FEET.				
Elmina	11:55:00	3:50:52	3:55:52	3:55:32
Quissetta	11:55:00	4:05:39	4:10:39	4:10:39

Columbia beat Independence by 5 minutes 14 seconds, corrected time; Vigilant beat Navahoe 2 seconds and Ailsa 7 minutes 26 seconds; Elmina beat Quissetta 15 minutes 7 seconds.

SHAMROCK II. AT THE AZORES.

Cup Challenger and Escort Have Had Favorable Weather.

PONTA DELGADA, Azore Islands, Aug. 1.—Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht Erin and the Shamrock II., challenger for the America's Cup, arrived here this afternoon on their voyage to America. The Shamrock II. anchored at 5:15 P. M. and the Erin let go her anchors twenty-five minutes later. The two yachts experienced excellent weather. The daily runs from Sunday last were 200 miles, 267, 287, 284, and, up to-day at noon, 276 miles. They passed no ships. The cup challenger was towed only during calms.

The Erin and the Shamrock II. sailed from Gourock, Scotland, at 10:20 A. M. Saturday morning last.

Lake Yachts Race at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Aug. 1.—The Verona of Kingston, which finished second in to-day's yacht race for thirty-footers was disqualified by the judges, as it was found that her length exceeded the limit of the rules. The wind was blowing about ten miles an hour from the northwest when the boats crossed the starting line. It increased steadily to twenty miles, where it held throughout the race. The course was again a triangular one, three miles to a leg, sailed twice around, making eighteen miles. The boats finished as follows:

Special.	El'psed. Time.	Cor'ted Time.
Merry Thought, Toronto	2:22:00	2:22:00
Vreda, Toronto	2:23:32	2:22:17
Aggie, Toronto	2:38:00	2:34:25

Forty-Foot Class.—Clytie, Hamilton, elapsed time, 1:24:13; Hinook, Hamilton, 1:24:40; Vivia, Toronto, 1:32:00.

Thirty-Foot Class.—Phalarope, Toronto, elapsed time, 1:34:28; Cock Robin, Kingston, 1:35:50; Lucinda, Sandusky, 1:38:04. Verona finished second but was disqualified.

Cadillac First in New Trial Race.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—In the first of the additional trial races for the Canada's Cup, sailed to-day between the Cadillac and the Milwaukee, the former boat scored a victory, defeating its rival by about two minutes. The race to-day was nine knots to windward and return. In the early part of the race the wind was from the northeast, blowing at twenty miles, and during the latter part it came from the east at twelve miles. The official elapsed time was: Cadillac, 3:23; Milwaukee, 3:31:43.

The additional races are to be best two in three, and the second race will be sailed to-morrow.

WESTCHESTER POLO TEAM WON.

New Yorkers Captured First Game of R. I. Cup Series.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 1.—The Westchester Country Club polo team defeated the Philadelphia Country Club this afternoon in the first match for the Rhode Island Cups. Westchester's score was 10¼ to 9. The playing individually was good, but there was little team work. Brown was easily the star for Philadelphia, while Havemeyer's work for Westchester was excellent. In the third period G. McFadden was thrown, and his pony rolled on him, but he was not hurt. In the fourth period Blair blocked a drive in the play, and Philadelphia was penalized half a goal. To-morrow will be given up to practice. Line-up:

WESTCHESTER, 10¼.	Goals.	Position.	PHILADELPHIA, 9.	Goals.
J. I. Blair	2	1	A. Brown	2
T. A. Havemeyer	4	2	R. E. Strawbridge	4
H. C. Brokaw	3	3	G. McFadden	5
R. L. Beckman	3	Back	J. F. McFadden	5
Total	12		Total	16

Goal.	Won by.	Made by.	Time.
FIRST PERIOD.			
1	Westchester	Blair	7:85
2	Westchester	Blair	5:26
3	Philadelphia	Brown	1:11
4	Westchester	Beckman	Elapsed
SECOND PERIOD.			
5	Philadelphia	J. F. McFadden	6:49
THIRD PERIOD.			
6	Philadelphia	Brown	1:52
7	Westchester	Blair	3:56
8	Philadelphia	G. McFadden	:54
9	Philadelphia	G. McFadden	5:08
10	Philadelphia	Strawbridge	2:49
11	Westchester	Blair	2:52
12	Westchester	Havemeyer	1:47
13	Westchester	Havemeyer	:39
14	Philadelphia	G. McFadden	4:12
15	Philadelphia	J. F. McFadden	:21
16	Philadelphia	G. McFadden	1:36

Westchester earned 7 goals, received handicap 4, lost ¾ goal, ½ goal foul, ¼ goal safety.

Referee—B. H. Warburton. Scorer—H. B. Kane. Timer—S. A. Culbertson.

Olympia A. C. Games.

Entries will close to-morrow for the open games of the Olympia Athletic Club to be held at the Olympia Field, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, on Saturday, Aug. 10, at 2:30 P. M. The events which have been sanctioned by the Amateur Athletic Union and the National Cycling Association, are as follows: 75-yard dash, handicap; 300-yard run, handicap; 300-yard run, novice; 880-yard run, handicap; two-mile run, handicap; throwing 56-pound weight, handicap; one-mile walk, handicap; two-mile bicycle race, handicap; one-mile bicycle race, scratch; tug of war, open to teams of four men, weight unlimited. The all-round athletic competition will be figured on the percentage basis, and is open to middleweights, men weighing 158 pounds or less. Entries close with E. W. Hjertberg, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue.

WATERCOLOR CANTERED IN

Handsome Black Colt Easily Won $10,000 Brighton Derby.

WATERCURE BEATEN AGAIN

At Odds On, Green B. Morris's Gelding Was a Moderate Second to May W. at the Seaside Track.

In the precipitate style peculiar to patrons of the turf, the racing crowd returning from the Brighton Beach Race Track yesterday acclaimed Watercolor the greatest colt of his year, and accepting the new turf idol as all that he appeared to be, fondly and somewhat enthusiastically looked ahead to the time when he should meet Commando, of whom the same things were said a little earlier in the season. Even for the disappointed majority, who, having selected Watercolor as the probable winner of the Brighton Derby, failed to back him because 1 to 7 was not a tempting price, though he had a comparative walkover, the achievement of the handsome black colt was a source of gratification, for it verified the judgment of the crowd.

For those who were not influenced by such sordid things as betting, the spectacle that Watercolor made of his field was exhilarating, though, as a horse race, the Brighton Derby was a most decided failure. Only two horses, Mortallo and All Green, opposed Watercolor in the mile and a half race for a $10,000 stake. As there were three prizes, $1,000 for the second horse and $500 for the third, their presence was well explained. As far as betting went, however, the only speculation was as to which horse would be second, Mortallo being a strong choice for the place. In the race Watercolor, carrying the colors of J. B. Haggin, and ridden by Spencer, went on to the front and galloped there to the end, simply cantering over the course and making a most impressive show as he led his field through the journey, the splendid black, hard held, while the others were racing, actually striding only twice while each of the others took three jumps.

A few misguided persons thought for just a moment, when Watercolor was pulled back to All Green on the last turn, that All Green had a chance to win, but before they had time to shout twice, Watercolor went away again, in spite of the pull that Spencer had on him, and the black colt, cantering at the end and hard held still, won in a romp by three lengths, with All Green second, and Mortallo, who seemed to go lame in the race, beaten off. The time was fast and marked an exceptional performance, but if fortune is not kind to the admirers of Watercolor, the fast black colt will not measure strides with a really good horse until the enthusiasm over yesterday's race abates a bit. There is no question that the Watercress colt is wonderfully fast, but there is doubt about some other qualities that help to make a race horse, and it will do no injury to his reputation that the chances are much against a Hindoo, Tammany, or Dobbins developing in the latter part of this season, for there is room for doubt as to how well Watercolor would race if he had a fast and game horse hanging at his heels.

Aside from the race for the Derby, the sport was the dry bones of the Brighton Summer meeting, races for maidens and beaten horses making up the remainder of the programme. There were the usual surprises that the finish of a Summer meeting at the seaside track always produces, and there were some things that happened that were beyond explanation. One of these was the defeat of Watercure in the third race by the sour old Western mare May W. Watercure ran an amazingly bad race the day before and was last of four horses in the mile and furlong won by Ogden, but according to popular belief, that was because of the mud on Wednesday. The track yesterday was dry and all seemed agreed that Watercure ought to "walk in." He was favorite at 2 to 5 in a field of three, but May W. went on and made all the running, and won, ridden out by a length. The result did not seem true, but the only explanation that could be offered was that Landry rode Watercure, as it is accepted by all persons familiar with racing affairs that Landry's capacity for making mistakes is limited only by the distance he is required to ride, and even then the errors are apt to be so thick that some will escape notice.

The race for the six furlongs handicap for two-year-olds was remarkable even for Brighton Beach, as the only riders who did not make mistakes were those who had no chance to fall into error. In a wild whirl of ill-judgment, with much mixing up behind her, Zirl made the running to the last turn, where she ran wide, all the then contenders going out with her. The running out made an opening so wide that The Rival and Ascension, then behind the first bunch, could not avoid finding the way through, The Rival thus getting up and winning by a length and a half, while Ascension was second, a head before Lombre, who went to the outside fence on the turn. Margraviate made all the running, and won the last race from Scurry, who ought to have been first, but who was ridden shockingly by H. Michaels. Ivory Bells made all the pace and lasted in front long enough to win the opening race, all out, and Dr. Preston, the post favorite, galloped home for the second purse, after In Shot had raced in the lead to the turn out of the back stretch. Dr. Preston entered for $1,000, was bid up to $1,700, when Stuart stopped, and A. L. Aste bid $1,800 and the horse was sold to him. Later it was learned that Aste bid for Stuart and saved the horse from going to another owner. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden fillies and geldings two years old, special weights; five furlongs. John E. Madden's Ivory Bells, br. f., by Himyar-Ida Pickwick, 110 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won ridden out by a length and a half; Mrs. W. C. Michel's Dunwell, br. f., 110, (Landry,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, second by a half length from A. G. Weston's Chicadee, b. f., 110, (T. Burns,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:01 2-5. Mowich, Step Onward, Queen of Dixiana, Octoroon, Linora, Gulf Stream, Avis, Lieschen, Singing Nymph, Miss Patsey, Ischium, and Delate also ran. Value to the winner, $600. Octoroon the post favorite at 11 to 5 and 4 to 5. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds that have run and have not won more than two races at this meeting, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Louis Stuart's Dr. Preston, gr. c., by Faraday-Aunt Anne, 110 pounds, (Landry,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won easily by four lengths; G. A. Muller's Inshot, br. f., 100, (G. Thompson,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by three lengths from W. Jackson's Taveta, ch. f., 101, (Simms,) 16 to 5 and even, third. Time—1:47 3-5. Barbetto, Anna Darling, and Balloon also ran. Value to the winner, $560. Dr. Preston the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; mares and geldings, beaten non-winners in 1901 of $1,000; special weights, with allowances; one mile and seventy yards. D. Cameron's May W., b. m., aged, by Eagle Plume-Friola, 105 pounds, (Shaw,) 5 to 2 and out, won, ridden out, by three parts of a length; Green B. Morris's Watercure, ch. g., 4, 105, (H. Cochran,) 2 to 5 and out, second by twelve lengths from Michael Clancy's St. Finnan, ch. g., 4, 105, (T. Burns,) 12 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:44 1-5. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $520. Winner trained by F. M. Taylor.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Derby, for three-year-olds; $10,000 guaranteed value, gross, with allowances; one mile and a half. J. B. Haggin's Water Color, blk. c., by Watercress-Sabrina, 126 pounds, (Spencer,) 1 to 7 and out, won easily and pulling up by three lengths; Charles T. Patterson's All Green, b. c., by Knight of Ellerslie-Lizzie Pickwick, 116, (Shaw,) 40 to 1 and even, second by fifteen lengths from A. Featherstone's Mortallo, ch. c., by Knight of Ellerslie-Moss Rose, 116, (O'Connor,) 6 to 1 and out, third. Time—2:34 1-5. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $8,500. Winner trained by Charles Littlefield, Jr.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; six furlongs. T. C. McDowell's The Rival, b. c., by Holma-Bracegirdle, 110 pounds, (Shaw,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, won cleverly by a length and a half; Charles Oxx's Ascension, b. f., 98, (H. Michaels,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a head from Mrs. R. Roche & Co.'s Lombre, ch. g., 105, (Beauchamp,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:14 1-5. Zirl, Father Wentker, Fair Knight, City Bank, Byrne of Roscrea, and Lady Sterling also ran. Value to the winner, $725. Lombre the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; six furlongs. F. Brindle's Margraviate, b. c., 3 years, by Margrave-Mount Vernon, 112 pounds, (Landry,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won, ridden out, by a length and a half; P. S. P. Randolph's Scurry, ch. g., 3, 111, (H. Michaels,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by four lengths from Fritz Lindinger's Whistling Con, ch. h., 6, 113, (O'Connor,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:13 3-5. Gold Fox, Goebel, Connie, Bill Massie, Pincher Ventora, Browndale, and The Burlington Route also ran. Value to the winner, $610. Margraviate always the favorite. Winner trained by M. Mitchell.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; over the full course, about two and a half miles. Mystic Shriner, Decameron, and Musician, 163 pounds each; Isen, 161.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs. Lady Radnor, 109 pounds; Cast Iron, 107; Oclawaha, Lemoyne, Batyan, Sedition, and Montana Pioneer, 105 each; Halberdier, 104; Lockett, 103; Equalize and Chief, 102 each; Fonsoluca, 101, and Schwalbe, 99.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds, allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Monarka, Arden, and Vitellius, 111 pounds each; Locust, 101; Westerner, 98; Agnes D., Anecdote, and Candle, 96 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Intrusive, 126 pounds; Scurry, 114; Vitellius, 113; Prince Richard, 108; Tom Kenny, 101; Ethics and St. Finnan, 97 each; The Amazon, 96; Fonsolee, 88; Himself, 86.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners, selling allowances; six furlongs. Brahmin, 112 pounds; Kalif Hopbrook and Dr. Korber, 109 each; Dora F., The Outcast, and Shiftless, 107 each; Goldilia, Historian, James J. Corbett, Twilighter, and Thicket, 105 each; George Simons, 104; East Kelstan and Himyarite, 102 each; Lightning, Argonauta, Oyezpa, and Aminte, 100 each; Hardshell, 95. Also eligible to start in the order named as others are withdrawn: Prince John, 102; Thorneycroft, 105; The Bluecoat, 102; Brookweed, 100; Staten Island, 109, and Ginless, 102.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a furlong. Intrusive, 121 pounds; Disturber, 112; Fatalist, 104; Harry McCoun, 103; Alsike, 102; McGrathiana Prince and Island Prince, 101 each; Elsie Skip, 100; Balloon, 86.

GREAT TROTTERS WILL RACE.

Manager of The Abbot Says Match with Cresceus at Brighton Will Take Place.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 1.—Cresceus and The Abbot will race over the Brighton Beach track on Aug. 15, during the meeting of the New York Breeders' Association. This announcement was made here to-day after W. L. Marks, manager of The Abbot, had seen the champion trotter work a mile in 2:11, the last half mile in 1:01, and the last quarter in 29½ seconds.

The Abbot has had a touch of distemper, and it was reported last week that the special match race was off. The horse has improved wonderfully, however, and seems to have all his former speed. Mr. Marks arrived here to-day, saw The Abbot work out, and held a conference with Trainer Ed Geers. He then informed Secretary McCully of the Brighton Beach Association that his horse would meet Cresceus on the scheduled date. The race will be three in five heats to harness.

FAST PACERS AT COLUMBUS.

Edith W. Won a Good Race After a Five-Heat Struggle.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 1.—This was the big day of the Grand Circuit meeting, and more than 5,000 people watched the harness horses perform over a fast track. The weather was perfect, and all the conditions were conducive to excellent sport. Dr. Book, Dainty Queen, Edith W., and Captor were the winners of the four races on the card. The feature of the day was the 2:06 pace, the fastest class of the meeting, in which seven good horses faced the starter. Hetty G. was made the favorite at $50 to $40 over the field, with Bonnie Direct and Riley B. at equal odds for second choice. Bonnie Direct won the first heat in 2:05¼, his own record, made here last season, and Hetty G. took the second heat. Then Edith W. went on and won three heats and the race. Summary:

First Race, (Unfinished)—2:14 trot; purse, $2,000; four heats on Wednesday.
Dr. Book, b. g., by McKinney (Durfee) ... 1 1 2 4 2 1
Wauban, g. g., by Pilot Medium, (Curtis) ... 2 2 4 1 1 2
Gracie Onward, ch. m., (Macey) ... 4 3 1 2 3dis
Nancy King, blk. m., (Majors) ... 3 4 3 3 dis.
A. J. D., b. g., (Huston) ... 5 5 dr.
Dot Miller, b. m., (Walder) ... dis.
Time—2:11¼; 2:10¼; 2:12¼; 2:12¼; 2:11¼; 2:13¼.

Second Race.—2:24 class, pacing; purse, $2,000.
Dainty Queen, blk. m., by Peeler, (Munson) ... 2 2 1 1 1
Xava, ch. m., (McLane and McDowell) ... 1 4 4 3 2
Jean Cuyler, ch. m., (Murphy) ... 4 3 2 2 3
Miss Gertrude, br. m., (Hall) ... 3 1 3 4dis
Chalie Hofer, b. g., (Huston) ... dis.
Ethel Brown, blk. m., (Curtis) ... dis.
Time—2:10¼; 2:10¼; 2:12¼; 2:12½; 2:12¼.

Third Race.—2:06 class, pacing; purse, $2,000.
Edith W., b. m., by Ben Roman, (Turner) ... 3 4 1 1 1
Hetty G., b. m., (McInery) ... 4 1 3 4 2
Bonnie Direct, blk. h., (McHenry) ... 1 3 5 5 5
Riley B., blk. h., (Ervin) ... 2 2 4 3 3
Eyelet, gr. m., (Kenney) ... 5 6 2 2 4
Milton S., b. h., (Powell) ... 6 5 6 6dr.
Egoseen, b. h., (Critchfield) ... 7 7 dr.
Time—2:05¼; 2:05¼; 2:05¾; 2:07½; 2:07¾.

Fourth Race.—2:25 class, trotting; purse, $2,000.
Canter, b. g., by Cicilian, (Marvin) ... 4 1 1 1
Captain Brocken, b. g., (Ervin) ... 1 2 3 2
Algonetta, b. m., (Sanders) ... 3 4 2 3
Delecto, blk. g., (Young) ... 2 3 4 4
Big Dutch, b. g., (Lewis) ... 5 dis.
Time—2:15¼; 2:12¼; 2:14; 2:14¾.

Harness Races at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 1.—There was a good track and good racing to-day at Island Park. Following are the summaries:

2:18 Class.—Trotting; purse $500. (Unfinished on Wednesday.)
Russell T., b. g., by Albert W., (Flynn) ... 1 1 1
Roommate, b. g., (Rites) ... 2 10 2
Winifred M., br. m., (H. Davis) ... 3 2 6
Tom P., br. g., (Atkinson) ... 4 3 5
Bettine, b. m., (Ryan) ... 5 6 4
David H., b. g., (Kearns) ... 9 4 3
Tide Mark, b. g., (Jackson) ... 8 8 8
Florence Wood, b. m., (Devine) ... 10 9 7
Lizzie Lanning, b. m., (Boland) ... 6 5 dr
Bow Rene, b. g., (Lockwood) ... 7 7 dr
Time—2:14¼; 2:16; 2:15¼.

2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000.
Susie J., r. m., by Jayhawker, (McKee) ... 9 1 1 1
All Right, b. g., (Snyder) ... 1 2 5 2
Helen A., b. m., (Van Auken) ... 6 4 2 3
Clesimtay, b. s., (Perrin) ... 4 9 4 7
Prestina, b. m., (McDonald) ... 5 3 7 4
Billy Abshire, s. g., (Rosemeyer) ... 8 5 3 5
Paul Smith, b. g., (Sayles) ... 7 7 6 6
Mike W., ch. g., (Burch) ... 3 8 8 8
Annie Wilkes, br. m., (McDonald) ... 2 6 dr.
Frank Hill, b. s., (Curry) ... Dis.
Time—2:14¾; 2:14¼; 2:16¼; 2:15.

Free for All.—Pacing; purse $1,000.
Connor, blk. g., by C. F. Clay, (McDonald) ... 1 1 3 1
Indiana, b. g., (Clark) ... 4 2 1 3
Anaconda, b. g., (Trout) ... 3 3 2 2
Klatawah, b. s., (Allen) ... 2 4 4 dr
Time—2:07¾; 2:06¾; 2:08¾; 2:10.

2:22 Class.—Trotting; purse $500. Unfinished.
Away, ch. m., (Burch) ... 3 1 1
Pleasant Hill Belle, b. m., (Davis) ... 1 6 6
Bemay, blk. m., (Snyder) ... 2 3 3
Lord Middleton, br. g., (Smith) ... 5 2 5
Clarence B., blk. g., (Rites) ... 6 5 4
Mattie Smeltz, ch. m., (Doble) ... 7 7 2
Delanto, b. g., (Curry) ... 4 4 dr
Home Rule, b. g., (Clark) ... Dis.
King Vasco, b. s., (Cummings) ... Dr.
Al Reynolds, br. s., (O'Brien) ... Dr.
Time—2:20¾; 2:18½; 2:18¼.

Trotting and Pacing in Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—This afternoon was an ideal one for racing at the old Saugus track. Each event was won in straight heats. The 2:10 pace was the attraction of the meeting, but only five horses came to the post, Early Bird, Jr., Norvin G., and Joe Patchen being unable to start owing to the epizootic. Terrill S. was an easy winner. The summaries:

First Race.—2:22 class; pacing; purse $500.
Russell D., b. g., by Will Mason, (Dore) ... 1 1 1
Mary C., ch. m., (Goodfellow) ... 3 2 2
Red Shedd, b. g., (Houghton) ... 2 3 3
Deacon, ro. g., (Riley) ... 5 4 4
Wavelite, ch. m., (Wall) ... 4 5 5
Lady Nance, ch. m., (Durland) ... dis.
Time—2:21¾; 2:19¾; 2:20½.

Second Race.—2:17 class; trotting; purse $500.
Fanny Rice, b. m., by Galleotti, (Gordon) ... 1 1 1
Ward, ro. g., (Johnson) ... 3 2 2
Irene, br. m., (Kane) ... 2 3 3
Wildwind, b. s., (Dore) ... 4 4 4
Time—2:20; 2:17¼; 2:15¾.

Third Race.—2:10 class; pacing; purse $500.
Terrell S., ch. g., by Strathmore, (Laselle) ... 1 1 1
Tonita F., ch. f., (Merrill) ... 2 2 3
Ambulator, b. s., (Welland) ... 3 4 2
Cheslea, g. g., (Dore) ... 5 3 4
Emma E., ch. m., (Lawrence) ... 4 5 5
Time—2:12¾; 2:12¼; 2:12½.

Maher on Goodwood Cup Winner.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Fortunatus, ridden by Maher to-day, won the Goodwood Cup of £2,000 for three-year-olds and upward, with Inquisitive second, ridden by J. H. Martin, and Fleur d'Ete third, ridden by Buchanan. Five horses ran. The winner is a bay colt three years old by St. Frusquin-Lucky Lady, and is owned by Arthur James.

Cresceus Against His New Record.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The trotting horse Cresceus will be brought to Poughkeepsie next week and on Thursday will make an attempt at the Hudson River Driving Park to lower his record of 2:02¾ made at Cleveland last week.

Favorite, Leading, Dropped Dead.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The trotting and pacing meeting was concluded to-day. Peral A. was favorite in the race for 2:25 trotters and pacers. She won the first and second heats, and in the third heat was leading at the half-mile when she dropped dead.

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YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

The New Yorks Win from Boston—Brooklyn Beaten in Ten-Inning Game.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—From the way the Bostons started out it looked as if they would win to-day's baseball game easily. Mathewson, however, steadied down and pitched winning ball in every inning but the ninth inning, when Boston came within one run of tying the score by scoring three runs. New York tied the score in the fifth inning, consecutive hits sending in the necessary runs. Dineen, after pitching one more inning, was relieved by Nichols, who fiished the game for Boston. Ely, formerly with Pittsburg, has been signed by New York.

Slagle, the first man up for Boston, hit to Davis and reached first safely. Tenney also hit safely, as did Demont, Slagle scoring on the latter's hit. Cooley's fly was caught by Davis. Murphy tripled, scoring Tenney and Demont. Lowe grounded to Davis, who threw him out at first, Murphy scoring while the play was being made. Long struck out.

In the fourth inning Selbach and Strang reached first safely, the former scoring on a hit by Davis, the latter on McBride's single. Boston also scored in this inning, Long reaching first safely, Kittridge sacrificing him to second. He scored on Slagle's single. Mathewson, Van Haltren, and Selbach hit safely in the fifth inning, and Davis scored Mathewson and Van Haltren with a pretty single to right. McBride followed with another safe hit which sent in Selbach.

Each team scored three times in the ninth inning. For New York, Mathewson reached first on balls, and came home on a double by Selbach. Strang tripled, and Selbach scored, Strang scoring on Davis's out. With Long disposed of in Boston's half of this inning, Hamilton, batting for Kittridge, hit safely. Nichols and Slagle were sent to first on balls. Hamilton scored on Tenney's hit to Mathewson; Nichols and Slagle on Demont's safe hit. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf.	2	2	2	0	0	V'H't'n, cf.	2	1	1	1	0
Tenney, 1b.	1	2	10	1	2	Selbach, lf.	3	3	0	0	0
Demont, 2b.	1	3	2	1	0	Strang, 2b.	2	1	0	3	1
Cooley, rf.	0	0	3	0	0	Davis, ss.	0	2	4	1	0
Murphy, lf.	1	1	2	1	0	McBride, rf.	0	4	5	0	0
Lowe, 3b.	0	1	2	0	0	Buelow, 3b.	0	0	0	4	1
Long, ss.	1	1	2	2	0	Warner, c.	0	0	9	2	0
Kit'r'dge, c.	0	1	5	0	0	Ganzel, 1b.	0	0	10	1	0
Dineen, p.	0	1	0	0	0	Math'son, p.	2	1	0	1	0
Nichols, p.	1	0	0	3	0	Total	9	12	27	13	2
*Hamilton	1	1	0	0	0						
Total	8	12	27	10	2						

*Batted for Kittridge in ninth.

Boston	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	—8
New York	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	3	—9

Earned runs—Boston, 4; New York, 3. Two-base hits—McBride, Selbach. Three-base hits—Murphy, Strang. Sacrifice hits—Kittridge, Selbach, Van Haltren. Double play—Strang, Ganzel, and Warner. Bases on balls—By Dineen, 1; by Nichols, 2; by Mathewson, 3. Struck out—By Dineen, 1; by Nichols, 1; by Mathewson, 4. Wild pitches—Mathewson, Dineen. Time—2 hours and 8 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

PHILADELPHIA, 2; BROOKLYN, 1.

Although no hits were made off Kennedy until the eighth inning, and but four in the ten innings played, the Brooklyns lost the baseball game yesterday at Washington Park to Philadelphia by the score of 2 to 1. Duggleby virtually won his own game by good work in the box and at the bat, his fly to the outfield scoring the tying run, while a hit in the tenth inning enabled him to cross the plate with the winning run.

McCreery singled in the fifth inning, and by pretty work on the bases, reached third on Irwin's safe bunt, scoring on a long fly by McGuire. Philadelphia also scored in this inning. Jennings went to first on balls, and stole second. Hallman sacrificed him to third and he crossed the plate on Duggleby's fly to the outfield. The winning run was scored by Philadelphia on safe hits by Duggleby and Delehanty. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	0	0	8	0	0	Kelley, 1b.	0	1	16	2	2
Wolve'n, 3b.	0	1	0	3	0	Keeler, rf.	0	2	0	0	0
Flick, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	Sheckard, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Deleh'ty, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	Daly, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0
McFarl'd, c.	0	0	3	1	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	0	1	8	0
Jenn'gs, 1b.	1	0	12	0	0	McCr'ry, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Hall'an, 2b.	0	0	4	3	0	Irwin, 3b.	0	2	0	4	0
Cross, ss.	0	0	2	6	0	McGuire, c.	0	0	3	0	0
Duggleby, p.	1	1	0	2	1	Kennedy, p.	0	0	1	3	0
Total	2	4	30	15	1	Total	1	7	*29	20	2

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hit—Sheckard. Stolen bases—Jennings, McCreery. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Brooklyn, 6. Sacrifice hits—Thomas, Jennings, Hallman, Keeler, Daly. First base on balls—Off Kennedy, 5; off Duggleby, 1. Struck out—By Kennedy, 3; by Duggleby, 3. Time of game—1 hour and 59 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	1	2	2	0	0	Burkett, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Green, cf.	1	1	1	0	0	Padden, 2b.	1	0	2	2	1
Chance, rf.	1	2	1	0	0	McCann, 1b.	0	1	12	1	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	1	9	2	0	Donovan, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Raymer, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0	Wallace, ss.	0	2	5	4	0
Childs, 2b.	0	1	2	1	0	Kruger, 3b.	0	1	0	0	0
M'C'm'k, ss.	2	1	0	3	2	Nichols, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Kahoe, c.	0	0	10	0	0	Schriver, c.	0	1	1	1	0
Waddell, p.	0	1	2	2	0	Sudhoff, p.	0	1	0	3	0
Total	5	9	27	10	2	Total	1	6	24	14	1

Chicago	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	.	—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Left on bases—Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 10. Two-base hits—Sudhoff, Schriver, Hartsel. Sacrifice hit—Doyle. Stolen bases—Green, McCormick, Doyle, Wallace, Kruger. Double play—Wallace, Padden and McGann. Struck out—By Waddell, 9; by Sudhoff, 1. Passed balls—Off Waddell, 1; off Sudhoff, 3. Hit with ball—by Waddell, Burkett, Padden. Time—1:35. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Brown.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	49	32	.605	Boston	39	41	.488
Philadelphia	47	35	.573	New York	35	41	.461
St. Louis	48	38	.558	Cincinnati	33	48	.407
Brooklyn	44	40	.524	Chicago	35	55	.389

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Philadelphia in New York.
Brooklyn in Boston.

American League Games.

At Chicago—Chicago, 4; Detroit, 0.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 6; Washington, 5, (first game;) Washington, 8; Baltimore, 4, (second game.)
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 8; Boston, 6.

Eastern League Games.

At Worcester—Providence, 7; Worcester, 6.
At Brockton—Hartford, 5; Brockton, 0.
At Toronto—Toronto, 11; Buffalo, 10.
At Montreal—Montreal, 9; Rochester, 1.

New York State League Games.

At Utica—Schenectady, 7; Utica, 6.
At Waverly—Troy, 6; Waverly, 5.

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Cyclist Walthour Makes Fast Time.

Robert Walthour, the Southern cyclist who defeated Harry Elkes and James Moran so decisively at Manhattan Beach last Saturday, is training hard for his thirty-five mile race with Elkes, Michael, Nelson, and McEachern at the Beach track next Saturday. Yesterday Walthour rode fifteen miles in 22:59 3-5, or a 1:32 gait, at an average. Walthour started from a standing start, after dismounting to tighten a toe-clip. His time for each mile of the fifteen was as follows: First mile, 1:42; second, 1:33 1-5; third, 1:33; fourth, 1:32 2-5; sixth, 1:32; seventh, 1:32; eighth, 1:31 3-5; ninth, 1:30 4-5; tenth, 1:30 1-5; eleventh, 1:30 2-5; twelfth, 1:30 1-5; thirteenth, 1:30; fourteenth, 1:30 1-5; fifteenth, 1:29 2-5. The last mile was the fastest and just equaled the fastest mile of Jimmie Michael's trial on Tuesday.

Besides the motor-paced race on Saturday, there will be a pursuit race between four professional riders and several amateur events.

Iola Wheelmen's Runs.

The Iola Wheelmen will have a club run to Coney Island next Tuesday, leaving the club rooms, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Columbus Avenue, at 9 A. M., and Eighth Avenue and Thirty-second Street at 9:30 A. M. On Tuesday evening the club will have a run to Yonkers, leaving the club rooms at 8 P. M.

Cycle Path Handicap.

The third annual Cycle Path Handicap race will be held under the auspices of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island over the Coney Island Cycle Path on Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 2. The distance will be twenty-five miles, and the race will start at 10 A. M. sharp, rain or shine. Entries should be sent to George W. Shannon, Chairman of the Race Committee, 757 Union Street, Brooklyn.

Rapid Progress in Tennis Matches.

NEWCASTLE, N. H., Aug. 1.—The Wentworth tennis matches here have quickly gone to the semi-finals in both singles and doubles. The playing to-day was quite ordinary. To-morrow Hobart will meet Irwin Wright and Little will have Childs for an opponent in the singles. To-day's summaries:

Singles.—First Round—R. D. Little beat R. C. Seaver, 7—5, 6—3. Second Round—I. C. Wright beat J. S. Seabury, 6—2, 6—3. R. D. Little beat S. P. Ware, 11-9, 7—5.

Doubles.—First Round—C. Hobart and A. F. Fuller beat R. C. Seaver and S. P. Ware, 6—2, 10—8.

Connecticut Tennis Championship.

NORFOLK, Conn., Aug. 1.—J. P. Paret of New York to-day won the annual Connecticut State championship tennis tournament by defeating H. L. Galpin of Norfolk in the finals, 7—5, 6—4, 6—3. To-morrow Paret will play Lewis Perry of Williams College, the present holder of the championship. The final round in the doubles also will be played to-morrow.

K. A. C. Labor Day Games.

The Athletic Committee of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club has decided to hold its annual Labor Day Carnival of Sports on the club grounds at Bayonne, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 2. An elaborate programme will be arranged. There will be two games of baseball between the Pearsalls of Jersey City and the Bayonnes—one in the morning and one in the afternoon—and a game of association football between the Bayonne Rangers and a team from New York. There will also be a one and a two mile bicycle race, and the balance of the entertainment will consist of an athletic programme, in which most of the leading metropolitan athletes will compete.

The events will be as follows: 100-yard run, handicap; 880-yard run, novice; 440-yard run, handicap; three-mile run, handicap; one-mile run, handicap; 880-yard run, handicap; running high jump, throwing the discus, one-mile bicycle race and two-mile bicycle race, both handicaps; and a gymkhana race, consisting of 440-yard walk, 100-yard hurdle, 100-yard hop, and a 100-yard egg and spoon. Entry blanks can be had on application to J. E. Sullivan, 16 and 18 Park Place, New York City.

Flanagan Leaves N. Y. A. C.

John Flanagan, the world's champion hammer thrower, has resigned from the New York Athletic Club, and in the future will wear the colors of the Irish-American Athletic Club, of which he has been a member for the last two years. At Boston, on Saturday, Flanagan will take part in the Knights of Columbus games, and on Sunday will give an exhibition hammer throw at Celtic Park, Long Island City.

Cricketers in a Close Match.

The Brooklyn and Manhattan Cricket Clubs had a close and well contested game yesterday at Prospect Park, where the latter gained a victory by 13 runs and one wicket to spare. T. J. O'Reilly and G. E. Bradshaw made a good stand for the winners at a critical part of the game and put on 20 and 19, respectively. C. T. Hole also batted well for 15, not out, while G. Adam added 10. For Brooklyn, A. S. Durrant, with 18, and A. Brown with 20 were the chief scorers. J. H. Tattersall did the best bowling of the game and captured 5 wickets for 8 runs, while P. S. Scanlon was doing well for Brooklyn when he was taken off.

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GOLFERS AT HOLLYWOOD.

Champion Anderson's New Record of 38 Strokes—Ninety-five Players to Start.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 1.—Professionals and amateurs kept the links of the Hollywood Golf Club lively to-day in practice rounds preparatory to the big tournament to-morrow, when $425 will be divided into seven prizes. Willie Anderson, the open champion of America, and Willie Smith, who held the honors in 1899, were among the most observed competitors. The latter arrived from Chicago this morning with his clubmate, David Bell. The latter made one nine-hole round in 39, but Smith was not feeling well and failed to do himself justice.

Willie Anderson, who is now the professional at the Pittsfield Country Club; Willie Norton of Deal, and David Ball of Narragansett all made new records of 38 for the course, for golf, bogey being 41. This is an indication of the low scores that may be expected to-morrow.

The course was in admirable condition, and all of the visitors were loud in praise of the greens. The number of entries reaches ninety-five, and the committee has drawn them into pairs to start at three-minute intervals, the first pair to leave the tee at 8 o'clock promptly. This will make the time of the last pair 10:15, and to finish on time it may be necessary to cut out for the afternoon round some of those whose scores are irretrievably in the background. An excellent pairing is that of Willie Anderson and Willie Smith, who are down to start at 8:30. About twenty of the entries are amateurs. The pairings in the order of their play are:

John Reid and Robert Dow, John Young and E. S. Moore, A. G. Griffiths and David Hunter, Dave Brown and Alec Patrick, Joseph Barry and Willie Dunn, John Park and Donald Ball, John H. Shippen and William Griffiths, Findlay S. Douglas and George Low, Jack Mackie and S. G. Moore, David Bell and John H. Harrison, L. L. Martin and S. M. Bennett, R. B. Wilson and W. F. Davis, John Brush and D. S. Shippen, Willie Smith and Willie Anderson, Bernard Nicholls and Willie Norton, Willie Tucker and Isaac Mackie, John Hobens and John Forman, F. H. Greatorex and James Litster, James Campbell and E. H. Knight, Alec. Campbell and J. H. Norton, G. Thompson and W. Kirk, John T. Brett and Gilbert Nichols, W. H. Reynold and Val Flood, August Schiltz and M. H. Brown, John Patrick and Horace Rawlins, Willie Thompson and H. S. Patrick, David Patrick and George Lawson, A. H. Findlay and H. Small, J. C. Phillips and Bland Ballard, A. A. Waterbury and W. S. Childs, J. G. Bates and F. H. Croker, C. H. Murphey and Gilman P. Tiffany, J. W. Menzies and Irving Brokaw, S. O. Vanderpoel, Jr., and Arthur Stein, R. Speckman and Howard Giffin, Charles W. O'Connor and C. F. McCann, R. S. Redfield and L. L. Kellogg, Jr., G. E. Armstrong and C. H. Hamilton, Hugh K. Toler and John Smith, F. L. Wright and L. R. Runyon, H. A. Ayres and Edward Curtis, Dr. D. L. Culver and E. S. Morton, F. Beer, Jr., and A. B. Chambers, E. G. Kent and A. T. Dwight, F. W. Sanger and B. M. Phillips, and C. M. Hamilton and M. M. Singer.

The event to-morrow is a thirty-six-hole match, and should amateurs win any of the seven money prizes, they will receive the value in plate.

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A HALF BILLION OF GOLD.

It is natural that the actual accumulation of gold in the Treasury of the United States should give the officers of that department a feeling of satisfaction, and even of elation. Some of them have passed through times when the condition of the gold reserve was a matter of grave anxiety to them and of grave peril for the country. There is nothing of the sort in the present situation, but at the same time it is well to remember that it is not so much the amount of the gold in the possession of the Government as it is the terms on which it is held that constitutes the safety of the country.

Practically three-fifths of the gold now in the custody of the Treasury does not belong to the Government. Of the $505,000,000, nearly $300,000,000 is "held for the redemption of certificates for which it is pledged." The Government has no more control over it and no more interest in it than it would have if the gold were in one or a dozen safe deposit vaults in this city or elsewhere. The certificates issued for it are a valuable and convenient form of currency, since they are redeemable at sight and are a most convenient means either of exchange or deposit as required in business. But the Government is neither stronger nor weaker financially for their issue or for their redemption. The gold which they represent undoubtedly indicates the strength of the business of the country. It would do the same if the gold were in the actual possession of its real owners.

What does reflect the strength of the Government in a most satisfactory manner is the possession of the gold in the reserve fund, $150,000,000 and the $64,000,000 in gold in the "available cash balance" of $177,000,000. It is especially on the terms on which the reserve of $150,000,000 is held that we can rely for the security of the currency, and for its instant and practically constant redemption at par in gold on demand. This security is increased by the possession of an ample surplus revenue and the accumulation of gold in the Treasury apart from the reserve. Under the law as it stands if the reserve were not sufficient to meet the demand for redemption, and there were no other gold in the Treasury, redemption could be met by the proceeds of bonds. The security would have been more complete than it now is if Mr. MCKINLEY's advice had been followed and the law had required that a note once redeemed in gold should not again be issued except for gold. Since that advice was not followed, the present ample revenue of the Government is a matter for congratulation.

We note on the part of some of the officers of the present Administration a little of what may be called the Jack Horner temper as to the condition of the Treasury. They are a little inclined to take excessive credit for the "plum" in their custody. It would be only fair and modest for them to remember that under laws of their own party's making the Treasury would have been stripped and the currency dishonored, had not the stout heart and wise head of GROVER CLEVELAND strained the resources and the authority of the Government to the utmost to avoid that calamity. The authors of the Sherman act have reason to regard their responsibility for the safety of the credit of the country with anything rather than boastfulness.

THE GRAND JURY AND THE TUNNEL.

The spectacle of a great corporation, one of the most important of those distinctively identified with New York, sitting supinely in vague and sleepy contemplation of an intolerable public nuisance of its own creation and maintenance until the pressure of public opinion compelled the Grand Jury to make it the subject of a formal presentment is pitiable.

The presentment formulated by the Grand Jury in the matter of the Park Avenue tunnel nuisance is of somewhat unusual character, but it contains a great deal of information which will assist in focalizing public opinion on this important subject. The reader who is curious to know what the breath of a locomotive consists of, and what it measures in volume, will find the text of this unique document uncommonly interesting reading.

A presentment is not an indictment of

has. The three recommendations of the Grand Jury for the abatement of the existing evils of the tunnel are as follows:

> First—That the brick walls dividing the tunnel be promptly removed, and that steel columns and girders be substituted therefor.
>
> Second—That passenger coaches while not in use during the day be protected from the sun by a shed; and,
>
> Third—We further recommend that, inasmuch as the most eminent engineer asserts that there is no remedy for these existing evils so long as coal-burning locomotives are in use, the railroad companies be compelled by and under such laws as may be provided for that purpose to change forthwith the motive power within the tunnel and its approaches to some method of propulsion as will not, as heretofore stated, endanger the public comfort and health.

In our judgment, these recommendations were not well considered. If the motive power is changed from coal-burning locomotives to some mechanism which does not create conditions vitiating the air and raising its temperature, it will be unnecessary to remove the brick curtain walls separating the main and side tunnels. Rapidly moving trains, electrically propelled, would so disturb the residual air of the subway that there would be no observable difference between that of the three aisles. On the other hand, if locomotives continue to be used, it will make very little difference whether the brick walls are taken down or left standing. In either case, the great cost of substituting steel columns and girders for the brick walls would seem to be scarcely warranted by any public benefit likely to result therefrom. Once fill the tunnel with pure air and keep out of it anything more energetic as vitiating causes than the passengers and the lights in the cars, and the ventilation would take care of itself under the present construction.

To the Board of Health is committed the duty of seeing that the nuisance of the tunnel is abated. Undoubtedly the board has ample power to do all that is necessary in the premises. It can peremptorily close the tunnel to travel, and do many other things which the management of the railroads would find extremely uncomfortable. Indeed, its powers in dealing with a public nuisance are imperial, but we find ourselves unable to share with the Grand Jury the confidence expressed in its report that the active and intelligent co-operation of that department can be counted on to convert the tunnel from a public nuisance to a public convenience. When the Board of Health moves in this matter in the way it should, the magnates of the Forty-second Street headquarters will bestir themselves. Should it fail to do so, the indictment of the Commissioners for official negligence would be in order, and good results would follow it.

OUR TRADE WITH CANADA.

We do not know how far The Montreal Star is authorized to express the opinion of the people of the Dominion on the subject of reciprocity with the United States. Its own opinion is evidently based on a misunderstanding of the purposes and motives of the advocates of reciprocity in the United States.

In the first place, there is no considerable party in this country that urges "unrestricted reciprocity," at the present time. That such a policy would ultimately be for the good of both peoples we have no doubt, and we are quite sure that if a substantial beginning were made in this direction, it would logically lead to an extension of the policy. But both countries are now committed to protection, the United States more than Canada, and many investments have been made relying on the reasonable permanence of the present régime. It would be unwise and unfair to make a sudden and radical change. That does not mean that no change should be made, but it does mean that arguments about the effect of "unrestricted reciprocity" do not apply to any proposition likely to be adopted on either side.

In the next place reciprocity is not sought by any one in the United States with the expectation that it will build up our industries and advance our prosperity at the expense of our neighbors. If we had any such expectation we should be disappointed. If artificial barriers are removed the trade between the two free parties will be such and only such as is fairly profitable to both. It will be of no use to us to try to impoverish our customers, and none to the Canadians to try to make us poorer. Each side will buy or sell according as the transaction seems likely to be a good one. And each side can be trusted to decide. When the decision is left to the politicians it is neither wise nor disinterested. These gentlemen could not tell, if they honestly tried, what industries should be "fostered" by taxing their customers for their benefit, and they never honestly try. They select the industries which the strong men in their own districts desire, and do not trouble themselves about any others. Their action is always in the direction of the greatest pressure, and the greatest pressure comes always from those who seek special favors.

We believe that a gradual removal of the fetters imposed on trade between the two countries would be good for both. But, as the case now is, we can undoubtedly stand these fetters better than our neighbors because we can fall back on the absolute free trade that exists among a people of 75,000,000. Canada has a population of less than one-twelfth that number, with less trade per capita. The burden of tariff discrimination is, therefore, much harder to bear. But Canada has enormous and varied resources, an energetic and intelligent population, a well-established and well-administered Government, and practically complete assurance of peace from her relations to the Empire of Great Britain. The chief essential to her prosperity is

condition of profitable trade with her, whether we buy or sell.

NEGLIGENCE IN BRIDGE MANAGEMENT.

The Engineering News of this city, a technical journal of character and standing, has caused an expert examination to be made of the parts of the Brooklyn Bridge which last week showed signs of failure, and from the data gathered has reached the conclusion that, in addition to defects in the design of the suspender rods, the structure has been neglected to an extent permitting progressive deterioration. In the case of the rods which broke, it was found that accumulation of movement due to contraction and expansion not only threw them out of the vertical, which in itself would be of small consequence, but it subjected them to strains, transverse and torsional, which enormously increased the work devolving upon them and caused their gradual and progressive fracture. The point would appear to be well taken, in view of the facts discovered. These rods are eye bars, and are meant to swing on trunnions resting in bearings. Trunnions and bearings were cemented together by rust, to such an extent that any movement must have developed so much resistance that to bend the rods was easier than to swing them with the pendulum-like movement for which they were designed. Concerning this detail Engineering News says: "The facts are that a poor design was adopted for the lower hinge connections of the suspension rods, and that through neglect the evils of this design were augmented by lack of lubrication and by rust. The first fault was perhaps unavoidable at the time the members were designed, but there is no reason why the faulty bearings should not have been kept in the highest possible state of efficiency, particularly since they were fully recognized to be especially in need of care if they were to work satisfactorily. In conclusion it may be pointed out that it would have been a simple matter at any time during several years past to have replaced these rods with a more approved design of suspender."

The error of design is, no doubt, excusable on the ground that the form of construction adopted was perhaps the best available at the time the bridge was built. It is difficult, however, to excuse the official negligence which failed to keep the trunnions lubricated in their bearings, and especially that which failed to discover fracture when the usual test with a hammer would have instantly detected the difference between a sound rod and a cracked one, and between a rod tense under its normal load and one hanging loose.

The more this subject is investigated the less creditable appears the position of the technical staff of the bridge. From the Commissioner and his deputy we expect nothing of more importance in the way of official duty than the increase of the bridge pay roll and a discreet use of the patronage of their offices. In the case of Mr. MARTIN, however, the plea, if made, that he could not have the work for which he is officially responsible properly or thoroughly done, would justify nothing except an emphatic protest to the Commissioner, to the Mayor if this was disregarded, and his resignation if the Mayor sustained the Commissioner. If men of Mr. MARTIN's character and capacity, who may find themselves in office under political chiefs, would assert their professional prerogative and give it to be understood that they will have things done right or take such action as will fix the responsibility where it belongs, they would receive much more respectful consideration than is now accorded to them.

LORD ROBERTS.

The Irish members of late have been giving Mr. BALFOUR more than what he has become accustomed to regard as their normal amount of trouble. That irritation and exasperation which he personally produces upon the Irish members Mr. BALFOUR doubtless takes as a compliment, or at least as a source of amusement, until it begins to interfere with Parliamentary business. This it has been rather seriously doing this week. Judging from the cable reports, the decisions of the Speaker have been rather arbitrary, whereby the Irish members have been muzzled and "named" and suspended. But then we have to own that they may have been very "aggravating."

They have certainly been very aggravating and very factious, in the opposition they have made to the grant to Lord ROBERTS of an estate suitable to maintain his new earldom. That is a way they have in Great Britain. They do not think it decent to bestow upon a national benefactor a title, which costs them nothing, and does him no good, without at the same time insuring him money enough to keep it up suitably. When Lord WOLSELEY that is started out upon his Egyptian expedition, Gen. SHERMAN observed that he was sure to do his utmost, because he knew that the English people would "pay him well" if he succeeded. That simple-minded and just observation drew down upon the old General the indignation of a crowd of theoretically frugal patriots, who insisted upon knowing whether he had served his country for money, most of themselves having never done anything for anybody for anything else. And when Admiral DEWEY came up for promotion, (we believe that was the occasion,) the cheerful and frugal BAILEY of Texas set forth that the honor and glory of winning such a fight as that of Manila Bay ought to suffice for a true patriot, (like BAILEY,) without any gaudy insignia of increased rank or pay. Mr. LABOUCHERE has taken much the same ground in this

public services, but he insisted that civil as well as military servants of the empire should share these rewards.

As to the difference between British and American practice, it may be said that it has never been our wont to acknowledge public service in money directly, or otherwise than by an increase of rank, and consequently of pay, while in England the national gratitude takes tangible expression in the form of pounds, shillings, and pence, and puts its object and his family beyond the reach of want. The spirit of it was finely expressed in TENNYSON's "Ode on the Death of the Duke of WELLINGTON":

> Lo, the leader in those glorious wars
> Now to glorious burial slowly borne;
> He on whom, from both her open hands,
> Lavish Honor showered all her stars
> And affluent Fortune emptied all her horn.
> Yea, let all good things await
> Him who cares not to be great
> But as he saves or serves the State.

There can be no doubt that the British custom has been of great national advantage. NELSON's famous saying on the eve of battle, "A peerage or Westminster Abbey," would sufficiently prove that. Our own history does not fail to point the ancient moral of the ingratitude of republics, while no British national hero has ever had cause to complain of the ingratitude of the British people.

It is hard to see how any Briton could fail to recognize the enormous value of the national service rendered by Lord ROBERTS. It is necessary only to think what the situation in South Africa was when he took charge of it and when he left it. He checked the uninterrupted run of disaster which the Bullers and Methuens and the rest had incurred, and he really solved the military problem of the campaign. It was not for him to tackle the political problem, which is not solved yet, and of which no solution is in sight. That is not his fault. To hold him responsible for the political blunders of the Ministry of the day would be to introduce a most dangerous and, we may add, a most un-English element into the calculations of professional soldiers. It is fortunate that the Opposition in Parliament was not strong enough to do this. Every patriotic Briton must be grateful to Lord ROBERTS, and must agree that "all good things" ought to await him. If the Irish members cannot join in this agreement, that is a proof that they are not patriotic Britons. Indeed, they do not pretend to be. They rejoice in British defeats, without reference to the merits of the quarrel, and they are depressed by British victories. These, we must suppose, are natural sentiments for them, or they would not hold them. But, while they hold them and try to give expression to them, they really cannot wonder that the British public should not listen to them with patience, whether they are discoursing, from an anti-British point of view, upon the wrongs of the Boers, or from an equally anti-British point of view, upon the wrongs of Ireland.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That old grievance, the failure to allot to American charities a fair share of the funds collected by means of entertainments given on transatlantic steamers, is referred to in a letter which we have received from Mr. ALBERT CRANE of this city. He says that as the ocean passenger travel is, and for many years has been, largely American, and as Americans always contribute to the entertainments generously in services and money, it seems only fair that half the proceeds thus collected should go to some American organization. He suggests as a peculiarly worthy object the Blue Anchor Society, the headquarters of which are in the Charities Building on Fourth Avenue. This society is perhaps the only one of the kind having an international character, and its work is such as to avoid all disagreements and prejudices, and all selfish or personal pleas. Our Government maintains many life-saving stations on our coasts, but does not give supplies to those of any nation who may be shipwrecked, merely paying for the buildings, boats, apparatus, and wages of the life-savers. Shipwrecked people, however, are often rescued without any of their effects, or money, and with little clothing, and they at once are in need. The Blue Anchor Society supplements the work of the stations by supplying clothing, blankets, and other necessaries. The society is managed by ladies, and depends upon voluntary contributions from the public; it has been well known to many for years, and has done noble service. Eminently commendable as is the work of the society, however, it is difficult to see what pressure can be brought to bear upon the foreign steamship companies except such as the passengers themselves choose to exert. They know, or can know, the destination of the money they contribute, and until that destination accords with their sense of the proprieties, it would be the simplest of all things for them to refrain from giving.

—Commenting on the accident to the yacht Venitzia, by which five lives were lost, The Marine Journal couples it with the capsizing of the Mohawk, years ago, in New York Harbor, and says: "Both resulted from a lack of proper attention to duty on the part of the sailing master or Captain, provided they were not handicapped, as they very often are, by contrary opinions and orders from the owner, who in most cases is an amateur, when it comes to judging of what is best to do when danger threatens his craft through the elements." The writer of the article calls attention to the fact that the squall which capsized the Venitzia did not come so quickly but that the advisability of taking in sail in preparation for it was discussed between the owner and the Captain—and the sail was not taken in. Continuing, he says that a yacht of her class will not blow over in Long Island Sound in any gale that ever visited it if her sails are stowed while it is passing and she is properly handled, and squalls, in moderation or severe, in this latitude give ample notice of their coming. The conclusion is: "To lose a life under the conditions named is little less than a crime. There are plenty of careful and every other way competent yacht Captains to be had if properly paid for their services, and those who are practically safe in avoiding disasters of every kind if they are left to their own judgment in times when experts, not amateurs, should be in charge." All this is very harsh, and the severity is not excused by a perfect knowledge of the facts. The implication is that every yachting accident on the Sound is the result of incompetency in some form or other, and yet many a sailor man of recognized ability and long experience has met with disaster but both fail at times. In the case of the Venitzia, there is some reason for believing that the Captain received good, not bad, advice, from the owner, and ignored it, but until this is proved it will hardly either be safe or fair to charge him with ignorance of his business, or even carelessness. The mere fact that a disaster occurred demonstrates little or nothing.

—A while ago the patrons of the railways using the Park Avenue tunnel were informed that at last a way to decrease close to the vanishing point the terrors of that dismal passage had been discovered—a few of the lights in each car passing through the tunnel were to be extinguished, and the result was to be the creation in some mysterious manner of a cool, pure atmosphere for the imprisoned passengers to breathe. The announcement was not received with that respect by the traveling public which it certainly deserved, coming, as it did, from a "high official," and, possibly for this reason, possibly because the "high official" discovered that his plan would involve a considerable expenditure for matches with which to relight the extinguished lamps, the promised reform has not been effected. Now, it seems, another scheme has been devised by the tireless brains always at work in the interests of the public. It is to permit only express trains to pass through the tunnel, stopping the local trains at Mott Haven and dumping out there the whole tribe of commuters, thence to make their way as they choose over the three to five miles which separate that pleasant suburb from the business parts of the city. That would certainly save the commuters from all danger of asphyxiation in the tunnel—and it wouldn't cost the railways a cent. We fear, however, that the plan will be little more popular than its predecessor. The commuters are an unreasonable lot, and it would be just like them to raise a howl about the extra time they would have to use in getting to and from Mott Haven, and they are none too good to suggest that, traveling, as they do, every day, their convenience needs more consideration than does that of the through passengers, whose journeys are comparatively infrequent. Reluctant as we are to pain the New York Central managers, we are forced to tell them that in our opinion their search for an entirely inexpensive remedy for the tunnel troubles is a waste of time. Science offers and the people clamor for an electrical system of some sort, and the longer the "high officials" delay the installment of one the less gratitude will they get when they do it at last, as do it at last they surely must.

—We note with an amusement somewhat thickly streaked with pain that a near neighbor of ours and a few other well-intentioned but utterly misguided sentimentalists are attempting in all apparent seriousness to persuade the American people that it would be a good thing for them to present Admiral CERVERA with a loving cup. Now, we haven't a thing against the Admiral, personally or as a Spaniard; on the contrary, we share to the full that affection for him which all Americans feel, partly because he is a lovable old fellow, as kindly and courteous as he is courageous, and partly because the defeat of his fleet enabled us all to regard ourselves, individually and collectively, with more pride than we did before he came over here. It is well to remember, however, that Admiral CERVERA's errand on this side of the Atlantic was not to give us either pleasure or glory. His purpose was to sink our ships, to destroy our coast towns, and incidentally to kill as many of our sailors and soldiers as he conveniently could. That was his business, and that he did not carry it out is due to the vehement and successful interference to which he was subjected. Entirely worthy of respect as one who was a brave and honorable enemy, and who bore misfortune with a noble philosophy that turned hostility into friendship, Admiral CERVERA still has no claim upon the people of the United States for a loving cup. To give him one would make ourselves ridiculous, and it would be more than a little embarrassing to him, since his own nation might well ask what he had done to make himself so popular with those whom he was sent to harass and conquer. While the suggestion of such a gift is calculated to excite enthusiasm after a dinner of slightly excessive length, it will not bear sober consideration, and its execution would be offensive alike to good taste and good judgment.

Police Needed in Queens Borough.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you call attention through your estimable paper to the necessity of more policemen and more electric lights in the Queens Borough?

Since locating here, about one and a half years ago, we have been aroused four times at night, hearing some one trying the windows and doors, and, having had many incendiary fires in the place, we feel the need of better protection by the police force. In all this time we have seen a policeman only about six times, except during one week, when a neighbor made complaint against noisy boys.

For some unknown reason, the electric light was taken down from our corner, as well as many others, leaving many blocks dark and unsafe at night. RESIDENT.

Woodhaven, L. I., July 29, 1901.

A Correspondent's Correction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my communication to THE TIMES of July 22 on the subject of "trade balances" I made a mistake in stating that our excess of exports of specie (gold and silver) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, amounted to $20,000,000. I should have said $7,000,000. W. H. ALLEN.

Brooklyn, July 31, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Knew When to Stop.

"Did you ever see the sea serpent?"

"No, sir, I never did. I quit when I began to see anacondas."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

More Likely Story.

Nell—Miss Yellowleaf says she always takes a day off on her birthday.

Belle—I thought she generally took a couple of years off.—Philadelphia Record.

A Savage Thrust.

Mrs. Dash—Why do men want to hold all these conventions in Summer?

Mrs. Rash—Oh, it never gets too hot for a man to tie on a red sash and parade.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Exhausted.

Stubb—Say, did Caxton play chess on that excursion? I never saw a man go on a pleasure trip and look so fatigued.

Penn—No, he tried to count the Thousand Islands.—Chicago News.

Most Satisfying.

They were speaking of the billionaire's insufferable pretensions.

"Upon what meat does this our Caesar feed, that he has grown so great?" exclaimed Mordaunt, bitterly.

"Mint's meat, possibly!" observed Meltravers, trying to be cheaply witty while yet preserving the easy grace of a man of the world.—Detroit Free Press.

COMPANIONS.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

Through the crowded streets by day
And under the stars at night
There is one who walks with me,
Who keeps me ever in sight;
And often I feel him clutch
My arm as he bids me stay
From the ways that I turn to take,
And often I fiercely shake
His hindering hand away.

In the crowded streets by day
And under the stars at night
He seeks to lead me where
High pillars are gleaming white.

PAYN'S POWER MENACED

Republican Contest Over Justice Samuel Edwards's Successor.

Ex-Judge Cady a Strong Opponent of Mr. Payn's Candidate in the Third Judicial District.

The struggle for the Republican nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court in the Third Judicial District threatens the political power of Louis F. Payn, ex-State Superintendent of Insurance, who has long been known as the "Field Marshal."

The term of Justice Samuel Edwards of Columbia will expire on Dec. 31, and because of his age he will not be a candidate. In the district are the Counties of Albany, Columbia, Greene, Rensselaer, Schoharie, Sullivan, and Ulster, and there are thirteen votes in the convention.

Albany, Greene, and Ulster, if they act in unison, can control, as they have seven votes.

By the unwritten law, Justice Edwards being a resident of Columbia, the nomination is conceded to that county if the party is united on any one candidate. But Columbia has two candidates this year, ex-County Judge J. Rider Cady and ex-Congressman A. V. S. Cochrane, both of whom reside in Hudson.

Mr. Payn has charge of the Cochrane boom, but Mr. Cady is showing so much strength that Mr. Payn is alarmed and is seeking support elsewhere. He confidently counts on William Barnes, Jr., the Republican leader in Albany County, who is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee. But if Mr. Payn cannot deliver the Columbia County delegate he cannot reasonably expect the support of the delegation from Albany or any other county.

There is talk that ex-Gov. Frank S. Black may be a candidate from Rensselaer, but his closest friends say that he wants to go to the United States Senate, and if the nomination is to go to his county, as a compromise, E. W. Douglas, a lawyer of high repute, will be the man.

Albany will present Corporation Counsel Arthur L. Andrews, while Ulster has a candidate in Surrogate Charles Davis.

Albany County now has two of the six Judges, and Mr. Andrews is, therefore, considered a remote possibility. Neither Sullivan, Schoharie, nor Greene has a candidate. Rensselaer and Ulster have Justices E. L. Fursman and James A. Betts, respectively, and that fact operates against the selection of a nominee from either of those counties.

Mr. Payn is making the fight of his life. If Mr. Cady wins, Mr. Payn will be politically dead. Reports that come to this city are to the effect that ex-Judge Cady is receiving much outside support.

There are about 125,000 voters in the district, and since the inauguration of the new ballot law it is very debatable ground. Prior to that time the Democrats invariably carried the district, but Republicans have since carried it. While the district gave Theodore Roosevelt a majority for Governor in 1898, James A. Betts of Ulster, the nominee for Judge, had a plurality of about 150.

Politicians, however, regard less the man who will be elected Judge than the question of the political future of Mr. Payn, so closely involved in the contest.

GOV. ODELL IN THE CITY.

He Does Not See Mr. Platt—The Senator Returns to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gov. Odell was in the city yesterday, but he did not see Senator Platt. The Governor, Senator Ellsworth, Speaker S. Fred Nixon, Assemblyman J. P. Allds, and Secretary Reuben L. Fox of the State Committee all accounted for his failure to do so by saying that the Governor had not had the time.

Gov. Odell and his party left Long Island City on a special train at 8 o'clock in the morning and inspected the institutions for the insane at Central Islip and Kings Park. They arrived in this city on their return about 3 o'clock. The Governor and his private secretary were at once driven to the West Shore Station, at Weehawken, where they took the train for Kingston, the Governor proceeding thence to Lake Mohawk to rejoin his family.

The Governor, conversing with reporters, said he was pleased that the trip was at an end. Any statements published concerning what he may suggest are purely speculative. Gov. Odell will say nothing about his tour of inspection. His ideas will be first made known in his next message to the Legislature.

The Governor expects to be at Lake Mohonk for about two weeks, and he will go from there to Albany.

Senator Platt unexpectedly appeared at the Fifth Avenue Hotel early yesterday afternoon. He accounted for his presence by saying that the temperature at Manhattan Beach was quite cool.

A NEW EXCISE ATTORNEY.

Charles P. Sandford of This City Appointed by the Commissioner.

ALBANY, Aug. 1.—Excise Commissioner Cullinan has appointed Charles P. Sandford of New York City an excise attorney with duties in Greater New York. Mr. Sandford was promoted from the position of special agent, which office he had held since 1897.

Charles P. Sandford was born in New York City June 6, 1854. He was graduated from Yale College in 1876, and from the Columbia Law School in 1878. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen of New York in 1887. Since 1897 Mr. Sandford has been confidential agent of the New York State Commissioner of Excise. His office is at 132 Nassau Street and his home 545 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street. He is a member of the University, Delta Kappa Epsilon, New York Athletic, West Side Republican, Washington Heights, and Republican Clubs, the Yale Alumni Association, and the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

MGR. SCALABRINI'S VISIT.

Founder of St. Raphael Society to Study Immigrants' Needs.

Monsignor Scalabrini, Archbishop of Piacenza, best known to Americans as the founder of Saint Raphael's Society for the Protection of Immigrants, will arrive here from Naples to-day on the Italian royal mail steamship Liguria. The Archbishop comes to this country to study, at first hand, the needs of the immigrants as they arrive in the ports of this country, at every one of which there is a branch of the society founded by him. The branch in New York is especially active.

Monsignor Scalabrini was ordained priest in 1863, and his first intention was to devote himself to service as a foreign missionary, but he was prevailed upon by his Bishop to remain in Italy. Soon after his ordination he became Professor of Foreign Languages in the seminary of Saint Abbondio of Como. Subsequently he became rector of the seminary. In 1867 he volunteered to help those stricken in the cholera epidemic, and his services in this connection were recognized by the Italian Government, which gave him a special medal.

To Model Frances E. Willard Statue.

BUFFALO, Aug. 1.—It was announced to-day that the statue of Frances E. Willard to be presented by the State of Illinois to the National Capitol at Washington will be modeled by Helen F. Mears of Oshkosh, Wis. For two years Miss Mears studied with Augustus St. Gaudens, and has been his assistant in serious work in New York and Paris. The statue will be of white marble, and the work upon it will be pushed with all possible promptness.

Transport Samoa Now the Dix.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Acting Sec-

SEEN ON THE ROOF.

Wonders of the Svengalis and the Judge Family.

The roof garden habit is not one that a man overcomes easily. It is not one that he wrestles with very hard, and when there is a roof on which some interesting things may be seen, as at the Paradise Garden of the original Oscar Hammerstein, there is no reason why one should resist the sweet temptation. Some of the features of the Paradise Garden bid fair to last the Summer. But, so large is their popularity. Johnson and Dean, the colored comedians, continue to please the frequenters of the resort, Eleanor Falk's plantation songs and dances are still applauded, and the inimitable Joscarrys, in their extremely clever and really humorous acrobatic act, are still prime favorites with the crowd.

But the talk of the town just now is the Svengalis. Their performance seems to be a new and remarkable development of the old second-sight act of Robert Heller. At any rate, that is what it looks like. There are three persons in this act. One is the general director, so to speak, the second is the "musical medium," as the director calls her, and the third, a man, is the "impersonator medium." The woman sits before a piano on the right-hand side of the stage with her back to the audience. The impersonator stands behind a small curtained railing, which conceals the lower part of his body, and in front of a case containing many rows of pasteboard boxes. In these boxes are wigs and beards. The man stands with his back to the audience.

The director, after a short address, explaining what he is about to do, goes among the spectators. He asks persons in the audience to whisper to him the titles of familiar airs from standard grand or comic operas, and also the names of celebrated personages, especially of the present century. He stipulates only that the airs shall be limited to well-known operas, and that the personages shall be noted. Some one whispers to him the title of the lullaby from "Erminie." He stands with his back to the stage and closes his eyes, pressing his hands upon his forehead. It is the attitude of a man striving intently to concentrate his mind upon an ideal. In two or three seconds the "musical medium" begins to sing—not very well—the desired air, playing her own accompaniment on the piano. The director waits only long enough for the audience to recognize the tune, and then asks for another suggestion, with which he interrupts the progress of the first air. The "musical medium" catches his thought in an instant, and dropping the lullaby begins to sing the second tune, this time, perhaps, the "Evening Star" song from "Tannhäuser" or the "Heart Bowed Down" from the "Bohemian Girl."

By this time some one has suggested the name of a famous person, and in a second or two the "impersonator medium" turns and announces it to the audience. An attendant at once appears with the proper coat, while the impersonator puts on the necessary wig and beard. In a very few moments he turns to the audience and shows himself, very cleverly made up as the desired person. If the audience knows the appearance of the personage it applauds loudly, otherwise faintly. Ex-President Carnot, for example, gets scant recognition, while Washington and Bismarck are acclaimed with much warmth.

In concluding the entertainment the director announces that he will try to have the impersonator make up as some one in the audience. He asks only the privilege of selecting the person himself, and stipulates that it must be some one with a noticeable countenance. He gravely assures the audience that it is not going to be a confederate. Then he looks about for a suitable face. The chances are that some one will point out one to him. He does not refuse to take the suggestion. If the face be one which gives the impersonator some opportunity for make-up, the director accepts it. Then follows some elaborate gesticulating on the part of the director and some picturesque posing on the part of the impersonator. The latter makes motions as if about to select one of the make-up boxes, and the director makes passes at him from the audience as if trying to hypnotize him into taking the right one. Finally the impersonator chooses, and in a few moments completes his make-up. It is perfect. The gentleman from whom it is copied is asked to stand up and show himself. The audience cheers, and the Svengalis bow themselves from the stage, leaving every one thoroughly mystified.

If there is any system of signals by which the director informs his assistants of the choices made by the audience, it is one so cunning as to escape all discovery. Apparently the director does almost the same thing in every case. He never speaks, and seldom turns his face toward the stage. He uses only one or two poses and two or three gestures. Of course every one thinks there is a trick somewhere, but no one can see where. And so curiosity is piqued, and people will go often to see this unique act. It is the most interesting novelty of the day.

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Something ought to be said of the admirable acrobatic act of the Judge family, two young men and an older one. It is an act, however, which defies description except technical terms of the gymnasium. The older man, lying on his back, with his feet in the air, takes one of the younger ones on his feet and tosses him about in the most astonishing series of somersaults. He even throws him in a double back somersault. The absolute certainty with which he catches the young man in all sorts of positions on his feet, without either of them ever seeming to have the slightest doubt as to the surety of the balance, is simply wonderful, but only those who have some practical acquaintance with gymnastic feats can fully appreciate the excellence of this work.

One of the young men appears in a lighted cabinet stripped to the waist and exhibits the development of his muscles as Sandow used to do. This young man has a development that is superb. There is not an ounce of superfluous flesh on his body, while every muscle, even to the small intercostals, stands out in high relief. It is an interesting exhibition, and well worth seeing.

DANIEL FROHMAN RETURNS.

Theatrical Manager Back from England with a Number of New Plays.

Daniel Frohman, the theatrical manager, after a two months' trip abroad, returned to New York yesterday on the steamship Deutschland. Mr. Frohman brings with him several English plays, which he will present to the New York public the coming season. Among them is a new five-act play by A. W. Pinero—his first play since this author wrote "The Gay Lord Quex." This will be performed here by the Lyceum stock company at Daly's Theatre. Mr. Frohman is not yet ready to announce the title. He will only say that it will be a psychological study of a woman of the type Mr. Pinero has already given in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" and "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith."

He has a play by Sydney Grundy, also described as a comedy-drama of London and its suburban life. His other plays are from the pens of Comyns Carr, the author of "King Arthur," which Henry Irving presented here two season's ago; a drama by Edward Norton, the librettist of "San Toy"; an original play by Guy Boothby, the English novelist, dealing with incidents of the French Revolution. Mr. Frohman has also secured another play by Boyle Lawrence, who, he says, is a young and promising English dramatist.

The new Pinero play will be presented for the first time in this country. Pinero is also at work on two more plays, contracted for by both Charles and Daniel Frohman. Mr. Frohman announces the season at Daly's Theatre to begin with "The Messenger Boy," to be followed by the Lyceum stock company, with Hilda Spong, who will arrive in this country on Aug. 10. The Lyceum stock company will begin the season in San Francisco Aug. 19, playing "Lady Huntsworth's Experiment" and "Wheels Within Wheels," two comedies by R. C. Carter, already given in New York.

The Garden Theatre will open with E. H. Sothern in "Richard Lovelace," a play by Lawrence Irving, son of Henry Irving. Bertha Galland, last year leading woman with James K. Hackett, will make her début as a star, opening the Lyceum Theatre in September with a dramatization of Maurice Hewlett's story, "Forest Lovers."

Mr. Frohman also will bring to this country Jan Kubelik, a violinist, twenty-one years old, who is said to have made a favorable impression in leading European cities. He will begin an engagement at Carnegie Music Hall the first week in December. After a month's stay in New York he will visit the principal cities, returning here for a second engagement in April.

"Florodora's" 300th Performance.

"Florodora" celebrated its three hundredth performance at the Casino last night, and the popular musical comedy was enjoyed by one of the largest audiences

GRAND JURY DENOUNCES PARK AVENUE TUNNEL

Declares the Railway Companies Maintain a Public Nuisance.

CRITICISES THE HEALTH BOARD

Recommends Compulsory Change of Motor Power and Substitution of Steel Columns for Dividing Walls.

Following the investigation into the New York Central tunnel, which has been going on for several days, the Grand Jury yesterday handed into Judge Newburger, sitting in Part I. of General Sessions, the following presentment:

"The Grand Jury of the County of New York drawn and holden for the July, 1901, Term of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of New York, respectfully presents to the Court that among other matters to which its attention was called, and to which consideration was given, the railway tunnel at Park Avenue from Fifty-sixth to Ninety-sixth Street, in this County, and the conditions surrounding its operation, as well as the accessories of the tunnel were given special attention.

"Various citizens having complained to the Grand Jury of the condition of the Park Avenue tunnel and of the dangerous consequences resulting from the operation of numerous trains running through it, we have deemed it to be our duty to make a thorough and complete investigation of the tunnel, of its structural defects, and of the conditions attendant upon the present method of its operation. During this investigation the Grand Jury, with the able assistance of the District Attorney, has examined not only the most available expert witnesses, but many persons who are compelled to ride through the tunnel or who live along its line, besides several officers and employes of the railroad companies.

"This tunnel was built about thirty years ago, when the demands expected to be made upon it were immeasurably less than those of to-day. The tunnel is divided by two interior brick walls, into a centre tunnel containing two tracks, and two side tunnels, each containing one track. The centre tunnel opens for a part of its length into the street above, between the cross streets, the balance being closed. The side tunnels have no openings except small segmental apertures on the side toward the centre tunnel into which each opens.

USED BY 530 TRAINS DAILY.

"These tunnels are now used by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, The New York and Harlem Railroad Company, and the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company, and the several railroad companies which operate into the City of New York over their tracks. The combined traffic of these roads runs not less than 530 trains during every 24 hours through the tunnel.

"When these trains approach the tunnel the doors, windows, and ventilators of the cars are closed, and remain so during the passage of the train through the tunnel, a distance of about two miles, and lasting (when trains are not stalled, from three and a half to five minutes. Estimating the amount of pure air necessary for each passenger, it appears that a coach when filled contains on entering the tunnel pure air sufficient (if uncontaminated) to last about one minute. The fumes, gases, smoke, and steam emitted by the locomotive find entrance into the coaches, and further pollute the already contaminated atmosphere, and the passengers are thus compelled, not only to rebreathe the vitiated air, but are also subjected to additional peril from these causes.

"A passenger engine consumes on an average about fifty pounds of coal per mile run; each pound of coal requiring for its combustion in the locomotive firebox about 450 cubic feet of normal air, so that in running two miles, the length of the covered tunnel, a locomotive will deoxidize, say, 50,000 cubic feet of air; it will throw off from its stack about 60,000 cubic feet of gases and about 20,000 cubic feet of watery vapor; with these are carried from the firebox a great deal of coal dust, unconsumed carbon as smoke, fine ashes, and a shower of cinders. The gases pass off very hot, and the steam is exhausted at a temperature of probably 212 degrees. Steam and gases together in the two miles of engine run represent at least 80,000 cubic feet in volume, and carry heat enough to raise about 350,000 cubic feet of tunnel air to 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

"To the discomforts and dangers thus created must be added the vitiation caused by lighted lamps and heat radiated from locomotive boilers. When the number of trains passing through the tunnel daily is considered, it is not at all surprising that the air within it is not comfortably or safely breathable. Temperatures exceeding 100 degrees Fahrenheit are frequent, with humidity at the point of saturation and the oxygen of the air replaced by stifling gases, which are wholly unsuitable to be taken into strong lungs and highly dangerous to weak ones.

"The amount of air vitiated by a single locomotive in passing through the tunnel is equal to the amount that would be vitiated by the breathing of 87,000 human beings.

"The natural discomfort induced by the conditions above noted are added to, to some extent, by the fact that cars when not in use are switched off to side tracks in the yard, where they are permitted to stand in the full glare of the sun, thereby increasing the temperature in the interior of these coaches by many degrees by the time the train is made up and passengers are permitted to enter the same.

"It is conceded by the railroad officials that the traffic through the tunnel has increased more than 25 per cent. during the last few years, and in that time the conditions have not been improved. Unless steps are taken by the company to improve these conditions the nuisance will be a continuing and increasing one.

FACILITIES FOR ELECTRICITY.

"From evidence adduced before it, the Grand Jury is convinced that in the present state of the art of electric application to mechanical ends the progress has been so general and uniform that everything requisite for an electrical installation in the tunnel and its approaches is as standard at the present time as steel rails or car wheels; that to install electrical traction in these tunnels and the approaches thereto everything required can be had without difficulty, delay, or great initial expense.

"Evidence presented shows beyond question that bituminous coal is used in locomotives passing through this tunnel. The utilization of this fuel within city limits is contrary to law, and we charge the Health Department of the city with the responsibility of seeking out violations thereof; we think that the Health Department has been lax heretofore, but we are satisfied that the present administration of that department will co-operate with other branches of the City Government to relieve passengers on the road and residents along Park Avenue from the annoyance thus caused.

"As a result of the investigation of the conditions existing in the tunnel as above briefly summarized, the Grand Jury strongly

"Presents to the Court the officers and Directors of the various railroads operating within this tunnel, as maintaining a public nuisance, and recommend that vigorous and speedy action be taken to abate the same.

"Further, we recommend:

"First—That the brick walls dividing the tunnels be promptly removed, and that steel columns and girders be substituted therefor.

"Second—That passenger coaches while not in use during the day be protected from the sun by a shed, and,

"Third—We further recommend that, inasmuch as the most eminent experts assert that there is no remedy for these existing evils so long as coal-burning locomotives are in use, the railroad companies be compelled by and under such laws as may be provided for that purpose to change forthwith the motor power within the tunnel and its approaches to some method of propulsion as will not, as heretofore stated, endanger the public comfort and health."

In discharging the Grand Jury, Justice Newburger thanked it for its careful work. He said copies of the presentment should be sent to the Mayor, the Health Board, and such other of the city officers as the District Attorney should consider concerned, as well as the officers of the different railroad companies using the tunnel.

President Newman of the New York Central Railroad read a copy of the presentment through, and then said:

"I have no desire to pass any criticism on the presentment. I have nothing to add to my statement of last Saturday."

Mr. Newman said Saturday that traction, ventilation, and electrical experts had been at work on the tunnel matter for the company, and that months had been spent in considering improvements, but that no suggestion had been made yet which had solved the problem. He said they were considering the use of compressed air and electricity.

Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier, who had charge of the investigation, stated that it would be possible to enforce the recommendations of the presentment by means of the criminal law. Whether such a course would be pursued if the company did not act upon the suggestions in the presentment he declined to say.

MR. SEXTON SAYS HE WILL ACT.

John B. Sexton, President of the Board of Health, had his attention drawn last night to the statement that soft coal is being burned by the railway companies using the Grand Central tunnel. Mr. Sexton said:

"I was not aware that soft coal was being used. If it is I am of the opinion that it certainly comes within the province of the Board of Health, and if I find upon investigation to-morrow that soft coal is still being used I shall see that it is stopped at once."

With reference to the change in motive power, Mr. Sexton said that he was not quite sure that the Board of Health possessed any powers on that point.

"I have been investigating the possibility of a change in the motive power used to pull trains through the tunnel," said he, "but I don't know whether the Board of Health can interfere. Personally, I should like to see the change, and if I find we have power to take steps to this end I shall certainly take action."

President Sexton was also doubtful whether the Board of Health had any authority in the matter of substituting steel girders for the brick walls in the tunnel. He said that anyway the central tracks were all right, but that it was the walls on the outer tracks that caused the trouble. He is going to find out what powers the Board of Health really possesses, he said, and when sure of his position will take action in the interests of the public.

HEAVY POST OFFICE RECEIPTS.

They Show Marked Increase for July, 1901, Over July, 1900.

The total receipts of the General Post Office for the month of July, 1901, show an increase over the returns for the same month of last year of 13.42 per cent. The figures are as follows:

July, 1901, $748,307.75.
July, 1900, $659,748.03.
Increase for this year, $88,559.72.

Jersey City's Water Tax Inquiry.

There are 32,034 buildings of various kinds in Jersey City, and a report filed yesterday by Water Assessor Frank McCarren shows that 1,032 stores and dwellings, 1,038 stables, and 3,975 barns are not connected with the water mains and pay no water tax. Measures will be taken to ascertain where the owners or occupants of these buildings obtain their water supply, as only a few of them have wells.

FEMININE FRILLS.

The most beautiful fans to be carried with gowns when the big plume hats are worn are the ostrich feather fans, and the finest of feathers are put into them. With pearl handles the feathers are of the purest white, with amber or shell, of a creamy tint, and black feather fans have black handles.

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Attractive purses and card cases have on the leather representations of floating clouds, done in gold, and set into the leather. Among these clouds, carved in some delicately-tinted stone, is the full round face of the man in the moon. These are to be found with leathers of different colors. Swans designed in metal are upon other card cases.

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Leghorn hats for children are selling for $2.50, ready trimmed. They are the simplest of little hats in the natural color of the straw, with drooping, unwired brim and a black velvet ribbon tied around the crown, and hanging in loops and ends at the back.

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The most exquisite of drawn work done to-day is the Fayal work. It is of exquisite quality, every piece fit for a museum. It looks like some of the fine old pieces which one sees seldom except in museums. It is wonderfully fine and close, and the cost is to some degree approximate to the beauty of it. Small napkins and doylies cost $8, $9, and $10 a piece, and a small tea cloth costs $90 or $100.

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Pretty effects are given to gowns when the yoke of the skirt and the jacket are of lace and of the same variety.

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The tendency to a little coat-tail effect to gowns continues. On light gowns trimmed with chiffon or point d'esprit a little of this may be tacked to the back of the waist, two little fulled tabs five or six inches long, held at the top, perhaps, with a bit of narrow ribbon or velvet, if the gown is trimmed in this way, and with a rosette of the same finishing, each tab a little above the lower edge.

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White metal casket banks of decorative effect, which have been selling for $1, are now reduced to twenty-five cents.

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The most attractive of baby shoes are made in the form of moccasins, the top set in with faggoting. They are finished with frills of ribbon above, and a strap of ribbon passes around the upper part of the shoe, which is high, and ties in the front.

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A New York woman, who is a practical housekeeper, says that the most useful piece of furniture in her house is an ex-ironing table. This is one of the tables bought in the shops for from $2 up, and which, with the broad table tipped back, forms a high-backed settle with a deep box below the narrow seat. The tables are in the natural wood without finish when purchased. The woman who finds hers of such value painted it green, upholstered it by tacking a covering over a thin stuffing upon the back and seat, and now the settle is a picturesque feature of her dining room. When the back is turned down for a table it is most convenient for cutting or work of different kinds, and the box under the seat holds any number of things for which there seems to be no other place.

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There is a continued demand for rattan furniture upholstered with bright cretonnes. Chairs of this kind are so decorative, so comfortable, and so inexpensive that they are practical for all classes of people.

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Some of the latest styles of rattan furniture are made on the simplest of lines. Chairs are made with clusters of the strands woven in and out in a basket-work pattern, which is more decorative than when the weaving is in single strands.

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Sets of furniture are popular made of the natural rattan with a combination of colored strands. The pieces are sold separately, but a set can be put together composed of a settee, one or two straight chairs, and one or two rocking and easy chairs.

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The rattan rocking chair is always popular, and this, with the square upholstered chair, is more in demand than any other odd piece of furniture.

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Chinese incense is said to keep away mosquitoes. It can be found for fifteen cents a box, containing ten or a dozen small packages. There is also the incense in a powder, to be burned in the attractive metal incense burners.

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In the way of strapping, a good effect is given on a gown finished around the skirt with three graduated ruffles. These become narrower at the front, where they do not quite meet, but are finished with two straps on each ruffle, fastening on either side with a button.

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Straps on either side of the fronts of bodices or skirts, set on from the inside, but where they finish with a point and a button, are good, giving, as they do, the effect of holding back the sides of a skirt. They finish many stylish frocks, frequently being graduated in length.

EXPERT ENGINEER ON THE BRIDGE ACCIDENT

Says a Careful Inspection Would Have Prevented It.

Breaks Would Have Been Discovered and Remedied at Once—Better Suspender Can Be Substituted Easily.

While Engineer Edwin Duryea is inspecting the Brooklyn Bridge for District Attorney Philbin the bridge authorities are doing work which may prevent the inspection from being as fruitful as was expected. This work consists in painting those parts of the bridge ironwork most affected by rust. Along the south roadway the painters yesterday had applied liberal daubs of paint to nuts and bolts which the day before showed rust. Mr. Duryea is making a careful examination on the river span of all the suspension rods and their connections. The paint may conceal defects that might otherwise be noticed.

Mr. Duryea refuses to talk about his inspection further than to say that he has been at work for several days and has made some progress. Whether the painting would interfere with his work he declined to say. Engineer Probasco of the Bridge Department, when asked about the present rush in painting certain parts of the bridge, said:

"That is nothing unusual. For the last six weeks we have had sixteen painters on the bridge. They are only working as is customary."

Mr. Probasco also said that he had not had time to read the article which appeared in Engineering News of the issue of Aug. 1. This article, which is written by an expert engineer whose name is not given, takes issue with Engineer and Superintendent Martin as to his report on the cause of the breaking of the suspension rods. Mr. Martin's idea that "vibration and dead weight" caused the trouble and that no amount of inspection or care could have prevented the accident is contradicted.

The author is said to have made a careful inspection of the bridge, and Engineering News devotes several columns to his report, which includes a technical description of the construction of the bridge at the place where the accident occurred. Among his conclusions, the following bear directly on the report of Mr. Martin:

"Had the trunnion bearings been kept carefully lubricated and free from rust the danger of the bending stresses mentioned would have been materially reduced, but this is about all that may be said, for the chief trouble undoubtedly lies in the faulty design of the floor-beam hinges. This fact was recognized at the time the designs were prepared, but no way was then seen of remedying it, and in designing the corresponding members for a more recent suspension bridge the same engineer discarded entirely the design he had formerly used on the Brooklyn Bridge, and substituted another which the experience of the intervening years had convinced him to be superior.

"In passing it may be remarked that Mr. Martin's contention that no inspection would show the existence of a break within the trunnion block until enough rods had broken to raise the fractures into sight is hardly sufficient, so far, at least, as any failure to discover the breaks of long standing in the two centre rods is concerned. The difference in tension between a rod bearing weight and one hanging loosely is very easily determined by a sharp blow of a hammer.

"It does not seem necessary to enter further into the reasons for the accident under discussion than has been done in what precedes. The accident in itself was not serious in its consequences, but it was, it seems to us, serious in the possibilities of a more wholesale failure which it indicated. The facts are that a poor design was adopted for the lower hinge connections of the suspension rods, and that through neglect the evils of this design were augmented by lack of lubrication and by rust. The first fault was perhaps unavoidable at the time the members were designed, but there is no reason why the faulty bearing should not have been kept in the highest possible state of efficiency, particularly since they were fully recognized to be especially in need of care if they were to work satisfactorily.

"In conclusion, it may be pointed out that it would have been a simple matter at any time during several years past to have replaced these rods with a more approved design of suspender."

The strict orders to maintain the distances of 102 feet on the Manhattan and Brooklyn spans and 200 feet on the river span between trolley cars is still being carried out. The running schedule of the different Brooklyn lines has been increased some three minutes as a result, as it takes that much longer time to get the cars across the bridge than it did before.

A LANDMARK REMOVED.

Brookes's Assembly Rooms, Where Society of Old New York Danced, Have Been Razed.

Brookes's Assembly Rooms, in the building in Broome Street, between Elizabeth and Mott Streets, where many of the older persons of the city first learned to dance, are no more. The building in which they were has been dismantled, and all that remains is the foundation. In its place is to be built the Italian Protestant Episcopal Church of San Salvatore.

Fifty years ago, and even to a more recent date, the assembly rooms were the gathering place for fashionable society. For years these rooms, which are now in the centre of the Italian quarter, bore the same relations to society as do the Waldorf-Astoria, Delmonico's, and Sherry's to-day.

De Garmo Brookes was the founder of the rooms and the builder of the house in which they were. This was way back in the forties. Under the name of De Garmo, Mr. Brookes had been a famous ballet master. He left the stage to teach dancing to those who were in society at the time. When his assembly rooms were completed they were considered to be unequaled in their appointments. A wide entrance hall led to a grand stairway, up which the patrons went to the ballroom, on the first floor. On the ground floor there was a large banquet hall. The two upper stories were devoted to reception and dressing rooms.

Mr. Brookes conducted the assembly rooms until his death, which occurred about three years ago. Although society had gone far above Broome Street and its neighbor the Bowery, the assembly rooms still prospered. Dr. Hobart J. Holcomb, who has his offices near the old assembly rooms, knew Mr. Brookes very well. In speaking of him yesterday he said:

"Mr. Brookes was about eighty-four years old when he died, and up to a short time before his death he continued to give dancing lessons. Frequently I would go into the assembly rooms and chat with him. During his last years as a teacher he seldom went on the floor himself to teach. He preferred to sit in a chair and direct the movements of his pupils. Sometimes he would get interested intensely in the lessons and would take a few steps, just to show his pupils what he meant. His assembly rooms and Dodworth's were the leading places for social gatherings in the city years ago.

"I believe that his full name was William De Garmo Brookes. After his death the assembly rooms were closed. He left two daughters, who did not attempt to carry on the business."

The Church of San Salvatore, which will occupy the site of the assembly rooms, was at one time located in Mulberry Street almost opposite Police Headquarters. The widening of Elm Street compelled it to move, and temporary quarters were taken at 40 Bleecker Street. The Rev. Alberto Pace was in charge of the church for years. He had made himself very popular with the Italians, and had just arranged for the purchase of the Broome Street property when he died suddenly. The church is now in charge of Vicar George F. Nelson.

Mrs. Wood Joins Her Husband.

Mrs. Wood, the wife of Gen. Leonard Wood, who has been the guest at Quarantine of Dr. Doty since Tuesday, was released from observation at 11 o'clock A. M. yesterday. She immediately went aboard the Kanawha where Gen. Wood was awaiting her, after which the vessel weighed anchor and proceeded up the bay for a cruise along the Eastern coast.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

It was an ideal day for country sports and pleasures yesterday, and with the exception of a handful of people who were in town to greet the comers on the Duetschland or to bid farewell to those sailing on the Fuerst Bismarck few well-known persons were seen at the restaurants or on the avenue.

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Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Jones Taylor (Miss Jessie Harwar Keene) were in town yesterday on their way to Saratoga to attend the races there. Mrs. Taylor's father—James R. Keene—has entered for these races Commando, who this year has won every race he has been in save one that he lost to The Parader, belonging to Richard T. Wilson, Jr.; Conroy, who won the Brooklyn Handicap, and a number of others. Mrs. Edwin Gould was also in town yesterday, and lunched at the Waldorf, as did Mrs. John Bloodgood.

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The recent death of George H. Holt has cast a gloom over the Summer colony at Great Neck, L. I., where Mr. Holt's country residence, Edgewater, was situated. Mr. Holt was well known in Wall Street. A successful speculator and a man of large means, he remained a bachelor until some ten years ago, when he married a Mrs. Miles, formerly Miss Anne Penrose Newlin, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Holt is the mother of Mrs. N. Newlin Hooper, who returned in the early Summer from a trip to Europe with Miss Carola De Forest. Mr. Holt was a member of the Metropolitan, Union League, Country, and several other clubs. The funeral services will be held in All Saints' Church, Great Neck, at 5:15 this afternoon, and a special train will leave Long Island City at 4:30 o'clock. Another death, and one which came with a shock to his many friends—for he was a young man and in excellent health—was that of Mathias Arnott. Although Mr. Arnott resided in Elmira, he spent so much of his time in New York that he had a large circle of friends here.

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Count Guilliaume d'Arschot of the Belgian Legation at St. Petersburg, and who sailed this week for Europe, is a nephew of the Countess Gaston d'Arschot, and with his aunt was recently entertained at Tuxedo. The Countess was formerly Miss Minna Detmold of this city, and her husband was for a number of years stationed in Washington as First Secretary of the Belgian Legation.

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Miss Delia Gurnee of 626 Fifth Avenue, who went abroad some time ago, will not return until October. Her nieces, the Misses Grace G. and Evelyn Scott, accompanied her and will return with her. The invitations for Miss Grace Scott's marriage to Col. George R. Dyer will then be issued, as the wedding is to be celebrated soon after their return from their European tour.

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The wedding of Miss Julia Ludlow, daughter of the late Thomas William Ludlow, and whose mother was formerly Miss Frances Fraser Bettner, to Richard Mortimer Young, now of this city, but formerly of Charlottestown, Prince Edward's Island, is to take place next Monday, in the Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in West Forty-sixth Street, by the Rev. George M. Christian. A breakfast at the residence of the bride's mother, 27 West Twenty-sixth Street, will follow the ceremony.

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Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sampson Stevens are to give a dinner at Berger's, at Newport, to-morrow evening, to celebrate the second anniversary of their wedding, which took place in Illinois two years ago. Mrs. Stevens was Miss Clara S. Rollins, and Mr. Stevens, as most people know, is the son of the Duchess de Dino, formerly Mrs. Stevens. Two of Mr. Stevens's sisters married foreign noblemen, one the Count Orlowski of Russia and the other the Comte de Gallifet, son of the Marquise de Gallifet, one of the famous trio of Second Empire beauties, and of Gen. de Gallifet, formerly French Minister of War.

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Another August wedding will take place at Hewletts, L. I., on Aug. 21, and will be that of Dr. Mortimer Roland Beaudoin-Bennett, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph François Beaudoin-Bennett, and Miss Jean Martin, daughter of the Rev. Thomas W. Martin of Trinity Church, Far Rockaway. Dr. Bennett served on the staff of Gen. José Lacret y Morlot of the Cuban Army. Miss Margaret Allen is to be Miss Martin's maid of honor, and the bride will be given away by Richard Henry Lee Martin, her brother. The ushers selected are Benjamin C. Vandewater, Arthur Gouverneur Thomas, George Perry Dillenback, and René Corillo de Albornez. Archdeacon Henry C. Bryan of the Garden City Cathedral, assisted by the bride's father, will officate.

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Miss Edith Barney Tilghman, daughter of Frederick Tilghman, and who went abroad over a year ago with Mrs. George W. Van Schaick, was married several weeks ago in London to the Marquis Carlet de la Roziere. Miss Tilghman was a belle in the Southern set here, and when it was announced last Fall that she would remain in France there was much regret felt and expressed by the members of that set.

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The Sultan of Turkey has conferred the decoration of the "Grand Officer of the Order of Chefaket" on Major Barnardiston in acknowledgment of his services when attached to the Turkish Special Mission at Queen Victoria's funeral. The conferring of the decoration is of interest here, as Major Barnardiston married Miss Sarah Floyd-Jones of Long Island. When he joins his regiment, now in South Africa, Mrs. Barnardiston will come to this country for a visit to her Long Island relatives.

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Gen. Samuel Thomas and Mrs. Thomas of Ardsley left Tarrytown yesterday morning on the special car "Pilgrim," for Bar Harbor, where they have taken a cottage. Gen. Thomas's health is much improved. His son, Edward Russell Thomas, and his June bride (Miss Linda Lee) will occupy the Ardsley residence during the absence of Gen. Thomas and Mrs. Thomas.

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Word has been received at Bar Harbor by Admiral Upshur that it will not be possible for the English fleet, as a whole, to visit Bar Harbor this season, but that some one vessel of the fleet may be at the Harbor in September.

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At the luncheon given on Wednesday in honor of Mrs. James W. Gerard, Jr., by Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards and Miss Edwards, the guests included the Countess Festetics, Mrs. James Haggin, Miss Fox, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Miss Gurnee, Miss Hone, Mrs. Wright, Miss Gerard, Mrs. Edwards, and others.

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Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, who have been abroad some months and who have latterly been in London, are to return to the United States late in August, and will spend the Autumn at Ellerslie.

MISS CHARLOTTE HILL ENGAGED.

Daughter of Great Northern's President to Wed a Railway Man.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 1.—George T. Slade, who was to-day appointed Assistant General Manager of the Erie Railroad, will soon marry Charlotte Hill, daughter of J. J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad. The engagement has been announced by Miss Hill's family.

Two years ago, when J. J. Hill became interested in the Erie Road, he caused Slade to be transferred from the place of Division Superintendent of the Great Northern to General Superintendent of the Wyoming and Jefferson Divisions of the Erie Road. Mr. Slade was a classmate of L. W. Hill, son of J. J. Hill, now President of the Eastern Minnesota Road.

John D. Rockefeller's Purchase.

John D. Rockefeller has bought from Rufus W. Weeks his country seat at Pocantico Hills, a tract of several acres, with a large stone mansion and outbuildings, for $50,000. The purchase was made through Broker H. W. Nichols.

S. B. Schieffelin Property Sold.

The residence of the late Samuel B. Schieffelin at Tarrytown, together with several acres of land, has been sold for the executors by Broker H. W. Nichols to John L. Chadwick for $31,000.

GARBAGE CONTRACT MAY BE BLOCKED

Taxpayer Expected to Sue to Save the City Being Gouged.

Controller Coler Says It Is the Only Way to Prevent It—Board of Health Could Ask for Crematory's Purchase.

Controller Coler said yesterday that the only way in which the Board of Estimate could be restrained from making the contract with the Sanitary Utilization Company for the removal of garbage in Manhattan was by a taxpayer's action in the courts. It was said that such an action would be begun in a few days, but the name of the taxpayer who will bring the action was not made known. Under the contract for five years, which was approved at the last meeting of the Board of Estimate by the votes of Mayor Van Wyck, Corporation Counsel Whalen, and President Feitner of the department, the Sanitary Utilization Company will receive $232,000 a year for the removal of garbage. The price for which the work has been done by the same company during the last five years is $89,000 a year. Controller Coler said:

"The idea seems to be prevalent that this company has the city by the throat, and that it had the city by the throat when the Board of Estimate voted to approve the contract. President Guggenheimer and myself worked hard to defeat the contract but failed. If the city authorities had not seen fit to accept the contract, the company would have been compelled to carry on the work until some other provision was made. They could not shut down on Aug. 1 at the end of their five-year contract, and leave the garbage strewn about the streets, but they would have been compelled to continue the work."

"Is there any possibility of stopping the contract from being executed?" was asked.

"A property owner or taxpayer could get an injunction stopping the city from paying the company any money."

The city under the old contract could buy the plant of the Sanitary Utilization Company, and at the meeting of the Board of Estimate, when Mayor Van Wyck forced the vote approving the contract, Controller Coler and President Guggenheimer were appointed a committee to examine into this matter. When asked yesterday whether the city had the money to buy the plant Controller Coler said:

"I don't know. I am inclined to think that it would be necessary to have an enabling act passed by the Legislature before the plant could be bought." Continuing, he said:

"If the city abrogates the contract and the garbage shouldn't be removed promptly and becomes a nuisance, the Board of Health might step in, and, for the preservation of the public health, ask the Board of Estimate to issue an emergency bond to purchase the crematory. At all events, the contract should not be permitted to stand."

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer said yesterday:

"The Controller and I will make a thorough investigation of this garbage contract matter. I am convinced that the city is paying a higher price than it ought to pay, and if it can be done, the city ought to acquire the plant and operate it. Suppose we have to pay $500,000 for it, we would save $215,000 in five years, besides owning the plant in perpetuity. I don't believe that the city should submit to extortion, being taken by the throat by any corporation and compelled to pay any price that is demanded. This matter is going to be thoroughly sifted."

The question as to who are the Tammany politicians back of the Sanitary Utilization Company was asked by many officials yesterday. Mayor Van Wyck a few weeks ago at a meeting of the Board of Estimate voted to reject the bid for $232,000 for the removal of garbage, and why he changed his mind and voted in favor of the contract was not made public yesterday.

The New York Sanitary Utilization Company was organized in New Jersey. Controller Coler knows at present little about the Directors. The only person whose name has been connected with the company is Thomas F. White, a son of Andrew D. White. The company has twice refused to give the list of Directors for publication in the Corporation Directory. It was found yesterday that David Martin, the politician, of Philadelphia, is President of the company. Another man connected with the company is J. P. Cranford of the Cranford Company in Brooklyn. The Cranford firm has during the last ten years had some of the biggest political contracts in Brooklyn.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Browne—Woodward.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 1.—Miss Clara Louise Woodward and Percival Stuart Browne were married to-day. The marriage took place at Grace Episcopal Church. The rector, the Rev. Dr. E. M. Rodman, assisted by the Rev. W. Montgomery Downey, rector of Holy Cross Episcopal Church of North Plainfield, read the service. The maid of honor was Miss Shirley Eugenia Hanrigan. The best man was Horace Woodward, brother of the bride. The ushers were Charles Cook Gallop of this city and Frederic P. McGlynn of New York.

The bride wore a gown of gray with gray taffeta silk trimmings and a white chiffon hat with white plumes. She carried a bouquet of white roses and maiden hair fern tied with broad white satin ribbons. She is a daughter of Mrs. Humphrey Bodine of West Front Street. The groom is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Browne of Washington Park, North Plainfield. Mr. Browne's father is the cashier of the Marine Insurance Company, having been employed in that company's New York office for the last thirty years. The bride has been a member for several years of Grace choir and is popular in society circles.

Armstrong—Ward.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 1.—Miss Grace Ward, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Ward was married at noon to-day to the Rev. Henry Watson Armstrong of Trenton, at the residence of the bride's parents, 1,130 Broad Street. The Rev. C. C. Edmonds, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, read the marriage service. Only the relatives and a few friends of the bride and groom were present.

The bride was accompanied by her father. Her gown was of white crepe de chine trimmed with point lace appliqué. She wore a long veil fastened with a few sprays of orange blossoms, and her bouquet was of white flowers. Miss Charlotte Ward, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. She was gowned in a costume of lavender silk mulle, trimmed with two shades of lavender velvet. She carried sweet peas. The best man was Warren Biggen of this city. After an informal reception this afternoon the Rev. Mr. Armstrong and his wife started on an ocean trip. On their return they will go to Memphis, Tenn., to live, where Mr. Armstrong has a church.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 1.—Dinners were given this evening by Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, (the first of the series,) James T. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Spotswood D. Schenck. The last named dinner was at the Casino, and was for twenty-one guests.

The third weekly dance at the Casino took place this evening, and was well attended, especially by the younger set. Among those present were Miss Oelrichs, Miss Rives, Miss Neilson, Miss Rutherford, Miss Gray, Miss Swann, Miss Schenck, Miss Hatch, Mrs. Spotswood D. Schenck, (who took her dinner guests from the grill room,) Mrs. George Crocker, Miss Jones, Miss Burden, Peter D. Martin, Beekman Lorillard, M. Kernochan, Charles M. Oelrichs, Jr., W. A. M. Burden, Augustus Jay, Jr., Clarke Fosdyck, and A. S. Burden.

Mrs. George Crocker's vaudeville entertainment takes place this evening at the Clam Bake Club. A large stage has been built on the grounds in front of the pavilion. A Hungarian orchestra and the Newport military band will play. After the vaudeville there will be a "bake," followed by dancing. The cotillion will be led by Mrs. Crocker and Elisha Dyer, Jr.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George H. Holt.

George H. Holt, senior member of the New York Stock Exchange firm of George H. Holt & Co., died at his Summer home, Edgewater, Great Neck, L. I., on Wednesday. He had been ill for several months of stomach trouble.

Mr. Holt was born Sept. 16, 1843, at West Boylston, near Worcester, Mass., and was the son of Henry and Azubah Thomas Holt. He was graduated from Amherst College in the class of '64, and afterward studied law. He had been a member of the New York Stock Exchange since 1876, and had a very wide acquaintance in the financial district.

He had large corporate interests, being President and a Director of the Denver City Railroad Company, a Director of the Denver City Tramway Company and the West End Street Railroad Company of Denver, Col.; President of the Ashtabula Water Company of Ashtabula, Ohio, and President of the Fishkill and Matteawan Water Company of Fishkill, N. Y.

Mr. Holt was a member of many New York clubs, including the Union League, Metropolitan, Lawyers', and Down-town Association, as well as of the Westchester Country Club, the Amherst College Association, and the New England Society.

The funeral will take place at All Saints' Church, Great Neck, this afternoon at 5:15 o'clock.

Major W. E. Almy, U. S. A.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Aug. 1.—Major William E. Almy, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Army, died at 9:15 this morning in the Military Hospital of appendicitis. Major Almy had been in the hospital for five days. His body will be taken to the United States on Monday. His wife and three daughters sailed for the United States six weeks ago. The home of Major Almy was in Philadelphia.

William E. Almy was born in and appointed from the District of Columbia, and was graduated from the Military Academy in 1879. During the Spanish war he was Major and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers. Last March he was promoted to be a Major, and assigned to a Porto Rican Regiment. Major Almy was a son of the late Admiral John J. Almy.

Obituary Notes.

JESSE CATES, President of the Union National Bank of Richmond, Ind., died there yesterday.

JOHN F. POST, President of the First National Bank of Canton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., died there yesterday, aged seventy-three years.

HARRY C. MASON, thirty-four years old, formerly Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives and a well-known attorney of Cleveland, died at Prescott, Arizona, yesterday. He led the anti-Hanna Senatorial fight in 1898, while he was the presiding officer of the lower house. Death was due to consumption.

MARSHAL NEY SMITH of Orange, N. J., a retired hat manufacturer of that place, died Wednesday in the Memorial Hospital, to which institution he was removed some time ago. He was eighty years old. The funeral services will be held this afternoon in the First Presbyterian Church at Orange. Mr. Smith was an active Republican for many years, and served as an election officer. He was married three times and is survived by two children by his first wife, Theodore Hallstead Smith and Miss Ella L. Smith, both of East Orange.

JOSEPH JACKSON, a well-known hotel keeper, died at his road house, at Preakness, near Paterson, N. J., Wednesday, aged sixty-nine years. Mr. Jackson had been a hotel keeper for nearly twenty years. His hostelry is one of the best-known in that section of New Jersey, and in former years was the place where the big Republican and Democratic conventions were held. Mr. Jackson was a silk manufacturer before he became a hotel keeper. He was born in Macclesfield, England. He was twice married. His first wife died some years ago. His second wife and several children survive him.

To Texas in an Automobile.

Out of the presence of a little company gathered to bid them farewell, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Clark Decker and her husband started at 10:15 A. M. yesterday from the Gilsey House on a two-thousand-mile trip to Beaumont, Texas, in a gasoline automobile. Among those who saw them off were Mark Weiss, a prominent resident of Beaumont, and C. L. Hanson, a pioneer in the Texas oil industry, who will reach Beaumont first, and arrange a reception for the motor car travelers. Mrs. Decker talked freely of the plans for the journey. Mr. Decker, however, had little to say, except that the trip was his wife's idea, and that he was going to please her. The route announced was Fifth Avenue to Twenty-third Street, to Jersey City, and through Asbury Park, Philadelphia, Washington, Richmond, Charleston, Macon Pensacola, Mobile, and New Orleans. The couple expect to complete their long ride in about seven weeks, making no effort to establish a speed record.

Mobiles for Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is to use automobiles as repair wagons. An order for the building of twelve wagons of a special design has been placed by the company with a large manufacturing concern. The vehicles are to be ready for delivery by Oct. 1. They are to cost from $2,200 to $2,500 each, and are to be driven by steam.

Socialists' Convention Adjourns.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 1.—The National Socialists' Convention before adjourning tonight adopted a resolution indorsing labor unions and advising members to join. Another resolution was adopted providing that any Socialist who shall join the militia or accept an appointive office at the hands of either of the "capitalist" parties shall be expelled. The judiciary of the country was branded as a "servile tool in the hands of the capitalistic class and hostile to the interests of labor."

Business Notices.

E. & W. Tiona. E. & W.
A New Collar.

MARRIED.

BROWNE—WOODWARD.—On Thursday, Aug. 1, at Grace Church, Plainfield, N. J., by the Rev. Erskine M. Rodman, assisted by the Rev. William Montgomery Downey, Clara L. Woodward to Percival S. Browne.

DIED.

BOSWORTH.—At Richfield Springs, on Wednesday, July 31, Joseph S. Bosworth, son of the late Judge Joseph S. Bosworth of New York Supreme Court.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifty-fifth Street, Saturday morning, Aug. 3, at 11 o'clock.

COULTER.—Entered into rest at Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, July 30, Matilda H. Coulter, widow of William Coulter, in her 81st year.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Alexander Bennell, on Friday, 10:30 A. M.

DE BOST.—On July 30th, 1901, Anita L., only daughter of Louise L. and the late Leon D. De Bost, and granddaughter of the late Silas Ludlam.
Funeral on Friday, Aug. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, at the residence of her brother, W. L. De Bost, No. 14 Lafayette Av., New Brighton, Staten Island.

DOBBIN.—On Wednesday, July 31, 1901, at his late residence, 233 East 45th St., James Dobbin, beloved husband of Mary A. Dobbin, in his 63d year.
Funeral service at St. Bartholomew's Chapel, 209 East 42d St., on Saturday, Aug. 3d, at 10 A. M. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

FALCONER.—Suddenly, on July 31, at Greenport, Jane Falconer, sister of James H. Falconer.
Funeral service at St. Matthew's Church, 24 West 84th St., on Saturday, Aug. 3, at 10:30 A. M.

GOODRICH.—At White Plains, Aug. 1, Mrs. Jane C. Goodrich.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 129 East 78th St., on Saturday at 8 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

HOLT.—At his country home, Edgewater, Great Neck, L. I., on Wednesday, July 31, Geo. H. Holt, in his 59th year.
Funeral services at All Saints' Church, Great Neck, on Friday, Aug. 2d, at 5:15 P. M. Special car leaves L. I. City at 4:30.

STEVENS.—At Westbrook, Conn., Aug. 1, 1901, Nathaniel F. Stevens, in the 98th year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, Essex, Conn., Saturday, Aug. 3, at 1:30 P. M.

THORNDIKE.—At her residence, 37 West 17th St., on Tuesday, July 30th, Henrietta D. Thorndike, daughter of the late John C. Delprat.
Funeral at convenience of the family.
Paris papers please copy.

TONETTI.—On July 31, 1901, at Palisades, N. Y., Olivier Pallier Tonetti, infant son of François Michel Louis and Mary Lawrence Tonetti.

The Woodlawn Cemetery.
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
Office 20 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

FOR POOR HEBREV CHILDREN.

Rockaway Park Sanitar um Appeals for $10,000—Work of t e Summer.

The Sanitarium for He rew Children of the City of New York ma es an appeal to the public for $10,000 wit which to build an extension to its institu on at Rockaway Park, L. I., which was de ided upon at the last monthly meeting of he Board of Directors.

The report of the Su rintendent then presented showed that bet een June 15 and last Monday 8,585 persons were taken from the crowded tenement dis icts for rest and medical treatment, of w m 727 were infants under two years ol 2,160 were children between two and fiv years, and 2,430 were children between ve and twelve, while 3,268 were mothers.

Of these, 770 were reta ned at the Sanitarium for prolonged tre ment. The boat excursions thus far this S mmer have given 1,840 persons a day's ting on the water. These good works, owever, taxed to the limit the facilities the institution, and the officials were co pelled to reject many worthy applicants. ontributions may be sent to Hezekiah Ko n, Treasurer, 55 Broadway.

Mr. Guggenheimer M yor Pro Tem.

Mayor Van Wyck start on his vacation yesterday, and President Guggenheimer of the Municipal Council w l during his absence be the Mayor. here will be no meeting of the Board of stimate, and no important business can b transacted during Mayor Van Wyck's sence.

DEATHS REPORT D AUG. 1.

Manhattan an Bronx.

Ages of one year or under ar put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th July
ANNUNCCIO, Adelini, 305 113th	2	31
ANCELTINE, Marco, 157 At rney St.	11	29
ADAMS, Arsenio, 323 E. 1 th St.	38	31
ANGUS, David, 17 City Ha Place	86	31
AUQUIO, Giovanni, 131 Mu erry St.	47	28
BOLAND, ——, Sloane Mater ity Hosp	1	30
BARTON, Margaret, 34 Ler St.	66	30
BENACK, Kate, Infants' osp.	1	30
BILKES, Ida, 81 Stanton	60	31
BURNS, John, Workhouse	65	24
BOOSE, Adolph, 2,384 8th v.	68	30
BOIGH, William, 277 W. 3 h St.	44	28
BYRNES, John, 427 W. 18 St.	1	28
BURKE, Catherine, 82 Madi n St.	58	30
BUCKLEY, Joseph, 237 W. 1 th St.	33	31
BECK, Ruth, Foundling Ho	1	28
BUCK, Ethel, 3 W. 115th	27	[illegible]
CARR, John, 218 W. 27th	59	30
CUNNINGHAM, James, 2,0 2d Av.	1	30
CASEY, M., 29 Jackson St.	1	31
CUNNINGHAM, S., 232 E. th St.	1	31
CONLEY, Mary, 67 E. 121s St.	60	31
CODY, Thomas F., 152 E. 3th St.	1	30
COUTS, Giuseppi, 57 Spring St.	1	31
CRAWFORD, Ella P., 312 53d St.	66	29
CALLAHAN, Lottie, 358 W 48th St.	10	29
*CRAWFORD, C., 8 Bethun St.	1	1
*DAVIS, Ethel, 58 N. Char ers St.	1	1
DOBBIN, James, 233 E. 45t St.	62	31
DOYLE, Cecelia, 274 W. 25	4	31
*DUKE, Walter J., 537 W. 5th St.	1	1
DEUSCH, Ella M., 26 W. 3d St.	1	30
DAGG, Thomas, 236 E. 101 St.	1	31
DENAHAN, Sophie, 239 W. 18th St.	31	30
DOW, Thomas, 91 3d Av.	30	31
DELLSANTE, M., 316 E. 1 h St.	14	31
DI PERSIA, G., 200 Eliz eth St.	41	31
DAVIS, Anna F., 164 W. 9 h St.	1	30
DIEHL, R. P., 2,006 Amst dam Av.	1	31
EAGAN, Anne E., 418 W.	1	31
*FITZGERALD, Edward, 1 Broad.	46	1
*FARRAR, Percy, 304 W. 1 5th St.	1	1
FRIED, Sarah, Foundling osp.	1	28
*FRY, Charles M., 36 W. 2 th St.	33	1
FOX, Agnes, 557 W. 32d St.	1	31
*FITZPATRICK, May, 180 64th St.	1	1
FURRO, A., 2,215 1st Av.	1	27
FITZHARRIS, A., 404 E. 1 th St.	1	30
FLEMING, W., 352 W. 12 th St.	29	30
GRAF, Philip J., 123 Gree wich Av.	54	30
GORMULLY, Alice, 518 W. 51st St.	1	30
GREENE, Edgar, Foundlin Hosp.	1	29
GOFF, Mary, 513 E. 12th St.	62	31
GATELY, J., 639 E. 13th St.	40	30
GUALCINO, Alfred, 60 Henry St.	1	31
HASTINGS, Elizabeth, 230 W. 113th.	45	28
HAGAN, John T., 336 9th Av.	35	31
HEINZ, Mary, 335 E. 38th St.	1	30
HARRIS, Jennette, 239 W. 29th St.	52	28
HAZEN, Florence, 22 Desbrosses St.	1	31
HOGAN, Florence, 1,683 Park Av.	6	31
HORROCK, Jane, 1,004 Boston Road.	43	31
HANNON, Nicholas, 479 3d Av.	78	30
HANSON, Clara, Foundling Hosp.	1	28
HAMILTON, ——, 246 Cherry St.	50	27
HECHT, Aaron, 100 Attorney St.	14	31
HEYNEN, Josephine, 127 Columbia	80	31
HUEFNER, Anton, Brooklyn	56	30
JELLIG, Elizabeth, 175 E. 3d St.	66	30
KLEIN, Edward, 349 E. 3d St.	23	30
KRAUS, Gottlieb, Bellevue Hospital.	65	28
KOUNZ, Elizabeth C., 673 9th Av.	25	29
KEEFE, John J., 450 W. 152d St.	1	31
KOLLAR, Margaret, 2,562 8th Av.	1	31
KIERNAN, John J., 446 3d Av.	30	30
*KEUNGARD, Karl, 323 E. 80th St.	1	1
LAMBERT, Anna, Foundling Hosp.	1	27
LAJOIE, Pierre, Placeville, Conn.	35	31
LEVENSON, Emma, 6 W. 116th St.	62	31
LLOYD, Catherine, 412 W. 124th St.	1	31
LEVERY, Jennie, 2,125 2d Av.	6	31
LEVINESS, Catharine, 231 W. 49th.	77	31
LATHROPE, Emma C., 6 W 135th.	77	30
LEWIS, Annie, 6 Jones St.	44	30
MURRAY, Mary E., 226 E. 74th St.	1	31
MYERS, Sarah, 112 Chrystie St.	70	31
MIRENDO, Salvatore, 72 Oliver St.	1	31
*MARKOVITS, Sophie, 631 E. 9th St.	1	1
MAKOWSKI, Jacob, 233 E. 89th St.	63	31
McPARTLAND, M., 410 E. 16th St.	42	31
McNAMARA, George, 228 E. 45th St.	1	31
MAHONEY, Ida, Ward's Island.	23	30
MANVILLE, Emily, Foundling Hosp.	1	28
MOORE, George, 168 Park Row.	36	30
McKINLEY, Mattie, 412 W. 39th St.	32	30
MATTHEWS, Bridget, 39 W. 8th St.	42	30
NOLAN, John, 203 E. 37th St.	1	31
O'NEILL, Helen, 2,342 Forest Av.	1	30
O'CONNOR, Mary C., 53 Market St.	1	31
O'LAUGHLIN, J. B., 21 Lawrence St.	29	30
PURTELL, James, 512 W. 21st St.	58	29
PENN, Jennie, 1,052 3d A	1	30
*PANKEN, Mary, 76 Madison St.	1	1
PETERSON, Annie A., 50 W. 28th.	1	30
PICCIO, A., 233 E. 107th St.	1	31
*PALMER, Rozel, 224 W. 16th St.	1	1
RAFFERTY, J., Bellevue Hosp.	52	28
RALO, Patito, 216 E. 111th St.	39	30
RILEY, Delia, 743 3d Av.	69	28
ROONEY, Alice, 744 Greenwich St.	1	31
*REILLY, Mary, 1,497 3d Av.	50	1
ROTELLA, Francesco, 307 E. 104th St.	1	30
REILLY, Francis, 85 Catharine St.	2	31
RONAN, William, 208 W. 44th St.	75	28
*STERNBERG, Bertha, 15 Ridge St.	1	1
SCHMITZ, Veronica, 424 W. 163d St.	1	31
SCROPP, Maggie T., 48 Avenue B.	1	29
STEIN, Matilda H., 232 W. 34th St.	24	31
SUDZENS, Antonio, 146 Cherry St.	1	31
*STERNBERG, F., 312 E. Houston.	18	1
SULLIVAN, Maggie, Almshouse Hosp.	68	28
SCHATZ, Benny, 2,497 2d Av.	1	31
SALANDRIA, Pasquale, 1 Mulberry	1	31
SOLOMON, G. L., 286 E. 3d St.	59	31
SLATER, Robert, 454 W. 47th St.	1	31
TIERNEY, Maggie, Randall's Island.	29	30
THUROFF, Walter, 200 E. 93d St.	1	31
WALLACE, Adelina, 314 E. 115th.	1	27
WHITE, Bertha, 6 W. 1 th St.	1	30
VERDE, Giovanni, 347 6th St.	3	31
WHITFORD, Bella, 516 W. 168th St.	1	31
*WILLIAMSON, J. B., 16 Lexington Av.	31	1
WALKER, Clara T., 313 E. 5th St.	31	31
WARD, Annie, 435 W. 54th St.	26	30
WILLIAMSON, Miles, 23 E. 10th St.	50	30
WILLIAMS, Percy, 265 W. 40th St.	1	31
WOODS, Christina, Foundling Hosp.	1	29
ZUGNITH, G., 79 Mott St.	1	31

*Date of death in August.

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th July
ANGELO, Nicola, Kings Co. Hosp.	1	30
AUG, Barbara, 134 Georg St.	1	31
AVIGNONE, Maria, 2,301 Pacific St.	1	31
BOYLE, John, 137 Cornel St.	50	30
BRACKETT, Lydia A., 15 Hall St.	61	29
BRADY, Johanna, 92 Prospect St.	1	30
BRIGGS, Lytton A., 325 2 St.	1	30
BRAISER, Harold, Douglass St., near Ralph Av.	1	30
BRANTIGAN, Emma, St. Cath. Hosp.	30	29
BRUNNER, Harold McK 7 Pennsylvania Av.	1	31
CALLAHAN, P., foot William St.	30	31
CARR, Catharine, 88 Wa worth St.	1	31
CANFIELD, B. A., 988 Jefferson Av.	42	31
COLL, Mary M., 299 S. 2 St.	17	30
COREY, John, 211 Clinton St.	65	30
CRAWBUCH, Ada, 447 udson Av.	1	31
DE SMET, Joseph A., 89 Wolcott St.	1	30
DEVEREAUX, Mary, 78 ent Av.	1	31
EIERMANN, Hedrina A., 1,246 Herkimer St.	73	31
FILOCCO, Ancelo, 203 Bo um St.	35	31
FITZWILLIAMS, James T., St. Peter's Hosp.	32	31
GEIGER, Catharine, 234 aret St.	1	30
GILLEN, Henry, K. Co. Almshouse.	76	30
GILLMORE, Caroline, 49 Garden Pl.	63	30
GILMOUR, M. B., 232 Lexington Av.	31	29
GOURDINE, J., 702 Willoughby Av.	59	29
HAGEMAN, Oscar, 246 6 St.	4	31
HALL, John, St. Peter's Hosp.	35	31
HARRIS, Thomas, 18 Hi sdale St.	1	31
HIGGINS, Elizabeth, 234 . 11th St.	41	31
HITT, Martha, 445 17th St.	1	30
HOCHMANN, Helen, 458 Flushing Av	1	31
JOHNSON, Anna L., 1,4 60th St.	26	30
JOHNSON, L. L., 19 4th Av.	78	30
JOYCE, Margaret, St. Peter's Hosp.	45	31
KELSEY, John, 64th St. nd 12th Av.	1	31
KENNEDY, J., 262 St. ark's Av.	1	31
KESSELBACH, Teresa, 77 Knickerbocker Av.	1	30
LYONS, Anna E., 585 D an St.	59	29
LUTZ, Mary, St. Catharine's Hosp.	78	30
MALLOY, P. H., 201 Washington Av	63	31
MANTINELLI, A., 255 8th St.	2	31
MEEHIN, H. C., 56th St. and 11th Av	9	29
MACOMBER, A. M., 657 lenmore Av	1	30
McGUIRE, Mary, 134 N well St.	38	29
McKINLEY, W., King on Avenue Hosp.	1	31
NACHTMANN, J., 131 leecker St.	1	30
OEFFNER, G., 243 Montrose Av.	56	30
O'DONOHUE, Bridget, ings County Almshouse	70	26
O'DONNELL, Fannie, St. Mary's Hos	12	29
PEARL, Mary, 802 Fla bush Av.	59	30
REICHBERG, J., 542 E en St.	1	30
REIDMULLER, C., 205 Montrose Av	76	30
RIELLY, T. J., 11 Colu bia St.	1	31
ROMEO, Anita, Long Island College Hosp.	31	29
ROTTMERHUSEN, H. J., 294 Court.	38	30
RUPPENSTEIN, H., St. Catharine's Hosp.	28	31
SCHMIDT, Margaretta, Long Island State Hosp.	63	31
SCHROEDER, F., Kings County Hosp	37	31
SCHULTZ, Louise, 319 tanhope St.	77	30
SEMBRATH, J., Brookl n Hosp.	29	31
SOLOMOWITZ, S., 472 Stone Av.	1	31
TAMMANY, W., 346 H milton Av.	1	31
WALOSH, Michalina, 1 Wythe Av.	1	31
WANTLING, Mary A., 58 Chauncey	67	30
WHALEN, Elizabeth, 1 5 Sumpter	45	31
WIST, Lizzie A., 226 44 h St.	1	31
ZINC, Wilhelmine H., 909 Fulton.	1	31

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities

List of current offerings sent on application. Transact a general banking business.

Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
Letters of Credit
available throughout the world.

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS:
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

CHARTERED 1799.
Bank of the Manhattan Co.
40 WALL STREET.
Capital $2,050,000 Surplus $2,050,000

Stephen Baker, Pres.
Henry K. McHarg, Vice-Pres.
D. H. Pierson, Cashier.
W. E. Trotter, Asst. Cash.

DIRECTORS.
George W. Smith, John Sloane,
James Talcott, Stephen Baker,
M. C. D. Borden, Hugh D. Auchincloss,
John S. Kennedy, Frederick G. Bourne,
Henry K. McHarg, R. W. Paterson,
Samuel Sloan.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston

First National Bank STOCK.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 3402—JOHN.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
WANTED
FRANKLIN TRUST CO. STOCK OF BROOKLYN.
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LISTS OF DESIRABLE STOCKS AND BONDS, WHICH WE ARE RECOMMENDING TO THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS TO BUY OUTRIGHT, SENT UPON APPLICATION.
Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS. COTTON. WHEAT.
ENNIS & STOPPANI,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange / New York Produce Exchange } Est. 1885
34 New St. & 38 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. 560 Broad.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Up-town office.
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FINANCIAL.

Sinking Fund Notice.
ROANE IRON COMPANY.
Six per cent. Gold Bonds. Secured by Mortgage Dated January 20, 1893.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that, in accordance with article third of the above referred to mortgage, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and six (106) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Thirty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety-and 91-100 dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at twelve o'clock noon. on the 12th day of August, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

C.B.&Q. New 4% Bonds Scrip
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Kingsley, Mabon & Co.,
40-42 WALL ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

DENVER AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
General Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the trust deed dated December 1, 1899, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. of the 15th day of August, 1901, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $8,580.
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
New York, August 1st, 1901.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Greene Consolidated bought and sold; state quantities; best terms. Arthur Brenton Cook, Drexel Building, New York.

Lost and Found.

Lost—Certificate No. 29,718 for one hundred shares of the common capital stock of the United States Steel Corporation, registered in name of H. G. Campbell & Co. Finder please notify H. G. Campbell & Co., 11 Wall Street.

Lost.—Bankbook No. 310,914, Seamen's Bank for Savings, 74 and 76 Wall St., New York; payment stopped and cancelation applied for. Please return to bank.

FINANCIAL.

To the Owners and Holders of the
First Mortgage Preference Bonds
OF THE
Georgia & Alabama Railway:

You will take notice that the Georgia and Alabama Railway in the exercise of the right of redemption secured to it by the terms of the bonds and the deed of trust securing the same, will, on the first day of October, 1901, redeem and pay off at 105 and interest, all of its First Mortgage Preference Bonds dated October 1st, 1895, and secured by deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Railway to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company of the same date, and all owners and holders of said Preference bonds are hereby notified to present the bonds respectively held or owned by them at the office of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company in the City of Baltimore, Md., to be then and there redeemed and paid off by said Railway. Holders of First Mortgage Preference bonds may at any time prior to October 1st, 1901, surrender the same, together with all unmatured coupons thereon, to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md., and receive in exchange therefor First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds in like amount bearing coupons corresponding to those on the bonds so surrendered, differences in interest, owing to dates of maturity of coupons, being adjusted.
JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, President.

Dividends.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.
New York, July 8, 1901.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. out of the surplus earnings of this Company, payable on September 3, 1901, to the holders of the second preferred stock of this Company of record at the close of business on August 15, 1901.

The transfer books of the second preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on August 15, 1901, and will remain closed until 10 A. M. September 4, 1901. Cheques will be mailed by the CONTINENTAL TRUST CO. of the City of New York.
FREDERICK STRAUSS, Assistant Secretary.

On and after September 3d, 1901, the voting Trustees will be prepared to pay the above dividend to holders of voting trust certificates for second preferred stock of record at the close of business on August 15th, 1901, at the office of the CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY of the City of New York, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, on presentation by them of their voting trust certificates for exchange for stock certificates.
J. KENNEDY TOD & CO., Agents of the Voting Trustees.

Pere Marquette Railroad Company.

A dividend of 2 per cent. upon the preferred stock of this Company from the net earnings of the six months ended June 30th, 1901, will be paid August 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at close of business August 5th, 1901. The preferred stock transfer books will be closed August 5th, 1901, at 3 P. M., and will reopen August 16th, 1901, at 10 A. M. Dividends on stock registered at the Boston office will be paid at 50 State Street, Boston, Mass.; and dividends on stock registered at the New York office will be paid at the office of Robert Winthrop & Company, 40 Wall Street, New York City.
CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

190th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, July 29, 1901.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, August 10, 1901, to Stockholders of record on August 1, 1901.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10th.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company,
Treasurer's office, Chicago, July 30th, 1901.

The coupons for interest due August 1st, 1901, on the First Mortgage Four per cent. 40-Year Gold Bonds of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company will be paid in Chicago at the office of the Company, 1,001 Royal Insurance Building, and in New York at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., on and after that date.
GEORGE HIGGINSON, Jr., Secretary.

United Breweries Company of Chicago.

Coupons due August 1st, 1901, upon the First Mortgage 6 per cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the United Breweries Company will be paid by the Continental Trust Company, 30 Broad Street, New York, or by the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago.
UNITED BREWERIES COMPANY,
By ISIDOR BAUMGARTL, President.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.

A Dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been declared on the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable September 3d next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. August 13th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.

The books will be reopened September 4th.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Central Fireworks Company.

Semi-Annual Dividend No. 7 of 3½% on Preferred Stock and No. 3. of 1% Common Stock have been declared payable Aug. 10th. Transfer Books close Aug. 3d.
GEO. T. EGBERT, Treas.

Proposals.

The Midland Terminal Railway Company.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York City, for the sale to the Trustee, in accordance with the provisions of the Mortgage dated the 1st of December, 1895, of a sufficient number of bonds to invest $16,574.38 of the Sinking Fund.

Proposals must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on the 2d day of August, 1901, and should be directed as follows: "Proposals to Sinking Fund, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Nos. 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York."
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, July 23, 1901.

PROPOSALS FOR 5-INCH STEEL GUN FORGINGS.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, July 29, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 P. M. AUGUST 12, 1901, and then publicly opened, for supplying 10 sets steel forgings, more or less, for 5-inch siege guns. Information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. A. R. BUFFINGTON, Chief of Ord.

Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., July 31, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 10 A. M. Tuesday, August 27, 1901, for supplying certain hydraulic machinery; also annealing furnaces and accessories for large-caliber cartridge shops to be erected here. Information upon application. FRANK HEATH, Major, Comdg.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between JOHN H. SMACK and ROBERT C. SMACK, composing the firm of ROBERT SMACK & CO., was dissolved on the 1st day of August, 1901, by mutual consent. All debts due to and from said firm will be received and paid by ROBERT C. SMACK, who will continue the business under the same firm name.—Dated August 1st, 1901.

The firm of DAVIS & DIAMOND has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, LOUIS DAVIS continuing at the same address, 100 Avenue C, New York City.

NEW YORK CORPORATIONS.

Phillips Directory Company of New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Louise A. Phillips, William Hartz, and Woolf Phillips, New York City.

Century Culinary and Condensing Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—S. H. Everett, S. H. Everett, Jr., and H. E. Spicer, Brooklyn.

International Witch Hazel Company of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—C. C. Hughes, E. D. W. Landley, and J. P. Finneran, New York City.

R. M. Winans Company of New York City, to carry on a general warehousing business; capital, $50,000. Directors—R. M. Winans and H. A. Dunbar, Ridgewood, N. J.; C. C. Rhodes, Brooklyn.

Habernigg Manufacturing Company of New York City, to manufacture drugs and medicines; capital, $25,000. Directors—D. E. Friez, Bolivar, N. Y.; A. L. Habernigg, Bradford, Penn.; D. A. Keister, New York City.

Bright's Kidney Bean Company of Little Falls, to manufacture medicines; capital, $250,000. Directors—John Hurley, G. D. Smith, D. J. Williams, W. H. White, E. H. Kingsbury, R. D. Fuller, G. J. O'Connor, and E. S. Van Valkenburg, Little Falls; T. H. Jameson, Rochester; E. C. Hard, Buffalo; A. H. Berry, Kalamazoo, Mich.; C. M. Vaughn, Chicago; Samuel Alston, Ilion, N. Y.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 1—These concerns were chartered at Dover to-day:

American Lead and Baryta Company of St. Louis, to engage in the mining and manufactur-

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
August 1	447,602
To date this year	192,166,933
Corresponding date last year	72,584,319

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

August 1	$980,000
To date this year	$687,451,720
Corresponding date last year	$315,635,260

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@3 per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

⁂

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amalgamated Copper	½	Manhattan Beach	1
Am. Ice	½	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	½
Am. Snuff pf.	2	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Anaconda Copper	⅞	National Salt pf.	½
Baltimore & Ohio	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
Canadian Pacific	1⅞	Norfolk & Western	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	½	Penn. R. R.	¾
Chi. & Northwest	2¼	People's Gas	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2⅜	Reading	¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Reading 2d pf.	1¼
Col. South. 1st pf.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Con. Tobacco pf.	2	St. Law. & Ad.	½
Delaware & Hudson	½	St. L. & S. F.	¾
Denver & Rio Gr.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Den. & Southwestern	2	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅞
Diamond Match	½	Twin City R. T.	¾
Dist. of Am. pf.	½	U. S. Leather	½
Erie	⅞	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	U. S. Steel pf.	⅝
International Power	¾	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1½
Kan. City South. pf.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & F.	½	Illinois Central	½
Am. Ice pf.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1¼
Am. Locomotive	1¼	North American	1⅛
Am. Locomotive pf.	⅝	Pressed S. Car	1⅛
Am. Sugar Ref.	1	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	2¾	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	⅞
Del., Lack. & W.	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¾
Den. & Rio G. pf.	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	⅞
General Electric	½		
Glucose Sugar	½		

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Ulster & Delaware con. 5s	1½

Bonds Declined.

Brook. R. T. 5s	2	St. L. Southwest. 2d.	1¼
Long Island unified 4s	1	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s.	1
Manhattan 4s	1	Tenn. C. & I., Birm. 6s	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The security market presented yesterday the same general features familiar of late—a light volume of business coincident with dull firmness. Professional traders and the public are all awaiting the outcome of the steel strike before engaging in important new transactions. The news from Pittsburg during business hours yesterday continued indeterminate, though it is plain that strong efforts are being made to bring the matter to settlement—indeed, this feeling was so marked at the opening of the market that the Steel issues were sharply advanced, the common stock advancing 1¾ points and the preferred stock 2¼ points; but as the day wore on and no authentic information was disclosed, these early improvements were reduced to fractional extent, the common stock closing but ¼ higher for the day and the preferred ⅝—of the common over 112,000 shares changing hands and of the preferred over 47,000.

The railway list showed a marked disposition to break away from the influence of Steel. The steady rise of Norfolk and Western continued, over 38,000 shares of the stock being traded in with a new advance of a point. The hard coalers also became active, led by the Reading issues, which scored net gains of from ¾ to 1¼ on sales of nearly 30,000 shares of the common and preferred stocks. Erie, too, was strong, advancing ⅞ for the day, with sales of nearly 20,000 shares. The Grangers and Pacific stocks all enjoyed early advances, averaging about a point, but shaded off to mere fractional net gains—Atchison and Union Pacific being the only ones in which trading reached fairly large proportions, the former about 23,000 shares, and the latter 21,000. Only 200 shares of Rock Island changed hands, but it rose 2⅜ points. Elsewhere in the railroad list there was little trading deserving of comment.

Industrials, apart from Steel, were neglected—Sugar declining a point on sales of 5,600 shares and United States Rubber preferred losing 1¾ on sales of 300 shares.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. was declared on People's Gas, but this did not induce special transactions in it, only 1,500 shares being traded in at an advance of a point.

Total transactions for the day were somewhat under 450,000 shares, a slight improvement over yesterday, but still a limited volume for the general market after deducting 150,000 shares of Steel securities—clear evidence of the continued abstention on the part of the public.

The corn market seems to be losing its late overwhelming influence on stocks. Corn advanced 2⅜ cents in Chicago, the September option closing at 58 cents a bushel. The corn market is still under manipulative control, and is now running contrary to crop reports, all reliable advices noting improvement in the condition of the growing of crops. Wheat is also maintaining a fairly high level in view of the immense yield, but this is distinctly favorable to the security market, the advance being based on genuine and heavy export buying. The apparent failure in Chicago yesterday of a spectacular grain operator was without the least effect on either the grain or the security market.

Call money ruled between 2 and 3 per cent., closing at the lowest point—the majority of loans being effected at 2½ per cent. Sterling exchange again advanced from ⅛ to ¼, bringing the market within reach of profitable gold shipments, though it is still uncertain whether actual exports will occur; however, the month of August usually witnesses some shipments of gold; last year, for example, the outgo amounted to $16,500,000, but at present there seems to be no pressing demand for gold at foreign financial centres. The ability of this country to spare gold if it becomes necessary is beyond question.

Apparent confirmation of the news of the building of a new sugar refinery on the Hudson River and rumors of yet another contemplated new refinery continued to exert a depressing influence on Sugar Trust stock. The Street, however, is still skeptical as to the actual building of these plants, being not unfamiliar with similar stories which have failed to foreshadow facts. It is true, though, that there is not enough Sugar Trust stock attack convincing most operators that a level has been reached that discounts unfavorable developments, and that any change must now be for the better. There is unquestionably a vast amount of accumulated capital due to July disbursements that needs only slight encouragement to find investment in securities. The weather scare seems to have spent its force and the steel strike is left as the only item of magnitude to be considered unfavorable marketwise. With that disposed of public attention will be likely to turn to the many favorable influences recently ignored.

NATIONAL ENAMELING COMPANY.

The Directors of the National Enameling and Stamping Company have issued a circular to the stockholders calling a meeting, to be held on Aug. 12 in Jersey City, to vote on a resolution adopted by the board for the issuance of 5 per cent. bonds to the extent of $2,500,000 for the purpose of taking up the company's floating debt, $2,125,000 of which represents bills payable.

The bonds are to be taken by the St. Louis Trust Company, which is said to have agreed to take the entire issue at a premium. The net profits for the last eighteen months were about $1,150,000, and the cost of the Granite City and St. Louis mills, together with improvements on other plants, was estimated at $2,500,000.

The announcement of the bond issue was followed yesterday by a decline of 4 points in the bid price from the figure at which the last transactions in the common and preferred shares were made.

JULY TREASURY FIGURES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt, issued today at the Treasury Department, shows that at the close of business July 31, 1901, the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $1,369,179,339, a decrease for the month of $2,928,657. The debt is recapitulated as follows;

Interest-bearing debt	$985,476,060
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,400,820
Debt bearing no interest	382,302,459
Total	$1,369,179,339

This total does not include $773,991,689 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand which is held for their redemption.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows:

Gold reserve	$150,000,000
Trust funds	773,991,689
General fund	160,389,969
In National bank depositories	101,961,335
Total	$1,186,342,994

Against this total there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $858,974,117, which leaves a cash balance on hand of $327,368,876.

The monthly comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures shows that the receipts for July, 1901, amounted to $52,320,340 and the expenditures, $52,307,590, which leaves a surplus for the month of $12,750 as against a deficit for the month of July, 1900, of $4,000,000.

The receipts from the same sources of revenue are given as follows, comparisons being made with July, 1900:

Customs, $21,263,963; increase, $1,461,000.
Internal revenue, $28,338,190; increase, $778,000.
Miscellaneous, $2,718,186; increase, $126,000.

The expenditures during the month on account of the War Department were $16,017,809, decrease, $2,828,000; on account of the Navy Department, $6,143,265, increase, $825,000; on account of pensions, $11,691,209; decrease, $315,000.

The monthly circulation statement of the Controller of the Currency shows that at the close of business July 31, 1901, the total circulation of National bank notes was $356,152,903, an increase for the year of $36,057,012, and an increase for the month of $2,410,716.

The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to $327,039,373, an increase for the year of $40,591,939, and an increase for the month of $3,148,689.

The circulation secured by lawful money aggregated $29,113,530, a decrease for the year of $4,534,927, and a decrease for the month of $737,973.

The amount of registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $329,348,430, and to secure public deposits, $106,881,450.

The monthly statement of the Director of the Mint shows that the total coinage executed at the mints of the United States during July, 1901, was $5,621,830, as follows: Gold, $4,225,000; silver, $1,312,000; minor coins, $84,830.

New Yorkers in a Providence Company.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 1.—The Industrial Trust Company of this city, at its annual meeting here to-day, increased its capital stock of $1,200,000 by the sum of $300,000. The increased capital has been subscribed for by companies in which Levi P. Morton, R. A. McCurdy, William C. Whitney, Jacob H. Schiff, and other New York financial men are interested. From the new stockholders these Directors were chosen: L. P. Morton, James Stillman, George F. Baker, R. A. McCurdy, G. Haven, T. F. Ryan, and H. A. C. Taylor.

Advance in the Price of Coal.

The expected advance in the price of coal of 10 cents a ton took place yesterday. It was explained by a large operator that this was the last of five monthly advances, according to the plan of the Coal Trust for this season of the year. Future prices are more or less uncertain, according to this authority, being subject to the arbitrary dictates of the large companies controlling the mines.

Bank of the Republic's Absorption.

Announcement was made yesterday that more than 13,000 out of the 15,000 shares of the stock of the Bank of the Republic had been voted in favor of the merger with the First National Bank, thus insuring the success of the deal and leaving only the formal concluding steps to be taken.

Bell Telephone Company's Capital.

The International Bell Telephone Company yesterday reduced its capital stock from $750,000 to $500,000 by cutting down the par value of its shares from $75 to $50.

Treasury Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased $4,500 short-term 4 per cent. bonds at 113.0992 and $2,000 5s at 109.994.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Output of gold in the Cripple Creek district in July estimated at $2,312,500.

Business of the Knickerbocker Ice Company of Chicago during July said to have been the largest for any month in the company's history.

Computation giving the total capitalization of companies of $1,000,000 or more incorporated during July at $236,000,000, a falling off of about $70,000,000 from the previous month.

Reports current that the Japan Tea Company, with a capital of $3,000,000 to $5,000,000, will be incorporated soon under New Jersey laws, for the purpose of controlling the market for Japanese teas.

Exports of coal from Baltimore during July, 45,141 tons, an increase of 18,658 tons over the shipments in June.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 28 shares of Bank of Republic stock at 325.

Capital stock of the International Bell Telephone Company, Limited, reduced from $750,000, par value $75, to $500,000, par value $50.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@3 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $209,177,577; balances, $15,163,508; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $385,334.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 7-16 @2½ per cent. for short and 2½@2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was strong. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85⅛@$4.85¼; demand, $4.87⅞; cables, $4.88¼@$4.88⅜; commercial bills, $4.84½@$4.85½.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 95@95 1-16 and 95½; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The money market conditions were easier to-day, with the month turn. Joint stock banks were again free to lend their surplus balances. Discounts were affected by Continental inquiry for bills.

Business on the Stock Exchange was quiet and prices were generally steady. There was nothing of interest, apart from the firmness of Canadians and the discussion of harvest prospects. First-class securities were dull. Americans opened heavy, the chief exception being Norfolk common, which was in good demand. Steel, with the general list, was depressed, owing to the indefiniteness of the information about the strike negotiations in the United States. Later there was a partial improvement; then prices became irregular and closed firm.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 93¼; for account, 93⅞; Anaconda, 9; Atchison, 76¼; preferred, 98; Baltimore and Ohio, 100; Canadian Pacific, 110¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48½; Chicago Great Western, 23¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 164½; Denver and Rio Grande, 42¾; preferred, 93½; Erie, 38⅜; first preferred, 66⅞; second preferred, 50; Illinois Central, 149½; Louisville and Nashville, 104⅜; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26⅞; preferred, 56½; New York Central, 154½; Norfolk and Western, 54¾; preferred, 90½; Northern Pacific preferred, 99; Ontario and Western, 33¼; Pennsylvania, 73⅜; Reading, 20⅞; first preferred, 39; second preferred, 27; Southern Railway, 30; preferred, 86¼; Southern Pacific, 57½; Union Pacific, 102¼; preferred, 91; United States Steel, 45; preferred, 95; Wabash, 21½; preferred, 40; Rand Mines, 41.

Spanish 4s, 69⅞.

Money, 2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open markets for short bills is 2 7-16 @2½ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2½@2⅝ per cent.

Bar silver quiet at 26 15-16d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted to-day as follows: Buenos Ayres, 134.60; Madrid, 39.22; Lisbon, 39; Rome, 4.41.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Business was irregular and stagnant on the Bourse to-day. Prices opened firm on the favorable settlement, and closed steady. Rentes advanced on bear coverings. Brazilians recovered on better exchange. Rio Tintos rose in expectation of favorable copper statistics. De Beers were higher. Kafirs were supported at the beginning, and closed heavy.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f. 27½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 19½c for checks. Spanish fours closed 70.70.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased, 83,475,000f.; Treasury accounts current decreased, 19,875,000f.; gold in hand decreased, 4,725,000f.; bills discounted increased, 23,650,000f.; silver in hand increased, 975,000f.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—Home funds were firm on the Boerse to-day on the ease of money. Canadian Pacifics were animated on London advices and continued buying for New York. Banks were weak, finishing above the worst. Mines declined on unsatisfactory advices from the manufacturing districts. The Boerse attacks upon banks in Western Germany have been extended to the banks in the eastern part of the country, notably Breslau banks. Rumors were afloat to-day that a prominent Breslau banking concern was upon the point of failing, and as a result, there was a fall of five points in the shares of the Breslau Disconto Bank.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 44 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾ per cent. Private discount dropped to 2¼ per cent., the lowest point ever touched.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £930,000, circulation increased £568,000, bullion decreased £362,828, other securities increased £3,532,000, other deposits increased £4,443,000, public deposits decreased £1,812,000, notes reserve decreased £940,000, and Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability is 46.26 per cent. Last week it was 50.53 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 3 per cent.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 26 15-16d per ounce and in New York at 58⅝c. Mexican silver dollars at 46c.

On the Stock Exchange 200 Horn Silver sold at 1.75.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 Anaconda Gold sold at .34, 1,000 Argentum Juanita at .16, 400 Catalpa at .13, 200 Hale & Norcross at .18, 100 Horn Silver at 1.80, 500 Little Chief at .13, 300 Potosi at .08, 100 Savage at .10, 150 Spoon at .55⅝@.55⅝, 150 Standard at 3.15, and 1,000 Work at .14, seller 10.

⁂

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alamo	.13	Lacrosse	.06
Anaconda	.32	Leadville Con	.06
Alice	.45	Little Chief	.13
Adams Con	.10	Mexican	.12
Belcher	.05	Moulton	.13
Best & Belcher	.15	Ontario	8.75
Brunswick Con	.11	Ophir	.68
Chrysolite	.05	Occidental	.02
Chollar	.05	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08
Cons. Cal. & Va.	2.00	Potosi	.05
Com. T. Co. stock	.06	Quicksilver	3.50
Com. T. Co. bonds	.05	Savage	.05
Com. T. Co. scrip	.10	Sierra Nevada	.14
Crescent	.10	Standard	3.00
Daly	1.30	Small Hopes	.50
Deadwood Ter	.50	Union Con	.12
Eureka Con	.10	Yellow Jacket	.25
Golden Fleece	.35	Argentum Juanita	.15½
Gould & Curry	.10	Isabella	.40
Hale & Norcross	.15	Mollie Gibson	.36
Horn Silver	1.75	Portland	2.90
Iron Silver	.58		

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—New York exchange was discounted at 15 cents to-day. Rates for call and time loans were unchanged at 4½@5 per cent.

Trading in local stocks continued quiet and the market was without feature. Tin Can still followed the market for the steel stocks in New York, improving fractionally this morning. Biscuit sold at 42@42¼. Carbon common at 17, City Railway at 203, and Chicago Edison at 168. There were scattering trades in Lake Street Elevated at 13, Northwestern Elevated common at 46, and Radiator preferred at 115.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,325	American Can	24¼	23½	24
250	American Can pf.	75	75	75
50	American Radiator pf.	115	115	115
74	Central Un. Telephone	45	45	45
85	Chicago City Ry.	203	203	203
10	Chicago Edison ex div.	168	168	168
10	Chicago Union Traction	15½	15½	15½
105	Diamond Match	145	145	145
275	Lake St. Elevated	13	12⅝	12⅝
10	Metropolitan Elevated	36	36	36
150	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	91½	91½	91½
351	National Biscuit	42½	42	42¼
175	National Biscuit pf.	101	101	101
500	National Carbon	17½	17	17
250	Northwestern Elevated	46	46	46
35	Shelby Steel Tube	8⅝	8½	8⅝

Now in New York Dock Co.'s Hands.

All of the employes of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company received notice yesterday that the property of that

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

No increase occurred yesterday in the business transacted in the outside market. There was some change in the distribution of trading, but the total for the day was probably smaller than on Wednesday. As a whole, prices showed only slight variations. A few advances of importance and a few declines were noted, but in the majority of instances changes were fractional.

⁂

KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS preferred was probably the most active stock of the day, and was traded in to the extent of 2,000 shares or more. Opening at 74, it quickly advanced to 75¼, and then reacted to 74½. The closing bid of 74 showed a net gain of half a point. Trading in the bonds also was larger than on any day since these issues were placed on the curb. Sales of about $75,000 worth of bonds were made around 87¼. They showed no net change for the day.

⁂

AMERICAN CAN was much less active than it had been recently. The combined trading in both issues amounted to no more than 1,500 shares, the larger part of which was supplied by the common stock. This issue ended the day with a small net loss, while the preferred stock closed at 75 bid, against 74¼ bid the previous day.

⁂

NATIONAL ENAMELING AND STAMPING was weak as a result of the announcement that the company intends issuing bonds to the extent of $2,500,000. The common stock, which sold on Wednesday at 26, was at the close yesterday offered at 25, with no better bid than 22, while the preferred dropped to 83 bid, as compared with 86 bid the previous day. It is pointed out, however, that the proposed issue of bonds will in no way increase the present debt of the company, as the bonds are to be issued for the purpose of retiring some bonds now standing on some of the company's plants and also to take up the floating debt of the company, which amounts to about $2,125,000.

⁂

CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO bonds were traded in to the extent of about $50,000 at 67¼ and 67½. No net change appeared at the close.

⁂

UNION COPPER showed greater strength than recently, and at the same time was more active. Sales of 1,000 shares or more were made at 5 and 5⅛, and the stock closed at 5 bid.

⁂

ELECTRIC VEHICLE preferred sold at 12, a decline of 3 points from the last sale. The common stock was offered as low as 6.

⁂

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 1.		July 31.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	56	58½	56	58½
American Can	23¼	23⅞	23¼	24
American Can pf.	75	75¼	74¼	75⅛
American Chicle	82	86	82	86
American Chicle pf.	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	8	9½	8	10
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	36	38½	36	39
American Malt 6s	93½	94½	93½	94½
*American Thread pf.	4	5	4	5
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	26	30	26	30
*British Columbia Copper	13½	14¼	13½	14½
British Exchequer 3s	98	98¾	98	98¾
*California Copper	½	¾	½	¾
Camden Land	1¼	1½	1⅛	1½
Cast-Iron Pipe	6½	8	6½	8
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	34½	36	34½	36
Central Fireworks	23	25	23	25
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75	70	75
Cent. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	89	90	89	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	3	3½	3	3¾
Compressed Air	13	16	13	16
Con. Refrigerating	6⅝	7	6⅝	7
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	3½	4½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	32	35	32	35
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	67	67½	67	67⅛
Continental Tobacco deb.	105½	107	105½	107
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i.	12½	13½	13½	15
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	38	40	39½	41
Detroit Southern 4s	83	85	83	85
Electric Boat	17	20	19	22
Electric Boat pf.	44	50	44	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	1⅜	2½	1⅜	2½
Electric Vehicle	5½	7	5½	7
Electric Vehicle pf.	12	15	12	15
*Electro-Pneumatic	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf.	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	1⅜	2	1½	1⅝
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf.	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	6	9	6	9
Havana Commercial pf.	43½	46	43½	46
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
International Umbrella	1⅞	2⅜	2	2½
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	74	75	73½	74
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	87	87⅝	87	87½
Lorillard pf.	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	22	25	25	27
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	83	85	86	88
National Sugar pf.	107	108¼	107	108¼
New England Transport	½	1	½	1
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp.	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	11⅝	12	11⅝	12
Otis Elevator	34	35½	32	35½
Otis Elevator pf.	97½	98½	97½	98½
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34	36	34	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	74	70	74
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf.	97	99	98	100
Safety Car Heat & Light	151	154	151	154
St. Louis Transit	27	28	27	28
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100¾	101½	100¾	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	82	82½	82	82½
Seaboard Air Line	27¼	27⅜	27	27¼
Seaboard Air Line pf.	48	49	48	49
Singer Mfg.	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & Trac.	39	42	39	42
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf.	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J.	772	775	772	775
Storage Power	4	9	4	9
Tennessee Copper	18	19	18	19
Tel. & Tel. Co of A., full paid	3	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	5	5¼	5	5⅛
Union Typewriter	60	62	60	62
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	116½	119	116½	119
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	89¾	89	89¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	79	81	80	80¾
U. S. Cotton Duck	31⅝	32½	31⅝	32½
U. S. Cotton Duck pf.	90¼	91¼	90¼	91¼
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	..	20	..	20
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	..	58	..	58
Va. Coal, I. & C.	7	9	7	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	38	42	38	42
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	18	18¼	16	18
Worthington Pump pf.	111	113	111	113

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

	Aug. 1.		July 31.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & 7th Av.	244	248	244	249
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	239	243	241	244
Brooklyn. B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	50½	52½	50½	52½
Columbus Railway pf.	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J.	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	108½	109½	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112½	114½	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	26	28	26	28
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R.	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R.R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23⅝	25
Second Av. R.R. consols	119	120	118	119
*Sixth Av. R. R.	175	..	175	..
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	18	22	18	22
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	60	70	60	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	109	111	109	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116	117	116	117
United Traction, Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

*Ex div.

Gas Companies.

	Aug. 1.		July 31.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	⅞	1	¾	⅞
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6½	7½	6½	7½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	72	73	72	73
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of Newark	36	38	36	38
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J.	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	..	103	..
Denver Gas	30	34	30	30
Denver Gas 5s	70	75	70	75
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds 6s	98	..	98	..
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	305	315	305	315
New Amsterdam 5s	108¼	108⅝	108¼	108⅝
N. E. Gas & Coke	6¾	7½	6¾	7½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	54½	56	54½	56
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
Western Gas	98	101	98	101
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	108½	107	108½

Ferry Companies.

	Aug. 1.		July 31.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	20	22	20	22
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92¼	92¾	92¼	92¾
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	81	83	81	83
Union Ferry	38½	40	38½	40

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—The market had another lifeless and uninteresting day of it. There were long intervals of almost complete stagnation, and for one period of nearly an hour the aggregate transactions amounted to less than 300 shares. There was continued good buying of Amalgamated, which early in the day lifted it once more to 114¼, with, however, a fractional reaction later on. Osceola gained 2 points, to 96, mostly on Lake buying. Tamarack jumped to 350, 7 points above Wednesday's final quotation.

Money loaned at the Clearing House at 3 per cent., and New York funds sold at 15 cents discount. Exchanges, $25,731,281; balances, $2,405,202.

Call money is in good supply, with loans at from 3½ to 4½ per cent. A few of the strongest Boston borrowers are getting call money in New York at 3 per cent., and at least one Boston bank is loaning call money in New York at 3 per cent.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
	RAILROADS.			
505	Atchison	74¼	73½	73⅝
413	Atchison pf.	95⅝	95¼	95¼
50	Boston & Lowell	240	240	240
27	Boston & Maine	193	192½	193
63	Boston Elevated	186¼	186	186
60	C. J. R. & S. Y.	158	156	158
50	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	113⅝	113⅛	113¼
7	C., B. & Q.	197	197	197
10	Fitchburg pf.	145	145	145
10	Rutland pf.	104	104	104
1,200	St. Louis & San Fran.	41⅞	40⅞	41⅞
1,560	Union Pacific	100	98⅞	98⅞
110	Union Pacific pf.	89	88⅝	88⅝
10	West End com.	96	96	96
	TELEPHONES.			
391	American Tel. & Tel.	161	160	160
100	Cumberland Tel. & Tel.	140	140	140
150	Mexican	2½	2½	2½
1,210	Massachusetts	39⅜	39	39
169	Massachusetts pf.	94	93⅝	94
108	Westinghouse com.	70½	70	70
9	Amer. Ag. Chem. pf.	89	89	89
580	American Sugar	141¼	140¼	140¼
27	American Sugar pf.	128	128	128
708	Dom. Iron & Steel	29½	28¼	28¼
18	New Eng. Cot. Yarn pf.	93	93	93
200	New Eng. Gas & Coke	6 1-16	6	6
1	Swift Pack & Prov. Co.	107	107	107
20	Torrington Class A	29	29	29
200	United Shoe Machine	37½	37⅛	37⅛
50	United Shoe Mach. pf.	26½	26¼	26¼
116	United Fruit	91	90½	91
7	United States Rubber pf.	57½	57½	57½
7,755	United States Steel	44½	42⅞	42⅞
2,263	United States Steel pf.	93⅝	91¼	91⅝
	MINING.			
35	Adventure	25	24¼	24¼
225	Allouez	3½	3¼	3½
873	Amalgamated	114⅝	113	113½
10	Arcadian	15½	15½	15½
10	Arnold	2	2	2
285	Bingham	21	20½	21
100	Bonanza	1¼	1¼	1¼
16	Cal. & Hecla	746	745	745
100	Centennial	27	27	27
10	Cochiti	5½	5½	5½
25	Copper Range	75	75	75
50	Dominion Coal	38	38	38
10	Dominion Coal pf.	116	116	116
450	Elm River	4¾	4¼	4¼
100	Franklin	17½	17½	17½
50	Isle Royale	41½	41½	41½
60	Mass. as. paid	20½	20	20
50	Mayflower	1½	1¼	1¼
130	Michigan	13	12⅝	12⅝
305	Mohawk	41¼	40	41
10	Old Dominion	30½	30¼	30¼
756	Osceola	96	94	96
240	Parrot	50⅝	50¼	50¼
150	Rhode Island	4½	4¼	4¼
29	Tamarack	350	343	350
110	Trinity	35	34¼	35
50	United States	17½	17⅛	17⅛
15	Utah	29½	29½	29½
930	Victoria	7¼	6½	7
60	Winona	3	2¾	3
165	Wolverine	61¼	61	61¼
100	Washington	25c	25c	25c

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—The advance of the Readings in New York, on the report that a 2 per cent. dividend on the first preferred will be declared next week, made an active market for these issues in Philadelphia, and they constituted the feature of the day. The local list ignored the wavering tendency of Wall Street, and the stocks moved of their own accord, most of them ending the day with slight gains. Pennsylvania Steel preferred commanded 87, an advance of 2 points over the last previous sale; Diamond State Steel sold at 6¾, Cambria Steel gained slightly, and in Union Traction, United Gas Improvement, and Electric Company of America there were gains of ¼ to ½ point. Electric Storage Battery rose from 73 to 77½. The close was quiet and firm.

There is now little demand for money, and the supply is abundant, but the banks hold firmly to the call rate of 4 per cent. and the time rate of 4½ to 5 per cent.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	American Alkali	¾	¾	¾
700	American Cement	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
122	American Railways	40	40	40
135	Cambria Iron	49	48¼	48¼
4,517	Cam. S. rcts. ($2.50 pd)	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞
535	Cam. S., Drex. rcts.	23	22¾	23
392	Choctaw t. c. warrants	12	10	12
100	Choctaw pf. t. c.	53	53	53
100	Cons. Lake Superior	27	27	27
100	Diamond State Steel	3	3	3
72	Diamond State Steel pf.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
625	Elec. Co. of America	7½	7⅛	7⅛
100	Elec. Storage	77½	77½	77½
20	Insurance of N. A.	23	23	23
200	Marsden Co.	5¼	5¼	5¼
2,235	Palmetto Co.	⅞	¾	¾
266	Pennsylvania	72⅜	72	72½
100	Penn. Steel pf.	87	87	87
390	Philadelphia Elec.	5⅝	5½	5½
35	Philadelphia Trac.	96½	95⅞	96¼
400	Railways Co. gen.	2½	2½	2½
10,445	Reading t. c.	21 7-16	20½	21 1-16
2,340	Read. 1st pf. t. c.	38⅝	38½	*38½
5,120	Read. 2d pf. t. c.	27⅛	26 1-16	26⅛
50	Sus. Iron & Steel	2	2	2
100	Tidewater Steel	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	United Gas Imp.	115½	115½	115½
6,050	U. S. Steel com.	44¼	42⅝	42⅝
300	U. S. Steel pf.	93	92	92
100	Union Trac.	27¼	27¼	27¼
10	Warwick Iron & Steel	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1.—The market to-day was a shade less active and with an aspect of indecision about the trading. Seaboard stocks, which are the customary leaders, recorded no sales at all. That was due to the refusal of holders to make any concessions and the reluctance of intending buyers to move up to the advance figures which sellers demanded. The resoluteness of each crowd made sales impossible, though victory finally tended toward the side of sellers, inasmuch as bids for the stocks were raised somewhat just before the close. The fact that the money market has relaxed, so that it is now easy at 5 per cent., with some funds procurable at even 4 and 4½ per cent., has put the market generally in a better situation speculatively. That was reflected in the higher prices of some issues and the firm tone at the close, though the list was interspersed with various declines. The average position of the market was hardly so favorable at the close of to-day as it was yesterday.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,257 shares of stock and $59,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	Continental Trust	227½	227½	227½
10	International Trust	122	122	122
175	Cotton Duck regular	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
4	Cot. Duck Voting Trust	19	19	19
35	Enameling pf.	86½	85	86½
565	Maryland Brewing com.	7	6⅝	6⅝
105	Maryland Brewing pf.	13	12	12
50	German Fire	23½	23½	23½
550	Nashville Railway com.	3	3	3
200	United Railway com.	16⅝	16¼	16¼
2	National Union Bank	10	10	10
16	Bank of Baltimore	111	111	111
30	Consolidated Gas	65	65	65
100	Northern Central	98	98	98
$4,000	Seaboard, 10-year 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
5,000	Geo. & Alab. Consols 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
5,000	Geo. & Alab. pf. 5s	108	108	108
100	Vir. Midland 3d 6s	120	120	120
20,000	United Railway inc.	73½	73⅜	73⅜
1,000	United Railway 4s	97	97	97
8,000	Cotton Duck incomes	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
6,000	Maryland Brewing 6s	52¼	52¼	52¼

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 1.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,570	River Coal	14½	14¼	14¼
200	River Coal pf.	47	46⅝	46⅝
185	Pittsburg Coal	32½	32	32
285	Pittsburg Coal pf.	95½	95	95
185	Elec. 2d pf.	70½	70	70½
25	Marsden	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
220	Crucible	22½	22½	22½
45	Crucible pf.	84⅜	84⅛	84⅛
100	Switch and Signal	70	70	70
450	U. S. Steel	43⅜	42¾	43

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Aug. 1, 1901.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
113½	113¾	5,400	Amalgamated Copper	113¾	114½	113½	113½	+ ½
88½	90	112	Am. Agric. Chem. pf	89	89	89	89	......
..	21	300	American Bicycle pf	20	20	20	20	......
29	29½	910	Am. Car & Found. Co.	29½	29⅝	29	29	− ½
83½	84¾	235	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	83¾	84	83¾	84	......
32½	33	400	American Cotton Oil	32½	32⅞	32½	32⅞	+ ⅜
90	91	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	91	91	91	91	......
31¾	32¼	130	Am. Ice Co., ex div	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ½
68	69	260	American Ice Co. pf	69⅛	69⅛	69	69	−1
53½	54½	400	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	53¼	54	53¼	53¼	+ ¼
99⅞	100¼	1,425	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	100	100½	100	100	......
25½	26¼	1,160	American Locomotive	26	26	25¼	25½	−1¼
85⅝	86¼	1,530	Am. Locomotive pf	85¾	86¼	85¼	86¼	− ⅝
85½	89	400	American Snuff pf	85	86	85	86	+2
140½	140⅝	7,000	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	141	141¼	140¼	140½	−1
124	127½	100	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	127½	127½	127½	127½	......
44¼	44½	700	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44½	44⅞	44½	44⅞	+ ⅝
73⅜	73½	22,600	At., T., & S. F.	73⅝	74⅝	73⅛	73½	+ ⅜
95	95½	2,400	At., T. & S. F. pf	95	96	95	95	− ¼
97½	98	1,300	Baltimore & Ohio	97	98¾	97½	97½	+ ⅝
76	76¼	1,200	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	76	76⅝	76	76	+ ¼
108⅜	108½	3,950	Canadian Pacific	108	108¾	108	108⅜	+1⅛
46¼	46½	15,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	46⅝	47½	46	46¼	+ ⅛
37¾	38	1,650	Chicago & Alton	38	38⅜	37¾	37¾	− ¼
22⅝	22¾	800	Chicago Great West	22¾	22¾	22½	22½	+ ¼
34	34½	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
160¼	160½	8,275	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	160¼	161	159⅝	160¼	+ ½
192	195	400	Chicago & Northw	194½	195¼	194	195¼	+2¼
138¼	140	200	Chi., R. I. & Pac	139	140	139	140	+2⅜
18¾	19¼	10	Chi. Term. Trans	18½	18½	18½	18½	......
38	38⅞	50	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	......
90⅛	90⅝	500	C., C., C. & St. L.	90⅛	90¾	90⅛	90⅝	+ ⅝
114	118	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	+ ⅛
96	100	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	96½	96½	95¼	95¼	−2¾
50¼	51	600	Col. Southern 1st pf	49⅝	50½	49⅝	50½	+ ½
22¼	22¾	700	Col. Southern 2d pf	22½	22¾	22½	22½	......
19½	20¼	100	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	20	20	20	20	......
217½	218½	300	Consolidated Gas	219	219	219	219	......
117	118½	700	Con. Tobac. Co. pf	116	118	116	118	+2
159¾	161	500	Delaware & Hudson	160	160½	159½	159½	+ ½
227½	228½	2,100	Del., Lack. & West	228¼	230	228¼	228¼	− ¾
41½	42¼	600	Denver & R. G.	41	41⅝	41	41½	+ ½
90½	91	100	Denver & R. G. pf	91	91	91	91	− ½
..	70	100	Den. & Southw., ex d.	69	69	69	69	+2
144	145	125	Diamond Match	144½	144½	144½	144½	+ ½
8	8½	100	Dist. of America	8	8	8	8	+ ¼
28½	29½	200	Dist. of Am. pf	29	29½	29	29½	+ ½
10½	11	100	Dul., S. S. & At.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
18½	19¼	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅜
37¾	38	19,350	Erie	37½	38⅜	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅞
65½	66	2,650	Erie 1st pf., ex d.	66	66¾	66	66	+ ¾
48½	51	400	Erie 2d pf	51	51¼	51	51	+ ¼
53	56	30	Evans. & T. H.	55	55	55	55	......
252	253	225	General Electric	255	255	253½	253½	− ½
55	56	138	Glucose Sugar Ref.	55½	55½	55½	55½	− ½
103½	107	25	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	......
176	177	100	Great Northern pf	176½	176½	176½	176½	......
74¾	75½	100	Hocking Valley pf	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	+ ⅜
145½	146	1,300	Illinois Central, ex d.	146¼	146¼	145½	145½	− ½
92½	93¾	500	Internat. Power Co.	93½	93¾	93½	93¾	+ ¾
40	40½	100	Kansas City South. pf	40	40	40	40	+1
52	55	100	Lake Erie & West	54	54	54	54	......
101¾	102	1,520	Louisville & Nashville	102½	102⅝	101¾	101¾	− ¼
12	15	300	Manhattan Beach	13	14	13	14	+1
118¼	118¾	200	Manhattan Elevated	118	118	118	118	......
166½	168	400	Met. Street Railway	167½	167½	167¼	167¼	......
91	92	170	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	+ ½
23	23¼	1,300	Mexican Central	22¾	23¼	22¾	23	− ¼
9	9¼	400	Mexican National ctfs.	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
24½	25	800	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	24	25	24	25	+1
53½	54½	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	53	54	53	54	......
98	98½	1,750	Missouri Pacific	97¾	99	97⅝	97¾	......
42	42½	300	National Biscuit Co.	43	43	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
100	102	35	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	103	103	103	103	......
75½	78	100	Nat. Salt Co. pf	75½	75½	75½	75½	+ ½
150⅜	150¾	625	New York Central	151	151	150¼	150½	+ ¼
38½	39	2,510	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	38	40	38	38½	+1
77	77¼	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	−1¼
32¾	32⅞	6,300	N. Y., Ont. & West	32¾	33½	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
53⅛	53¼	38,300	Norfolk & Western	52⅜	54⅜	52⅜	53¼	+1
89½	90½	400	Norfolk & West. pf	90	90	90	90	......
99¼	101	100	North American	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	−1⅛
39	41	400	Pacific Mail	40	40½	40	40	......
144⅞	145½	17,970	Pennsylvania R. R.	144¼	146	144¼	145	+ ¾
114⅝	115	1,500	People's Gas, Chicago	115	115	114¾	115	+1
43	44	340	Pressed Steel Car	43¾	43¾	42	42	−1⅛
83½	85	410	Pr. Steel Car pf, ex d.	83¾	84¼	[illegible]	84	+ ¼
42⅛	42¼	17,600	Reading	41¾	43	41¾	42	+ ¾
76⅞	77⅞	6,300	Reading 1st pf	76¾	78	76¾	76¾	+ ¼
52⅞	53¼	5,400	Reading 2d pf	52¾	54½	52¼	53¼	+1¼
19½	19¾	400	Republic Iron & Steel	20	20¼	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
74	74¾	600	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	75	75	74	74	− ½
29¼	30	100	Rubber Goods	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	− ⅛
67	68½	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	68½	68½	68½	68½	+ ¾
41¼	41½	6,200	St. L. & San Fran.	40½	42½	40¼	41	+ ¾
76½	78	130	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	77	77	77	77	− ⅞
67¾	68	3,700	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	67½	69½	67½	68	+ ½
60⅜	61¾	100	St. Louis Southw. pf	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	− ¼
100¼	100½	1,400	St. L. & Adirondack	99½	100½	99¼	100	+ ½
55⅝	55¾	9,100	Southern Pacific	55¾	56½	55⅜	55⅝	......
29½	29¾	4,200	Southern Railway	29½	30	29⅜	29⅝	+ ⅜
84	84½	1,550	Southern Railway pf	84	84¾	84	84½	+ ¼
6¾	7	200	Standard R. & T.	6½	6½	6½	6½	......
62¼	62⅞	2,170	Tenn. Coal & Iron	62	63½	62	62⅞	+ ⅞
33¾	34	300	Tol., St. L. & West. pf	34	34	34	34	......
92¾	93½	100	Twin City R. T.	93½	93½	93½	93½	+ ¾
98⅞	99	20,600	Union Pacific	99	100	98½	99	+ ⅜
89	89⅛	700	Union Pacific pf	88¼	89¼	88¼	89⅛	+ ⅜
42⅝	42¾	114,525	United States Steel	43	44¼	42¼	42¾	+ ¼
91⅝	91¾	46,212	U. S. Steel pf	92	93¼	91¼	91⅝	+ ⅝
13⅛	13¼	610	United States Leather	12⅞	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ½
79	79¼	1,725	U. S. Leather pf	79	79½	79	79	+ ½
19	19¼	300	United States Rubber	19	19	19	19	......
55	55¾	800	U. S. Rubber pf	56½	56½	55	55	−1¾
60	60¼	600	Va.-Car. Chemical	59	60	59	60	− ⅞
21⅛	21¼	2,200	Wabash	21⅛	21¾	21⅛	21¼	+ ¼
39¾	39⅞	9,900	Wabash pf	39⅜	41	39⅜	39⅞	+ ⅜
91⅞	92¼	800	Western Union Tel	92	92¼	91⅞	92¼	+ ⅜
18	18⅝	10	Wheeling & Lake Erie	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	......
29	31	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	30	30	30	30	+1½
20¾	21⅛	600	Wisconsin Central	21	21	21	21	+ ¼
42	42½	300	Wisconsin Central pf	42	42	42	42	......
Sales.....		447,602						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107¾	108½
2s, c., 1930	107¾	108½
3s, r., 1918	108¼	109
*3s, c., 1918	108¼	109
*3s, 1918, sm.	108	109
4s, r., 1907	113	113½
4s, c., 1907	113	113½
4s, r., 1925	137	138
*4s, c., 1925	137	138
5s, r., 1904	107¾	108¼
*5s, c., 1904	107¾	108¼
D. C. 3-65s	124	..

*Ex interest.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Exp.	170	180
Alb. & Sus.	220	..
Alle. & W.	120	..
Am. Ag. C.	29	30½
Am. Bicycle	3	4
Am. Coal	180	200
Am. D. Tel.	34	39¾
Am. Exp.	190	200
Am. L. Co.	22	27½
Am. L. Co. pf.	60	64
Am. M. Co.	6¼	7
A. M. Co. pf.	27½	28
Am. Snuff	41	46
A. T. & C.	98	101
Am. T. ctfs.	134	135
Am. T. pf.	140	145
Am. W. Co.	16	18
A. W. Co. pf.	75	80
Ann Arbor	21¼	25
Ann Arb. pf.	52	55
Balt. & O. pf.	92½	93½
B. A. L. pf.	108	..
B. U. Gas	213	217
Bruns. City	9¼	10
B., R. & P.	86	93
B., R. & P. pf.	121	128
Canada So.	68½	70
C., C. & C.	40	..
C. R. R. of N. J.	159	162
Chi. & A. pf.	76	76¼
Chi. & E. Ill.	121	126
C. & E. I. pf.	125	133
C., Gt. W. pf., A.	81½	82
C. Gt. W. pf., B.	47¼	49¾
Chi. G. W. deb	90	92
C., I. & L. pf	70	70½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	181	185
C. & N. W. pf.	210	..
C., St. P., M. & O.	125	135
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	185	198
Chi. U. Tr.	16	20
C., L. & W.	30	35
C., L. & W. pf	68	69
Clove. & P.	189	..
C. F. & I. pf.	123	132
Col. South.	13	13¾
Com. Cable	180	190
Cons. Coal	62	63
Cont. T. ctfs.	67	67½
D. & S. W. pf	..	70
D. M. & F. D.	35	39
D. M. & F. D. pf.	120	..
E. & T. H. pf.	85	90
F. W. & D. City	25	30
Hock. Valley	51	53
Homestake	97	100
Ill. Cent. L. L.	102	..
Int. P. Co.	20½	21
Int. P. Co. pf.	75	75½
Int. Silver	6¼	6⅞
Int. S. pf.	33½	39½
Int. S. P.	35	40
Int. S. P. pf.	82	85
Iowa Central	36	37
Iowa C. pf.	73½	74½
J. & Chi.	175	..
Kan. & M.	32	36
K. City S.	..	20½
K. & D. M.	7	8
K. & D. M. pf.	31	35
King. & P.	..	9
Lac. Gas	90	95
L. Gas pf.	100	101
L. E. & W. pf	116	120
Lake Shore	250	275
Long Island	73	76
Md. Coal pf.	70	78
Met. W. S. El., Chi.	35½	37
Mil. El. R. & L. pf.	..	117
Mich. Cent.	105	..
M. & St. L.	105	107
M. & St. L. pf.	114	116
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	68	72
Mo., K. & T.	26¼	26½
M. & O. ctfs.	81½	83
N., C. & St. L.	75	100
Nat. Lead	19½	20½
Nat. Lead pf.	90	92
Nat. Salt	39	40¼
New Cent. C.	27	33
N. Y. A. B.	134	138
N. Y. & N. H.	215	216
N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf.	105	112
O. & I. Gas	25	33
Ont. Mining	9	9½
Pacific Coast	65	69
P. C. 1st pf.	94	100
P. C. 2d pf.	67	72
Peo. & East.	25	28
P., C., C. & St. L.	..	79
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	102	..
P., Ft. W. & C.	189	..
P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	187	..
Pullman Co.	205	207
Quicksilver	3	4½
Quicks'r pf.	..	10½
Rens. & S.	204	215
R., W. & O.	135	140
R. Goods pf.	77	78¼
St. J. & G. I.	11	12¾
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	25	29
St. L. S. W.	28	30
S.-Sh. S. & I.	33	34
S.-Sh. S. & I. pf.	78	81
T. P. L. Tr.	32	39
Texas Pac.	41	41¾
Third Av.	120	122
T., P. & W.	8½	..
Tol., St. L. & W.	20½	22
U. B. & P.	15½	16½
U. B. & P. pf	70¼	73¾
U. S. Exp.	85	90
Va.-C. Ch. pf.	123	123½
Wells-F. Ex.	140	160
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	51	52½

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Union Surety and Guaranty Company of Philadelphia has applied to the Indiana State Insurance Department for a license to transact a fidelity business in that State.

The Executive Committee of the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters has been instructed to act upon recommendations providing for an advance in insurance rates on lumber yards and coal wharves.

The Iowa State Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents and the Wisconsin Association are negotiating for the employment of organization experts in order to increase their memberships, and in both instances unemployed special agents are being sought.

The Governing Committee of the Western Union (fire underwriters) has approved a revised schedule of insurance rates on tanneries and has adopted for the first time a schedule on beet sugar plants. The latter schedule was deemed advisable because of the large number of beet sugar factories going up in the West. The new tannery schedule effects an advance in the average rate from $1.20 to $1.60 per each $100 of insurance, but as most of the tanneries situated in Western Union territory are situated in the so-called "excepted cities," the schedule will only be operative in case of its approval by the local board in each instance.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

Thursday. Wednesday.

[illegible]

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 1.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

[illegible]

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

HOCKING VALLEY for June—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross earnings	[illegible]	[illegible]	$282,665
Op. exp. and taxes	[illegible]	[illegible]	175,989
Net earnings	[illegible]	[illegible]	106,676
Surplus	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Gross, 12 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,874,035
Surplus, 12 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Net, 12 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	914,514

PERE MARQUETTE for June—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	[illegible]	[illegible]	64,722
Expenses	[illegible]	[illegible]	18,336
Net earnings	[illegible]	[illegible]	46,386
Surplus	[illegible]	[illegible]	85,106
Gross, 6 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	419,822
Net, 6 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	156,036
Surplus, 6 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	84,428

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Particulars concerning a dividend declared on the preferred stock of the Pere Marquette Railroad Company will be found in the advertisement columns.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup
1,000xi 108¼

La con 4s
2,000...........106½

Am Hide & L 6s
4,000........... 95½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000........... 97
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s
3,000...........103½
5,000...........103⅝
2,500...........103⅝
5,000...........103¼
Adj 4s, stamped
6,000........... 94¼
Balt & Ohio 4s
1,000...........103
4,000...........103⅛
Balt & Ohio 3½s
73,000s20F 95¾
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s
1,000........... 89¼
20,000........... 89⅛
10,000........... 89
Balt & O sub ctfs for 4s, con, gtd, 1911, all inst pd
20,000...........105
B'klyn Rap Tr 5s
1,000...........107
B'klyn Un El 1st
1,000xi 100⅞
10,000...........101
Cent of Ga con 5s
6,000...........106½
Cent Pac gtd 4s
3,000xi 101½
2,000...........101¼
Cent R R & Bkg Co of Ga col 5s
2,000...........102
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st con 4s
30,000...........104
Chi & Alton 3½s
2,000........... 84¼
Chi, B & Q col tr 4s, if, when and as issued
107,000........... 98¼
10,000........... 98⅛
20,000........... 98¼
30,000........... 98
4,000........... 98¼
20,000........... 98
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
3,000...........122¼
Chi & E Ill 1st sink fund 6s
1,000...........112
Col & South 1st 4s
1,000xi 87
East Tenn, V & G con 1st 5s
2,000...........119¾
E Tenn reorg lien 5s
1,000...........115
Erie 1st gen 4s
3,000........... 86½
3,000........... 86¼
Erie 1st con 4s
5,000........... 98½
Erie, Penn, col tr 4s
1,000xi 93
Hock Val 1st 4½s
15,000...........107
Lex Av & Pav F 1st
1,000...........122½
Long Island unified 4s
6,000........... 99
Lo & N gen 6s
24,000...........119
Manhattan con 4s
1,000...........103½
Mex Cent 1st inc
10,000........... 32
5,000........... 32¼
20,000........... 32
N Y Cent & Hud Riv ext 4s
1,000...........101

Mex Cent 2d inc
50,000........... 21½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
2,000........... 97½
Mo Pac trust 5s
2,000...........107
N Y Cent & Hud Riv, L S col 3½s
6,000xi 93¾
4,000........... 95⅝
N Y Cent & Hud Riv, M C col 3½s
1,000........... 93⅝
N Y Gas, El L, H & P purchase money 4s
1,000xi 95¾
Nor & W con 4s
2,000...........102
500...........102¼
North Pac 4s
20,000...........104¼
North Pac gen 3s
3,000xi 72
1,000........... 71⅞
Ore Sh Line 1st con 5s
2,000...........117⅞
Reading gen 4s
10,000........... 95½
1,000........... 95¼
Rich & Dan con 6s
6,000s3 ....122¼
St L, I M & South gen 5s
2,000...........116½
8,000...........116⅛
St L, I M & South unif & ref 4s
4,000........... 92¾
16,000........... 92½
St L S'w'n 1st
6,000........... 97
St L S'w'n 2d
1,000........... 76
3,000........... 75¾
San A & A P 4s
10,000........... 86¼
10,000........... 86
South Pac 4s
18,000........... 92
5,000........... 92⅛
South Ry 1st 5s
1,000...........116¼
10,000...........116½
Tenn Coal, I & R, Birm Div 6s
1,000...........110
1,000...........109
Texas & Pac 1st 5s
1,000...........119
Tol, St L & W 4s
1,000........... 85
1,000........... 84
Ulster & Del 1st
1,000...........108
Union Pac 1st 4s
17,000...........104
Union Pac conv 4s
40,000...........107
23,000...........107¼
10,000...........107
10,000...........107⅛
10,000...........107¼
25,000...........107
Wabash 1st 5s
5,000...........118½
6,000...........119
Wabash 2d 5s
5,000xi 110½
Wabash deb, B
10,000........... 62
10,000........... 62¼
13,000........... 62¼
5,000........... 62¼
5,000b3 .... 62⅜
5,000........... 62⅜
26,000........... 62½
5,000........... 62⅝
5,000........... 62½
11,000........... 62
West N Y & Penn gen 3-4s
2,000........... 99
Wis Cent gen 4s
10,000........... 88
1,000........... 88⅛

Total sales $980,000

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,050	Amal. Copper	114	114½	113¾	113¾
40	Am. Car & Fy.	29½	29½	29½	29½
2,450	Am. Sugar	140½	141⅜	140⅛	140½
8,900	A., T. & S. F.	73½	74⅝	73	73½
260	A., T. & S. F. pf.	95¼	96	95¼	95½
40	Balt. & Ohio	97⅞	98⅛	97⅞	98⅛
240	Brooklyn R. T.	76¼	76¼	76	76
1,170	Ches. & Ohio	47⅛	47½	46½	46⅝
11,050	C., M. & St. P.	160¼	161¼	159½	160
10	C., R. I. & P.	139½	139½	139½	139½
6,780	Erie	37⅝	38⅜	37⅜	37¾
30	Louis. & Nash.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅛	102⅛
10	Manhattan	118	118	118	118
650	Mo. Pacific	98	99	97⅝	97¾
2,920	N. Y., O. & W.	33	33½	32½	32¾
490	Norfolk & West.	52⅞	54⅜	52⅝	53⅛
80	Pennsylvania	145¼	145½	145¼	145½
30	People's Gas	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
4,920	Reading	41⅝	43	41¼	42
300	Reading 1st pf.	78	78	77	77
160	Reading 2d pf.	54⅛	54⅜	53⅛	54
10	Rep. Steel	19½	19½	19½	19½
30	St. Law. & Adir.	99½	100	99½	100
6,450	Southern Pac	55⅝	56⅝	55¼	55⅝
780	Southern Ry	29⅝	30	28½	28½
520	Tenn. C. & I.	62⅜	63⅛	62	62⅜
12,400	Union Pacific	99	99⅞	98½	99⅛
110	U. S. Leather	13	13	12½	12½
160	U. S. Leath. pf.	79	79	78⅞	78⅞
37,750	U. S. Steel	43¼	44¼	42⅜	43
710	U. S. Steel pf.	92½	93⅜	91½	91⅝
50	Wabash	21¼	21¼	21	21
2,270	Wabash pf	39¼	40⅛	39¼	40
103,910					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	St. L. S. W. 2d	76	76	76	76
2,000	Wabash 1st	118½	118½	118½	118½
$3,000					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$177,368,876
Gold	99,955,831
Silver	26,140,766
United States notes	13,860,317
Treasury notes of 1890	113,095
National bank notes	9,251,180
Total receipts this day	1,576,682
Total receipts this month	1,576,682
Total receipts this year	53,897,022
Total expenditures this day	2,045,000
Total expenditures this month	2,045,000
Total expenditures this year	54,352,590
Deposits in National banks	102,152,259
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	445,453
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	789,351
Customs	734,562
Miscellaneous	56,768

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$291,005,689
Silver dollars	436,957,000
Silver dollars of 1890	227,367
Silver bullion of 1890	45,801,633
Total	$773,991,689

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$291,005,689
Silver certificates outstanding	436,957,000
Treasury notes outstanding	46,029,000
Total	$773,991,689

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$64,417,541
Gold certificates	35,538,290
Silver coin and bullion	20,234,535
Silver certificates	5,906,231
United States notes	13,860,317
Other assets	20,242,128
Total in Treasury	$160,199,046
Deposits in National banks	102,152,259
Total	$262,351,305
Current liabilities	84,982,428
Available cash balance	177,368,876

THE DEUTSCHLAND'S RECORDS.

Great Hamburg-American Liner Steams 601 Knots in a Day—Expected to Add to Her Laurels.

The Hamburg-American liner Deutschland arrived in New York yesterday morning, having broken two more records on the westward run. She made a new record for a day's run, and also established a new one for the average number of knots logged during the passage. Six hundred and one knots was the distance traversed by the great liner Tuesday, which beats the best previous record, which she also holds, by seventeen knots. The second record established was in averaging on the voyage 23.07 knots to the hour.

The Deutschland is still on the long, or southern route, but as she goes on the shorter, or northern track this month, Commodore Albers, her commander, and the officials of the line expect her to still further lower all records, and cross the Atlantic in a shorter period of time than she has ever done before.

The time that elapsed from the moment that the Deutschland left Cherbourg Mole, on the evening of July 26, until she arrived off the Hook yesterday morning, was five days sixteen hours and twelve minutes. All of the above refers to the westward passage. On the eastward run she has never yet made a record equal to her last performance for a single day's run, but she has averaged for the entire voyage a much better rate of speed to the hour than she did on the passage that ended yesterday.

Among the passengers who arrived on the Deutschland was A. Denny, who superintended the construction of Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger for America's Cup, Shamrock II. He declined to discuss the international races, and said that he would not remain to see them. He is en route to Nova Scotia on business.

On Tuesday, Maurice Untermyer said, he and Charles W. Morse and John F. Carroll had bid in the lucky number at the auction for the day's run. That was the day that the Deutschland broke the record. Mr. Untermyer declined to say how much the combination won.

BROKER G. C. THOMAS IS TO BE ARRESTED

Accused of Violating the Internal Revenue Law.

In Order to Make a Test Case He Has Not Affixed Stamps to Stock Sale Reports.

George C. Thomas, the Consolidated Exchange broker and for the last three years a member of the Board of Directors of the Exchange, will be arrested at noon to-day in connection with a charge of alleged violation of the United States internal revenue law.

Col. Thompson of the Internal Revenue offices notified Mr. Thomas yesterday to come to his office to-day in order to be arrested by him and arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields, and Mr. Thomas has said that he will do so.

In no instance since May 22 has Mr. Thomas affixed to reports of sales of stock the revenue stamp provided for by the War Revenue act. Putting it roughly, the tax amounts to $2 for each 100 shares of stock sold. The violation of this clause of the statute is judged a misdemeanor and is punishable by a fine of not less than $500 or more than $1,000, or not more than six months' imprisonment or both, in the discretion of the court.

Stock brokers for some time past have been disposed to differ as to whether this clause in the War Revenue act could be called into question legally. Mr. Thomas thought it could, and has offered to make a test case for the benefit of his fellow Exchange members.

In view of the fact that Mr. Thomas has not complied with this clause since May 22, it was estimated that, if the clause should be upheld and if each separate offense on the part of Mr. Thomas were judged to be a violation and for each such instance he should receive the maximum penalty, he would be liable to serve terms of imprisonment aggregating more than 1,000 years and to pay fines amounting to over $1,000,000.

Mr. Thomas, talking of the test case and the reason for his mode of procedure in the circumstances, said:

"All of my sales since May 22 have been reported to my lawyers, Pavey & Moore, and they in their turn have reported the transactions in detail to Collector of Internal Revenue Charles H. Treat. I have neglected to stamp every sale of stock since May 22, but Collector Treat's office has been made fully cognizant of each transaction."

Mr. Thomas also said that so far as the mode of procedure to test the law was concerned, he could, of course, have paid the tax under protest and then have brought a civil suit to recover the amount paid under such protest. He added, however, that he had chosen to place himself in a position where he would be liable to criminal process in order to get a quick decision.

The outcome of the case, in the event of a successful issue for Mr. Thomas's contention, will be of great importance to stock brokerage interests, not only in Wall Street, but in every city of the country which possesses a Stock Exchange, and will effect a saving to every person who sells stock.

Mr. Thomas has been known in Wall Street since 1874, and has been connected with two Stock Exchange firms—once as a partner of C. F. Frothingham and later as a partner in Pearl & Co. He joined the Consolidated Exchange in 1894 and three years ago was elected a member of its Board of Directors.

CONTRACTOR WEIHER FAILS.

Files Petition in Bankruptcy with $1,128,623 Liabilities, Mostly Secured by Mortgages.

Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr., architect, builder, and contractor, of 67 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $1,128,623 and assets of $167,500. The liabilities look large on paper, but of the total amount $1,097,450 are secured by mortgages on real estate, the value of the security being estimated at $1,165,000, leaving a nominal equity of $68,150. The unsecured liabilities are $29,473, principally for building materials, supplies, fixtures, notes, &c., and are due to about 100 creditors. He also owes $800 on accommodation paper and $900 to the New York City Department of Highways, shortage in vault measure.

Mr. Weiher recently erected a six-story building, with offices and stores, at 67 and 69 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, which property is ready for placing a permanent loan; the building is rented, it is stated, for enough to pay expenses and leave a surplus. Inability to obtain a permanent loan on this building is ascribed as the cause of Mr. Weiher filing a petition in bankruptcy. Yesterday a lis pendens was filed against this property, against William H. Weiher, Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr., and others, by Ferdinand W. Herz, to foreclose a mortgage of $30,000 made by William H. Weiher on May 23, 1900, to Heilner & Wolf, who assigned the mortgage to Mr. Herz.

Mr. Weiher's assets consist of the property 67 and 69 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, which he values at $150,000, and is incumbered by mortgages for $90,000, and also carpets, furniture, &c., of a lodge room in this building, valued at $1,000, subject to a chattel mortgage in favor of Lord & Taylor; reversionary interest in equities in ten houses in Weiher Court, 548 Brook Avenue, and 756 and 758 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, valued at $15,000, deeded to the Bradley & Currier Company or James Farrell as collateral security, and reversionary interest in equities in two houses in East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, deeded to Jung Brothers as collateral security. The secured liabilities are secured by mortgages on real estate, consisting of numerous pieces of property, all but one of which have been transferred by Mr. Weiher since the mortgages were put on the property. Among the properties were 756 to 774 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 757 to 775 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 809-819 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 67 and 69 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 76 East Eighty-sixth Street, 911-915 Brook Avenue, 544 to 550 Brook Avenue, 1,014-1,018 Washington Avenue, and seventeen houses in Weiher Court, near One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street. The mortgages were made from 1898 to 1900.

Among the names mentioned in the schedules as holding the mortgages are the German Savings Bank, $210,000; Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $202,500; St. Luke's Hospital, $117,000; Heilner & Wolf, $111,500; William H. Weiher, $96,000; Bradley & Currier Company, $24,000; Bradley & Currier Company or James Farrell, $20,000; Caroline H. Johnston of Stuttgart, Germany, $16,000; Charles Lanier, as trustee, $16,500; Stephen Duncan, $16,500, and the Newburg Savings Bank, $11,500. Seventeen mortgages, aggregating $191,000, have been assigned by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company to various persons.

The petitioner is a son of Lorenz Weiher, who was formerly well known in building operations, and who went through bankruptcy in 1899. The petitioner was in the employ of his father prior to 1893, and was for a while afterward in business on his own account, until he was appointed Assistant Superintendent of Buildings, which position he held until January, 1898. In March, 1898, the petitioner started in building operations, and since then has erected over ninety houses.

BANKING IN PORTO RICO.

Applications for National Bank Charters Have Been Refused.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The indications are that no national banks will be established in Porto Rico within the next twelve months. Some time ago a number of applications for the establishment of national banks in the principal cities of the island were received by the Controller of the Currency and, that there might be no doubt as to his authority in granting the applications, Mr. Dawes requested of the Attorney General an opinion as to whether the Foraker act extended the national banking laws to Porto Rico.

The reply was in the affirmative, but it developed that of all the applications received, very few, if any, came within the law as to the residence of Directors. The National Bank act provides that three-fourths of the Directors of a national bank must have lived at least one year in the State, district, or territory where the bank is located, and as in nearly every instance the Directors of the proposed banks live in the United States their applications have not been favorably acted upon.

COKE PROPERTIES MERGED.

H. C. Frick Company Now Controls Four-fifths of Pennsylvania Output.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 1.—The actual consolidation of the coke properties of the constituent concerns of the United States Steel Corporation occurred to-day when the H. C. Frick Company of the Carnegie Company became paramount in the coke operations of the Connellsville district.

All of the coke properties of the Federal Steel Company are to go into the Eureka Fuel Company, the largest coke concern of that company. All the scattered properties of the American Steel and Wire Company are to go into the American Coke Company, and all of the coke properties of the National Steel Company into the Continental Coke Company.

Thomas Lynch, President of the Frick concern, became President to-day of all four companies, with O. W. Kennedy as general manager. No such sweeping changes have ever occurred in the great Pennsylvania coke fields. To-day the Frick company controls four-fifths of the production and acreage of the district. The total number of completed ovens owned and controlled is 18,385, and about 1,000 are building.

Utica Bonds Sell at a Premium.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The city this afternoon sold at auction $165,000 in bonds for the building of the new library. The bonds are 4 per cents, and sold at 109¼. The premium was $15,260.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	4:57	Sun sets	7:16	Moon rises	8:18

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	8:47	Gov. Isl'd	9:08	H. Gate	11:04
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	9:03	Gov. Isl'd	9:24	H. Gate	11:20

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) AUG. 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Buenos Ayres, Cadiz, &c.		
Cherokee, Turk's Island, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga.		3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, AUG. 3.		
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Allegheny, Fortune Island, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Trader, Antwerp		
Bulgaria, Hamburg		7:00 A. M.
California, Naples, &c.		
Canadian, Liverpool		
Colorado, Hull		
Etruria, Liverpool	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Evelyn, Pensacola		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Holbein, Manchester		
Hildur, Curacao, &c.		12:00 M.
Hylas, Montevideo, &c.		12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Norge, Christiansand	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ponce, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Prins Willem II., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
MONDAY, AUG. 5.		
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, AUG. 6.		
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Madiana, St. Croix, St. Kitt's, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at §6 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at §1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship America Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §5, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July §27 and up to Aug. §17, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Lucania, due at New York Aug. §17, for dispatch per steamship Sonoma. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Aug. §18. (mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §5, for dispatch per steamship Alameda.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) AUG. 2.

Asama, Gibraltar, July 18.
Belgravia, Hamburg, July 20.
Ferndene, Gibraltar, July 18.
Hamilton, Norfolk, July 31.
Hylos, Liverpool, July 17.

SATURDAY, AUG. 3.

Arabistan, St. Lucia, July 27.
Campania, Liverpool, July 27.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, July 30.
Eidsvold, Gibraltar, July 20.
Liguria, Naples, July 20.
Muriel, Gibraltar, July 20.
Neustria, Gibraltar, July 20.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Aug. 2.
St. Paul, Southampton, July 27.

SUNDAY, AUG. 4.

Bohemian, Liverpool, July 24.
Celtic, Liverpool, July 26.
Hildur, Maracaibo, July 25.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Aug. 3.
La Normandie, Havre, July 27.
Marquette, London, July 25.
Nubia, Stettin, July 18.
Statendam, Rotterdam, July 25.

MONDAY, AUG. 5.

Astoria, Glasgow, July 25.
Appalache, Shields, July 22.
Cairn Cross, Stettin, July 19.
Comus, New Orleans, July 31.
Massapequa, Havre, July 22.
Minneapolis, London, July 27.
Nomadic, Liverpool, July 26.
Philadelphia, San Juan, July 31.

Arrived.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Albers, Hamburg July 25 and Southampton and Cherbourg 26th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6:11 A. M.

SS Donald, (Nor.,) Warnocke, Annato Bay July 25, with fruit to Mercedente & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Hexham, (Br.,) Painter, Messina July 8 and Palermo 10th, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS El Valle, Quick, New Orleans, 5 days, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Perry, Glasgow July 20 and Moville 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Boston, with mdse. to Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Yuma, Warren, Philadelphia via Raritan Canal for Troy and Albany.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Spliedt, Hamburg July 21, Boulogne 22d, and Plymouth 23d, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool July 24 and Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:28 P. M.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Kittie, (Br.,) Capt. Horn, Seville July 17, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

United States transport Viking and Tug Reno passed in Quarantine, returning, at 6:22 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., west northwest; light breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Dominic, (Br.,) for Para.
SS Endsleigh, (Br.,) for Barbados.
SS Mascot, (Nor.,) for Tilt Cove.
SS Coya, (Br.,) for Valparaiso, &c.
SS Ask, (Dan.,) for Banes.
SS American, (Dutch,) for Amsterdam.
SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS El Sud, for New Orleans.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Arapahoe, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Santiago, for Santiago, &c.
United States transport Viking.
SS Falk, (Nor.,) for Baltimore.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Nassovia, (Ger.,) for Stettin via Copenhagen.
SS Waccamaw, for Georgetown.

Spoken.

Bark St. Mary, Capt. Lavery, from New York for Rio Janeiro, was spoken July 10 in lat. 8, lon. 28.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from New York for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 3:45 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg at 6 A. M. to-day.

SS Kaiserin Maria Theresia, (Ger.,) Capt. Richter, from Bremen and Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 7 P. M. yesterday.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 9:50 A. M. to-day.

SS Ikbal, (Br.,) Capt. Jennings, from New York for Deptford and Antwerp, passed Prawle Point yesterday.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, from New York for Christiansand, &c., passed Dunnet Head yesterday.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Hanks, from New York for Naples, &c., passed Ponta Ferraria to-day.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Capt. Parker, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS March, (Br.,) Capt. Ball, from New York for Hamburg and Rotterdam, arr. at Portland to-day.

SS Crathorne, (Br.,) Capt. Souther, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Forest Castle, (Br.,) Capt. Taylor, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Geestemunde, (Ger.,) Capt. Hettmeyer, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, sld. from Liverpool for New York yesterday.

SS Bordeaux, (Fr.,) Capt. Cazatis, from New York for Havre and Pauillac, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, from New York via Malta, arr. at Venice July 28.

SS Deutschland, (Ger., tank,) Capt. Schierhorst, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam July 30.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Voege, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam July 30.

SS Menominee, (Br.,) Capt. Lucas, sld. from London for New York to-day.

SS British King, (Br.,) Capt. Riddle, from New York for Antwerp, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Weyer, from New York via Gibraltar and Naples, arr. at Genoa at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Kent, (Br.,) Capt. Priske, from New York via St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands; Melbourne, and Australian ports, arr. at Bowen to-day.

SS Potsdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, for Boulogne and New York, sld. from Rotterdam at 2 P. M. to-day.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.76⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.65
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.38
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Cotton, middling	.08 1-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅝
Sugar, granulated	5.45
Beef, family	11.75
Beef hams	21.00
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	16.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.07⅞
Lard, prime	9.05
Butter, Western creamery	.20½

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; Wheat, No. 3, 65@67c; No. 2 red, 68¼@68⅝c; No. 2 corn, 57c; No. 2 yellow, 55¼@57c; No. 2 oats, 34½c; No. 2 white, 36¼@36¾c; No. 3 white, 35½@36½c; No. 2 rye, 55½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.83; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.85; prime timothy seed, $5.15; mess pork, per bbl, $14.30@$14.35; lard, per 100 lb, $8.67½@$8.70; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.85@$8; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7⅜@7⅝c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.30@$8.40; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.29; clover, contract grade, $10@$10.25.

COTTON.—The cotton market opened quiet, with prices 1 to 3 points higher, and for a time bid fair to follow an extremely narrow course, with speculation confined to smaller limits than at any time of late, but toward midday business broadened out quite rapidly and prices worked up sharply, October to 7.32 and January to 7.40; August in a quiet way led the upturn, advancing 8 points, to 7.21. While there was some reaction later, the general undertone of the market was steady, with the short side unpopular in professional circles. There were good rains reported in Arkansas, but over the rest of the drought region of the West the weather was very unfavorable to the crop. The forecast gave little hope of a nearby break in the dry spell, while crop advices were gloomy in the extreme. Shedding, stunted growth, blooming at top, and withering of the leaves were frequently complained of. The monthly crop condition statement of The Journal of Commerce made a bullish impression, showing a decline of 1.7 in the average condition, to 75.3. In summarizing, this authority stated that very serious damage had been done to the Southwestern crop by protracted drought. As for the Eastern belt, decided improvement was indicated. The local trade was apprehensive of a bullish Government report for the month next Monday, and regarded The Journal of Commerce report as a fair indication of what might be expected in the way of decline in condition. Receipts at the ports were again slim, Southern spot markets were reported steady and unchanged, clearances for export were fairly liberal, and local demand for raw cotton was more active than in some weeks. The single drawback to higher prices here was absence of speculation, due largely to the recent efforts made to corner July. The public has not yet recovered from the timidity then occasioned. In the last half hour the market hardened on rumors that a large demand for spot cotton had developed. Shorts were the leading buyers on the advance. The market was finally steady, with prices net 6 to 8 points higher.

Spot cotton closed dull but steady, with quotations unchanged, on the basis of 8 1-16c for middling upland and 8 3-16c for middling gulf. Sales, 31,770 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans easy, unchanged, at 8¼c; Mobile nominal, unchanged, at 8c; Savannah quiet, unchanged, at 8c; Wilmington quiet, unchanged, at 8¼c; Norfolk steady, unchanged, at 7 13-16c; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 8⅛c; Galveston quiet, unchanged, at 8¼c; Augusta quiet, unchanged, at 8¼c; St. Louis steady, unchanged, at 8c.

The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	7.16	7.21	7.14	7.21@7.23
September	7.21	7.25	7.19	7.25@7.26
October	7.29	7.33	7.25	7.33@7.34
November	7.29	7.29	7.29	7.35@7.36
December	7.32	7.37	7.30	7.37@7.38
January	7.36	7.43	7.34	7.42@7.43
February				7.42@7.43
March	7.40	7.43	7.39	7.46@7.47
April	7.47	7.47	7.47	7.47@7.48

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1.—Cotton.—Spot—Moderate business; prices lower; American middling, 4 13-32d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 7,200 bales American; receipts, 4,300 bales, including 3,300 bales American. Futures opened quiet, and closed quiet and steady; American, low middling clause, August, 4 16-64d@4 17-64d, sellers; August and September, 4 14-64d, buyers; September, 4 14-64d, buyers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 7-64d, sellers; October and November, 4 5-64d@4 6-64d, sellers; November and December, 4 4-64d@4 5-64d, sellers; December and January, 4 4-64d@4 5-64d, sellers; January and February, 4 4-64d@4 5-64d, buyers; February and March, 4 5-64d, buyers; March and April, 4 6-64d, sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The principal trade in wheat occurred during the last hour, when prices shot up from 73½c to 74⅝c on September, in response to a sensational upturn in corn, and closed very strong at top point of the day. On the forenoon depression exporters bought freely again, taking eighty-five loads at all ports, while seaboard clearances, as if to emphasize the extent of European demand, reached 1,300,000 bushels of wheat and flour. Outside of these influences, however, bulls were not well represented in the news items, and when left alone prices showed a tendency to sag lower. Thus after opening at 73¾c September dropped off to 73 3-16c before being checked by the strength of corn. Northwest weather and crop news was generally favorable, and primary receipts again well beyond the same day last year. The Price Current said thrashing returns had maintained expectations. Minneapolis stocks are scheduled to decrease 1,000,000 bushels this week. The only feature to cables was a 10 to 25 point advance at Paris, and 1¼@1⅝ marks decline at Berlin. Liverpool closed partly ¼d net lower. Quotations for cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis follow: No. 1 Northern, New York, 77¾c, prompt; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 77¼c; No. 2 red, New York, 76⅝c, prompt; new No. 2 red, New York, 76⅝c, prompt; No. 2 hard, New York, 76⅝c, Aug. 10 to 15.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 1.—Close: Wheat—Cash, 67⅝c; September, 68⅛c; December, 69⅛c. On track: No. 1 hard, 69⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 67⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 66⅞c. Flour—Lower; first patents, $3.80@$3.90; second patents, $3.60@$3.70; first clears, $2.85@$2.95; second clears, $2.20. Bran—In bulk, $13.50@$14.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 65c; September, 66⅞@67c; December, 70c; No. 2 hard, 66⅛@66⅝c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 58⅝c; September, 58½c; December, 59⅛c; May, 61⅛c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 37c; August, 37c; September, 36⅛c; No. 2 white, 39@39½c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 1.—Wheat—Irregular; close: No. 1 Northern, 70@70½c; No. 2 Northern, 67½@69c; September, 68⅞@69c. Rye—Higher; No. 1, 54½@55c. Barley—Strong; No. 2, 61@62c, sample, 52@60c. Corn—September, 57⅛@57⅝c.

DULUTH, Aug. 1.—Close: Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 71⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 68⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 63⅞c; September, 68⅞c; December, 69⅜c. Corn—55½c. Oats—35c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $3.70@$4; Winter straights, $3.25@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.55@$3.80; Spring clears, $2.85@$3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.60; no grade, $18.50@$19, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Steady; fair to good, $2.75@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.15@$3.45. CORNMEAL—Firm; kiln-dried, $2.65@$2.70, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Strong; fine white and yellow, $1.25@$1.30; coarse, $1.10@$1.12. FEED—Quiet; Spring bran, spot, $17.50; sacks, to arrive, 200-lb, $17@$17.50; Spring bran, bulk, $17@$17.25; coarse Winter bran, $18.50@$20; city bran, $18@$18.50; cornmeal, $29; linseed oil, cake, $29.50; corn oil, cake, $21; hominy chop, $18.75@$19; oilmeal, $29@$29.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	73 9-16	74⅝	73 3-16	74⅝
October	74 1-16	74⅞	73⅝	74¾
December	75¾	76½	75¼	76½
Corn—				
September	59⅞	60¾	58⅞	60⅝
October	60	61½	59⅞	61⅛
December	60⅝	61⅝	60⅛	61⅝
Lard—				
August	..	..	..	$9.05

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
August	66⅝	68	66⅝	68
September	68¼	69⅛	67½	69
October	68 13-16	69½	68⅞	69⅝
Corn—				
August	..	..	..	57
September	55⅝	58	55⅝	58
October	56½	58⅝	56	58⅝
Oats—				
August	..	..	..	34⅝
September	34	34⅝	33⅝	34⅞
Lard—				
October	$8.72½	$8.82½	$8.72½	$8.82½
January	8.72½	8.82½	8.70	8.82½
Ribs—				
October	7.92½	8.00	7.87½	7.97½
January	7.72½	7.87½	7.72½	7.87½
Pork—				
October	14.27½	14.45	14.27½	14.45
January	14.80	15.02½	14.80	15.02½

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Firm; mess, $15.50@$16.50; family, $16.50@$17; short clear, $16@$17.50. BEEF—Firm, mess, $9.50@$10; family, $11.50@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $15@$18. BEEF HAMS—Dull, $20.50@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Stronger; bacons, 7¾c; 180-lb, 7¾c; 160-lb, 7⅞c; 140-lb, 8c; pigs, 8⅛c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies dull; smoking, 11c; 10-lb, 10¼c; 12-lb, 9¾c; 14-lb, 9¼c; pickled shoulders easy, 7@7¼c; pickled hams steady, 11@11½c. TALLOW—Steady; city, 4¾c; country, 4¾@5c. LARD—Firm, $9.05; city lard firm, $8.35; refined lard stronger; South America, $9.75; Continent, $9.25; Brazil, kegs, $10.85; compound firm, 7@7¼c. STEARINE—Quiet; oleo, 9½c; city lard stearine, 10⅝c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.80@4.85
September	4.90	4.95	4.90	4.85@4.95
October	5.00	5.00	4.95	4.90@4.95
November	5.05	5.05	5.00	4.95@5.05
December	5.15	5.15	5.10	5.10@5.15
January	...	...	...	5.15@5.20
February	...	...	...	5.20@5.25
March	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.30@5.35
April	...	...	...	5.35@5.40
May	5.45	5.45	5.40	5.40@5.45
June	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.45@5.50
July	...	...	...	5.45@5.55

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market weak; good average Santos, 4$600; receipts, 56,000 bags; stock, 614,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M., was net ¼@½ pfennig higher; sales, 9,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened irregular; unchanged; at 12 M., advanced ¼f; at 3 P. M., ¼f higher; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged; total sales, 53,000 bags. January, 34.75; February, 35; March, 35.25; April, 35.50; May, 35.75; June, 35.75; July, 35.75; August, 34; September, 34.25; October, 34.25; November, 34.50; December, 34.75. Rio—Coffee market weak; No. 7 Rio, 4$775; exchange, 10 9-16d; receipts, 18,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 28,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 4,000 bags; stock, 413,000 bags.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.50, and in bulk $4.95; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.45, and in bulk $4.90; refined, cases, New York, $8.50. Cottonseed oil—Prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 38½@39c; off Summer yellow, 37@37½c; prime white, 43c; prime Winter yellow, 43c; linseed, American raw, 62c; linseed, American boiled, 84c; Calcutta, raw, 85c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 69@70c.

METALS.—A weak and considerably lower tin market was experienced yesterday, due principally to monthly bearish statistics and in sympathy with the depression in London. Locally, trade was almost lifeless, and spot values closed nominally at 27.35. London tin at the close was £1 lower, spot standing at £116 10s, and futures at £113 10s. The visible supply figures show an increase of 2,295 tons over last month. Copper in London was 10s lower under realizing, closing with spot quoted £67, and futures at £67 7s 6d. Locally the market was dull and nominally unchanged at 16½@17c for Lake Superior and 16⅝@16¾c for casting and electrolytic. Exports for the month of July, 7,563 tons, making a total since Jan. 1 of 56,888 tons, or a decrease of 39,925 tons as compared with last year. Lead was dull and unchanged here and abroad also, closing at $4.37½ and £11 15s, respectively. Spelter at home and abroad was without change. The close here was quiet at $3.90@$3.95 and in London £16 12s 6d. Domestic iron markets ruled featureless and nominally unchanged. Pig iron warrants, $9.50@$10; No. 1 foundry, Northern, $15@$15.50; No. 2 foundry, Southern, $14@$14.50; No. 1 foundry, Southern, $14.75@$15.50; No. 1 foundry, Southern, soft, $14.75@$15.25. Glasgow warrants closed at 54s and Middleborough 45s 10½d.

SUGAR.—In the absence of business of importance prices were almost nominal. Centrifugal was quoted at 4 5-32c, muscovado at 3 9-16c, and molasses sugar at 3 5-16c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2.25; do. oil, barrels, $4.25. Spirits of turpentine, 35½@36c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.40; E, $1.60@$1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.80; H, $1.80; I, $1.90; K, $2.25; M, $2.65; N, $3; W. G., $3.35; W. W., $3.65.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 1.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 32¾c bid; receipts, 1,196 casks; sales, 314 casks; exports, 85 casks. Resin firm; receipts, 4,623 bbls; sales, 3,654 bbls; exports, 1,979 bbls; A, B, and C, $1; D, $1.05; E, $1.10; F, $1.15@$1.20; G, $1.25; H, $1.30; I, $1.45; K, $1.70; M, $2.15@$2.20; N, $2.65; W G, $3; W W, $3.25@$3.30.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 1.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 31½@32½c; receipts, 75 casks. Resin firm, 95c@$1; receipts, 143 bbls. Crude turpentine steady, $1@$2; receipts, 104 bbls. Crude tar quiet, $1.40; receipts, 112 bbls.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 1.—Turpentine steady, 32c. Resin firm and unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Nominally steady; dressed beef steady at 7@9c per lb; calves slow and weak; veals, $5@$6.75; buttermilks, $3@$3.50; city dressed veals slow at 8@10½c per lb. SHEEP—Dull and lower; lambs, 25@50c off; sheep, $2.50@$4; extra, $4.50; lambs, $3.75@$6.25, mainly $5@$6; dressed mutton, 5@7½c per lb; wethers, 8c; dressed lambs, 6@10½c per lb; extra, 11c. HOGS—Weak; Western hogs, $5.90@$5.95; State do nominal.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Shaw.
2—Lang vs. Mead.
3—In re Walton Ave.
4—Wallace vs. Board of Education.
5—Gottlob vs. Gottlob.
6—Redlich vs. Met. St. Railway Co.
7—Carroll vs. same.
8—Chlebowski vs. same
9—Goodchild vs. Union Railway Co.
10—Triest vs. Petchaft.
11—In re Spaulding.
12—In re Otto.
13—In re Hanlein.
14—Emilie vs. Thiel.
15—Fahrenholz vs. Lustigen Hannoverauer. Club.
16—Rubino vs. Mariano.
17—Stillwell vs. Schmidt
18—In re Topping St.
19—In re Moses.
20—Weinstein vs. Rongonsky.
21—Weinberg vs. Leavitt.
22—In re Lesser.
23—In re W. 190th St.
24—In re W. L. Johnson Co.
25—Chumar vs. Shaw.
26—Shyrich vs. Shyrich.
27—People, &c., vs. Scannell.
28—Henel vs. Stein.
29—Mando vs. Gerlich.
30—Minugh vs. Robinson.
31—Schiff vs. Leipziger Bank of Leipzig, Germany.
32—Norris vs. Hoffman.
33—In re Donnelly.
34—Cons. T. & E. Sub. Co. vs. Frawley.
35—Graham vs. Wirth.
36—Stine vs. Greene.
37—Fennelly vs. Kelly.
38—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Cohen.
39—Gallagher vs. Baird.
40—Kingsland vs. Haines
41—Miers vs. Miers.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Hellena Gerity.
Bridget Quirke.
Fannie Fehndrick.
Joseph J. Morehouse.
Amelia White.
Rena Wilcox Griffen.
Uriel A. Murdock.
Gottlieb F. Weber.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman and O'Connor for the People.

1—Thomas Tarpey.
John Dunn.
2—Thomas Burns.
3—George Martin.
Pleading.
1—M. V. McGrann.
2—Joseph Greenberger.
3—George Thompson.
Emile Cozzon.
4—Edw. McGillicuddy.
5—Lewis H. Silver.
6—Carl M. Overgaard.
7—John Egan.
8—Joseph Hearns.
9—Daniel Streeter.
10—Mario Del Rosa.
11—Harry Goldstein.
12—Robert Burt.
13—Simone D'Ambrosio.
14—Jacob Sternkopf.
15—John Crowley.
16—Peter Peterson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 9:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Gans, and Gordon for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Hascall, J.—Louis J. Grant vs. Peter C. De Wolf—James H. Snook. Robert Isele vs. John Reilly—Daniel O'Reilly. John Woods vs. Owen Costello—Edward G. Whitaker.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—In re Brown—Wilbur Larremore. Townsend vs. Calder—George R. Carrington. Title Guarantee and Trust Co. vs. Scerbo—Milton S. Gutterman. Liebman vs. Stephen—August C. Nanz.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Brady vs. Kennedy—John A. Straley.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Building on West Third Street—Other Dealings by Brokers—The Day's Results in the Auction Room.

Bleiman & Co. have sold for Emanuel Alexander 49 West Third Street, an old building, on lot 25 by 104. The buyer will erect a six-story business building on the lot.

It is reported that Henry F. Shoemaker has sold the five-story American basement dwelling 26 West Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100.5.

Joseph R. De Lamar, who filed plans recently for a new residence to be erected at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, has acquired the adjoining property, 235 Madison Avenue, giving him control of plot fronting 49 feet on the avenue and 100 feet on the street.

The Seaboard Realty Company (Irons & Todd) are the buyers of the properties on Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, adjoining the New York Yacht Clubhouse, sold recently by A. G. Hyde.

Gordon, Levy & Co. have bought the buildings 266 Spring Street and 59 East Third Street.

Simon Fine and K. Cohen were the brokers in the recently reported sale of the northeast corner of Delancey and Sheriff Streets for Mandelbaum & Lewine.

Joseph P. McHugh & Co. have taken a ten years' lease of 7 and 9 West Forty-second Street, owned by David H. King, Jr. These buildings were formerly a part of the Hotel Renaissance. After extensive alterations have been made the lower floors will be occupied by McHugh & Co. as an extension of their "Popular Shop." The upper floors will be devoted to offices and studios. The lease was arranged through W. E. & F. B. Taylor.

G. Tuoti & Co. have leased to Howard Menn the buildings 207, 209, and 211 East One Hundred and Eighth Street for five years and nine months at a gross rental of $15,870.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company conveyed yesterday to Julius Katzenberg the property 9 to 13 Walker Street for a stated consideration of $147,500.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

140 and 142 Sixth Avenue, east side, 90.8 feet north of Tenth Street, 64.6 by 121 and irregular, six-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to Milton C. Bradley	$150,400
104 West Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 44 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 19 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to N. and L. Hirsch	17,525
300 Morris Avenue, east side, 130.7 feet south of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 29.7 by 87.3 and irregular, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Edward Winslow	13,000
238 and 240 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 333.4 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 66.8 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Nelson D. Stilwell	69,808
242 and 244 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, adjoining the foregoing, 66.8 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Nelson D. Stilwell	69,025

By Samuel Goldsticker.

1,975 Seventh Avenue, east side, 64.5 feet south of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 36.5 by 100, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to E. B. Stanton	44,500
1,977 Seventh Avenue, east side, 27.11 feet south of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 36.6 by 100, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to E. B. Stanton	44,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, August C. Nanz, referee, 27 and 29 West Eleventh Street, north side, 290.4 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 40 by 103.3, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $87,676.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard H. Clarke, referee, 883 and 885 First Avenue, and 361 East Forty-ninth Street, being the northwest corner, 40.6 by 37.6, four-story brick and stone tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $19,058.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, Grant Avenue, and Webster Avenue, the block; all title and interest of Florine A. Evesson on July 23, 1898.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 136 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south side, 374.9 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 17.6 by 100.11, four-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of Ella W. and Edgar Banks, on Sept. 24, 1900.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 62 Dey Street, northwest corner of Greenwich Street, 25.2 by 68 by 25.5 by 67.10, four-story brick store; 117 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 215 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 19.11 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; 331 Spring Street, north side, 20.1 feet east of Washington Street, 20.1 by 60.1, four-story brick store; 499 Washington Street, east side 59.9 feet north of Spring Street, 20.5 by 78.6 by 20.3 by 78.10, four-story brick store; all title and interest of Charles A. and Ernest I. Bacot, on Oct. 18, 1899.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eighty-seventh Street and West End Avenue, southeast corner, for a one-story brick church, 76.5 by 100; Congregation of St. Ignatius's Church, 43 West Thirty-ninth Street, owner; Charles C. Haight of 111 Broadway, architect; cost, $80,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 112 feet west of Webster Avenue, for two two-story brick dwellings, 19 by 49.6; Ralph C. Bullard of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, owner; Cunningham & Bullard of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $12,000.

Alterations.

Ninety-ninth Street and Central Park West, southwest corner, to a five-story brick tenement with store; Charles D. Levin of 35 Nassau Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 485 and 487 Sixth Avenue, to two four-story brick tenements with store; Henry Van Schaick of 141 Broadway, owner; Charles I. Berg of 571 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 33 East Thirty-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Dr. John B. Walker, premises, owner; John L. Jordan of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $150.

No. 39 East Thirty-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Dr. John B. Walker, premises, owner; John L. Jordan of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $275.

No. 200 Madison Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Hyman Spectowsky of 259 Canal Street, owner; M. Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

No. 42 Rutgers Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Hyman Spectowsky of 259 Canal Street, owner; M. Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

Monroe and Rutgers Streets, northwest corner, to a five-story brick tenement; Hyman Spectowsky of 259 Canal Street, owner; M. Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 42 Rutgers Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Hyman Spectowsky of 259 Canal Street, owner; M. Bernstein, 111 Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

Grand Concourse, west side, 237 feet south of Van Courtlandt Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling; cost, $1,500.

[illegible] Avenue, west side, between One Hundred and Forty-seventh and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Streets, to a five-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $250.

Eleventh Avenue, north side, 105 feet east of White Plains Avenue, to a two-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Seventy-third Street and Fulton Avenue, northwest corner, to a five-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $250.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Thursday, Aug. 1.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,611, e s, 25 ft s of 140th St, 30x100; Daniel Farrell to William T. Middleton, (mtg $25,000, R S $7.75)	$1
AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 24.11 ft s of 148th St, 24.11x100; Thomas Reynolds to Peter Clemens and Leo J. Bachmann, (mtgs $40,000, R S $2.50)	1
AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 75.8 ft s of 90th St, 25x80; Isidor Abraham to Henry Wittenberg, (mtg $20,000, R S $2.25)	27,000
ANTHONY AV, e s, 178.10 ft s of 173d St, 98.11x irregular; Isaac Abraham to Anthony F. Barro, (mtg $4,000, R S 75 cents)	100
BROOK AV, s e corner of 134th St, 100x25; Robert Wallace to John J. Schwartz, (mtg $25,000, R S $3.75)	1
CLAREMONT AV, s w corner of 127th St, 150.2x irregular to Riverside Av; Daniel F. Tiemann, Jr., and others, ex-	
NORFOLK ST, e s, 100 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Mordecai Cohn and another, executors, &c., to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager, (mtg $20,000, R S $8)	28,008
OLIVER ST, 19, w s, 154.11 ft n of Madison St, 21.11x77.7x22.3x73.8; Thomas Cristy to Thomas Gilleran, (R S $1)	1
PARK AV, w s, 300 ft s of 1st St, 25x100, Olinville; Asa B. Gardiner, referee, to Arthur W. Sias and others, executors, &c., (R S 25 cents)	2,850
ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 60 ft n of 147th St, centre line, 60x irregular; Solomon M. Schatzkin to Michael F. Burns, (mtg $85,000, R S $18.75)	1
SULLIVAN ST, e s, 200 ft n of Houston St, 25x100; Francesco Funia to Assunta Funia, (mtg $15,000)	1
WALKER ST, 9 to 13, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 60x106; Mutual Life Insurance Company to Julius Katzenberg, (R S $72.50)	147,457
WASHINGTON AV, s s, 150 ft w of Main St, 50x100, City Island; John C. McClure to Laura Knupfer	1
WEST END AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 67th St, 25x80; William B. Koller, as trustee, to Leopold Hutter, (mtg $13,000)	15,200
3D AV, 277, e s, 44 ft s of 22d St, 22x75; Susan W. Inness to Elizabeth R. Inness, (R S $7.50)	1
3D AV, w s, 50.5 ft s of 56th St, 25x95; Frederick H. Smith, executor, &c., to Isaac White, ½ part, (R S $6)	14,250
3D AV, w s, 50.5 ft s of 56th St, 25x95; Emily Smith to Isaac White, ½ part, (R S $6)	14,250
4TH ST, s e s, 180 ft n e of Union Av, 40x100, Westchester; Eagle Real Estate Company to Mercy C. Smith, all liens	1
8TH AV, e s, 24.11 ft n of 137th St, 125x80; Morris H. Hayman to Matthew McNamara, (mtgs $90,000, R S $11.25)	1
9TH AV, 239, w s, 49.4 ft s of 25th St, 24.8x100; Michael Haas to David M. Rinaldo, (mtg $25,000)	33,000
9TH AV, 774, e s, 50.5 ft s of 52d St, 25x100; George McIlveen to Henry Keilus, (R S $13.25)	1
13TH AV, n s, being part of West ½ of Lot 343, map of Wakefield, 25x114; William and Louis M. Ebling, executors, &c., to Minerva A. Schernikau	1
20TH ST, 23, n s, 435 ft w of 4th Av, 20x74; Edward L. Parris, referee, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, (R S $37)	76,500
33D ST, n e s, 235.1 ft s e of Broadway, 21.1x98.9; Cornelius J. Ryan to Austen G. Fox, (mtg $25,000, R S $36.25)	100,000
40TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Theodore and Louise Kilian, executors, to Joseph Schrembs, 1-3 part, (R S 75 cents)	3,833
40TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Theodore and Frederick Kilian to Joseph Schrembs, 2-3 part, (mtg $9,800, R S $2.75)	1
46TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Michael Meehan to Kathchein Eim, (mtg $18,000, R S $2.25)	1
49TH ST, 112 West, n s, 185.8 ft w of 6th Av, 21.4x100; Albert J. Wise, executor, to Margaret A. Redington, (mtg $10,000, R S $6.25)	24,750
51ST ST, n s, 205 ft w of 8th Av, 20x100.5; Charlotte W. Guest to John Ewald, (R S $8.25)	19,000
60TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Denis Quinn to Patrick F. Canavan, (mtg $8,000, R S $3)	15,000
72D ST, 168, s s, 233.4 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x102.2; James W. Woolley to Benjamin F. Moss, (mtg $11,000, R S $4.25)	1
75TH ST, 13, n s, 271 ft e of 5th Av, 17x102.2; Julia H. Eldridge to Samuel Kohn, (R S $25)	100
76TH ST, s s, 43 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.1x77.2; Theodore Wood to Vienna D. Gano, (mtgs $20,000)	27,500
80TH ST, 125, n s, 110 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x100; Leopold Cohn to Bella and Amelia Kayton, (mtg $2,000, R S $10)	20,000
85TH ST, s s, 473 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Mary L. Flood to Edward Downey, (mtg $15,000)	1
92D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Christian C. Cramer to George H. Lange, (R S 75c)	1
92D ST, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 40x100 8; William L. Crow, executor, &c., to Andrew J. Kerwin, Jr., all liens, (R S $5.50)	500
110TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Edmund J. Tinsdale, referee, to Jacob A. Snyder	21,750
117TH ST, n s, 108 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.11; John E. Duffy, referee, to Mary C. Schultz, (R S $8.50)	17,000
117TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Josephine Short to George Geiger, (mtg $11,000, R S $4.25)	21,750
123D ST, 420, s s, 287 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Isabella M. Pettet to Anna M. Von Dohlen, (mtg $10,000)	13,000
123D ST, 418, s s, 262 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Isabella M. Pettet to Charles Mangels, (mtg $10,000)	13,000
128TH ST, n s, 258 ft e of 8th Av, 15x99.11; Belle M. Berrian to Richard M. Berrian, (R S $5.75)	1
131ST ST, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 25x99.11; Caroline M. Boyce to William D. Kilpatrick, (R S $8.75)	1
133D ST, n s, 160 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Frederick P. Rose to Margaret Hill, executrix, (mtg $15,000, R S $3.25)	9,000
136TH ST, s s, 206.6 ft w of Willis Av, 25x100; Minerva A. Schernikau to Louis M. Ebling, (mtg $16,000, R S $2.50)	1,500
136TH ST, 206, s s, 134.2 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Garfield National Bank to Annie Price, (mtg $10,750, R S $6.25)	1
140TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.10; Meyer Solomon to Abram Brothers, (mtg $16,500, R S $7)	1
142D ST, 515, n s, 425 ft e of the Boulevard, 17x99.11; Belle M. Berrian to Richard M. Berrian	1
216TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 100x99.11; Mrs. Frank Leslie to Jules Breuchaud, (R S 75 cents)	4,000

Recorded Lease.

4TH ST, 374 to 378 East, all; Harry Hertz to Wolf Hirsch and Moses Koppel, 3 years from Aug. 1, 1901	$9,300

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AHLBORN, William, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 163d St, n w corner of College Av, 3 years, 4 per cent	$10,000
ALTIERI, Jerry, to Henry Korn; Wendover Av, n e corner Washington Av, prior mtg $54,500, demand, 6 per cent	8,000
ALTMAN, Adolph, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lexington Av, 365, due July 25, 1902, 4½ per cent	10,000
BALL, Stephen, to Eliza J. Fountain and another, as executors; 83d St, 148 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent., gold	25,000
BOHAN, Patrick, to Obermeyer & Liebmann; 49th St, n s, 250 ft w of 10th Av, demand	3,200
BRENNER, Rudolph, to Rudolph Pfeiffer; 43d St, s s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent	4,000
BREUCHARD, Jules, to Mrs. Frank Leslie; 216th St, s s, 300 ft e of 10th Av, due July 31, 1904	2,000
COOPER, James W., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 327, map of part of the Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, demand	550
CRAMER, Christian C., to German Savings Bank; 92d St, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year, 6 per cent	12,000
CRAMER, Christian C., to German Savings Bank; 92d St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year, 6 per cent	12,000
CROSSON, Kate L., to James A. Robinson and another, as trustees; Convent Av, s e corner of 148th St, prior mtg $20,000, 3 months, three notes	9,000
DE FOREST, Josephine L., to Lincoln McCormick, as trustee; 4th Av, s w corner of 31st St, demand, 6 per cent	20,000
DOWNEY, Edward, to Mary McW. Miller and others; 85th St, s s, 473 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years	15,000
ELLISON, Rachel, to the Franklin Savings Bank; Columbus Av, 304, 5 years, 4 per cent	25,000
EWALD, John, to Andrew Ewald, Jr., and others; 51st St, n s, 205 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years, 4 per cent	9,000
GALLAGHER, Cornelius, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 38th St, 137 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent	12,000
GEIGER, George, to Josephine Short; 117th St, n s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, prior mortgage, $11,000, 3 years	4,000
GILLERAN, Thomas, to Thomas Christy; Oliver St, 19, all title, installments, 1 year, without interest	1,450
GRASSE, Louis, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 176th St, n s, 75 ft w of Monroe Av, 3 years	6,000
GREENTHAL, Morris, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 2d Av, 606, 5 years, 4 per cent	12,000
GULICHER, Anna, to Beadleston & Woerz; Courtlandt Ave, 525, all lease, demand, 6 per cent	2,300
HABER, Louis I., to Harris Solomon; 115th St, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years	16,500
HANSEN, Niels, to Andrew A. Bibby; 151st St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, due June 3, 1902, 6 per cent	30,000
HANSEN, Niels, to Andrew A. Bibby; 151st St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, prior mortgage $30,000, Building Loan, due June 3, 1902, 6 per cent	60,000
HEILNER, Emanuel, and another to Sol Kohn; Central Park West, 468, 3 years	35,000
HOLTHUSEN, Adolf R., to August C. Holthusen; 92d St, s s, 194 ft w of Avenue A, due April 18, 1906, 4½ per cent	6,000
HOOKER, Thomas, to Duane S. Everson; 114th St, n s, 175 ft w of Broadway, due Jan. 31, 1903, 6 per cent	1,000
HYMAN, Leonard, to James H. Skillman, administrator; 129th St, 32 West, 5 years	10,000
INNESS, Elizabeth R., to Susan W. Center; 3d Av, 277, 3 years, 4 per cent., gold	15,000
JOCKEL, Frederick W., to the Bank for Savings in the City of New York; Central Park West, s w corner of 87th St, 5 years, 4 per cent	165,000
KAHN, Lena, to Rosalind Rauh; 115th St, 6 West, due Aug. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent	21,000
KATZENBERG, Julius, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Walker St, 9 to 13, due Sept. 1, 1906, 4 per cent	125,000
KAYTON, Belle, and another to Leopold Cohn; 80th St, 125 East, 5 years, 3 per cent	2,000
KEILUS, Henry, to American Mortgage Company; 9th Av, e s, 50.5 ft s of 52d St, 5 years, 4½ per cent	23,000
KILPATRICK, William D., to Caroline M. Boyce; 131st St, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 3 years	17,500
KLEES, Ludwig, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 9th Av, 395, 1 year, 4 per cent	7,000
KLEES, Ludwig, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 36th St, 454 West, 1 year, 4 per cent	10,000
LANGE, George H., and wife to Christian C. Cramer; 92d St, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, prior mtg $12,000, 5 years	5,000
LAVELLE, Catharine A., to John J. Bell; Jackson Av, e s, 198.3 ft n of 166th St, 4 months, 6 per cent	3,000
LAWRENCE, Grace M., to the New York Savings Bank; 48th St, 230 west, 1 year, 4 per cent	6,000
LECOMCE, Cecile A., to Amanda F. Davis; 165th St, n s, 106 ft w of Washington Av, 1 year, 6 per cent., gold	265
LINDSLEY, Charles W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 89th St, n s, 96.8 ft w of Columbus Av, due Oct. 15, 1901, 6 and 5 per cent	64,000
LINDSLEY, Charles W., to Alexander Walker; 89th St, n s, 96.8 ft w of Columbus Av, prior mortgage, $64,000, demand, 6 per cent	11,598
MATHIEU, Annie L. M., and another to Townsend Wandell; Sedgwick Av, w s, 1,050.10 ft n of Cedar Av, prior mortgage, $3,000, due Feb. 26, 1906	400
McCARTHY, Frederick, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Jackson Av, s e corner of 156th St, 3 years, 6 per cent	50,000
McGLADE, Peter F., to Albert Gerow; 143d St, s s, 281.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 5 years	16,000
MOSS, Benjamin F., to James V. S. Woolley; 72d St, 168 East, prior mtg $11,000, 3 years, 4½ per cent	5,000
MULLER, Kate, and another, as executors, to William I. Seaman; 145th St, n s, 98.6 ft e of Willis Av, due Nov. 1, 1901, 4½ per cent., gold	10,000
MURRAY, Edward J., to Mary D. Young; 117th St, n s, 72 ft w of Park Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent	6,500
MURRAY, Joseph, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; Park Av, 1,009, 3 years, 4 per cent	9,000
PRIOR, Mary A., to the Bowery Savings Bank; Boulevard, e s, 21 ft n of 126th St, 5 years, 4 per cent	19,000
PRYOR, Kate J., and others to John B. Lazzari, committee; Elliott Av, e s, 300 ft n of Juliana St, Olinville, 1 year	700
ROSENTHAL, Louis M., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; Avenue A, 87, 3 years, 4 per cent	15,000
SALTER, Eva A., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Valentine Av, w s, 259.7 ft s of 192d St, 1 year	4,000
SAYRE, Lizzie M., and another to the Empire City Savings Bank; 129th St, s s, 417 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year	500
SCHERNIKAU, Minerva A., to Louis M. Ebling; 13th Av, n s, part of Lot 343, map of Wakefield, secures bond for action pending	600
SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Abraham C. Quackenbush; 95th St, 211 East, 2 years, 6 per cent	3,000
SCHREMBS, Joseph, to Theodore Kilian; 40th St, n s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, installments, Aug. 1, 1905	1,800
SNYDER, Jacob A., to American Mortgage Company; 110th St, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years	15,000
TOWNSEND, J. Allen, to Daniel F. Tiemann and another, as trustees and executors; Claremont Av, s w corner of 127th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent	30,000
TOWNSEND, J. Allen, to Daniel F. Tiemann, Jr., and another, as executors and trustees; Riverside Av, s e corner of 127th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent	24,000
WHITE, Isaac, to W. Emlen; Roosevelt and another, as trustees; 3d Av, w s, 50.5 ft s of 56th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent.	22,000
WHITTEMORE, Emma M., to Bowery Savings Bank; Park Av, 723, 3 years, 4 per cent	14,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ASH, Mark, guardian, to Edith Wise	$7,500
BAUER, Peter, to Anna Gottwald and another	5,000
BIBBY, Andrew A., to James M. Wentz	30,000
DUDENSING, Frank, to Jonas Weil and another	3,000
HARRIS, Fanny, as committee, to Ferdinand Marx	Omitted
KILIAN, Theodore, to Emilie Hoffmann	1,800
LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Equitable Life Assurance Society	55,000
LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to College Points Savings Bank	30,000
McCORMACK, Lincoln, as trustee, to Stuart Duncan and another, as executors	20,000
METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE Company to Title Guarantee and Trust Company	120,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to the Corn Exchange Bank	4,850
SPARLING, Agnes, to Sarah J. Martinelli	650
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to George F. Richardson, trustee	50,000
WAYLAND, Melanie, to Samuel J. Huntley	Nominal
WEIHER, Lorenz F. J., Jr., to John T. Grieve	Nominal

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY AND 95TH ST, n w corner, 60x60; Richard Magee against John Doe, owner; George E. Hoppic, contractor	$225
CHRISTOPHER ST, 135; Thomas J. Mooney against Samuel H. Lyons, owner and contractor	89
EAST BROADWAY, 209; Mattison & Ruckenbrod against Wolf Rosenberg, owner; Rebecca Kohn, contractor	75
5TH AV, e s, 100 ft n of 110th St, —x103.7x irregular; Pasquale Zoccolo against Joseph Oussani and another, owners; Arendt H. Olsen, contractor	205
9TH ST, 612 East; Levine & Posner against Emil Elias, owner; Morris Berkowitz, contractor	99
27TH ST, 26 West; Sargent & Co. against Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr., owner and contractor	60
107TH ST, 310 West; Wilhelmina E. Kruger against Eliza O'Meara, owner and contractor	204
110TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 75x100; New York Lumber and Storage Company against Thomas K. Moore, owner and contractor	429
121ST ST, 238 East, 25x100.11; Hyman Rubin against Paul Zigler, owner; Samuel Miller, contractor	200
123D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x100; Frederick G. Chase against William C. Hunter, owner and contractor; Thomas R. Calder, contractor	645
123D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x100; Barney Goldman against William C. Hunter, owner and contractor	277
162D ST, n s, 163 ft e of Jerome Av, 34x77.7; Antonio Zanini against George H. Huber, owner; Horatio N. Power, contractor	174

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

JACKSON AV AND 153TH ST, s e corner, 90x87.6; Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York with Frederick McCarthy	$50,000
LOTS 146 and 147, map of 174 lots adjoining the 183d St, Station, 24th Ward; C. Adelbert Becker with Ralph C. Bullard	4,800
WASHINGTON AV, e s, 318 ft n of 174th St, 52.2x109.6; Manhattan Mortgage Company with Franz Kahlenberg	24,000

Lis Pendens.

ARCULARIUS PLACE, s s, 399.7 ft e of Gerard Av, 100x139x101.10x158.6; John Le Boutillier and another, trustees, against Ernest Harvler and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. H. Moeran.

BROADWAY, 1,829; Joseph Harlander, Jr., and another, against Charles C. Appleby, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, W. Goldsticker.

DEAN PLACE, e s, 100 ft s of Pierce Av, 25x100, and other parcels in Westchester County; Frederick B. Conklin and another against Stephan Carney and another, (partition;) attorney, W. J. Marshall.

2D AV, w s, 49 ft n of 6th St, 24x100; John H. Stevenson and another, against Hannah De Mott and another, (partition;) attorney, W. D. Veeder.

14TH ST, 400 East; Department of Buildings against John F. McCullough and another, (violation of buildings laws;) attorney, C. J. McCafferty.

51ST ST, s s, 225 ft w of 11th Av, 25x36:9x25.3x40.6; Edward F. Brown, trustee, against Mary A. Reilly and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hone & Brown.

75TH ST, n w corner of Avenue A, 75x51.1; Charles W. Sloane against John Adler and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Philbin, Beekman & Menken.

125TH ST, 67 and 69 West; Ferdinand W. Herz against William H. Welher and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wolf, Kohn & Ullman.

162D ST, n s, 163 ft e of Jerome Av, 34.4x77.7; Antonio Zanini against George H. Huber and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, John G. Ritter.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

JOEL HENRY PRESCOTT, JR., AND GUSTAV FLEISCHMANN.—Judgment for $6,366 was obtained here yesterday against Joel Henry Prescott, Jr., and Gustav Fleischmann of Buffalo, N. Y., in favor of George T. Bayard of this city on their joint note made in Buffalo on Jan. 9, 1897, payable six months after date in this city, with collateral security consisting of fifty shares of stock of the Meadville (Penn.) Distilling Company.

PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY.

Gutman Spielholtz, grocer, of 181 East Houston Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,239 and no assets.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMS, Joseph—J. W. James	$63
AHRENS, Gus—G. Hecker and others	30
BROCKWAY, Charles—J. Schanz and others	133
BROWN, Robert—Mechanics and Traders' Bank	362
BURGE, George—W. B. Hills	184
BOYLE, Lawrence P.—W. Miles	511
BITARD, Michael D.—S. Elias	545
CARROLL, William P.—H. Heilberg	209
DE LACEY, Thomas R.—H. Shapiro	45
ELLERY, Channing—A. Bracco	4,252
FISCHER, Harry J.—Cook & Bernheimer Company	24
FLEISCHMANN, Gustav, and Joel H. Prescott, Jr.—G. T. Bayand	6,366
GINSBERG, Samuel—Rider-Ericsson Engine Company	243
GRUNENWALD, Frederick C.—United Wine and Trading Company	97

Excursions.

Excursion Routes to the Sea.
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
New York and Rockaway Beach Ry.
MANHATTAN BEACH.
LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Saturdays only,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.
Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.
EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only.) 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

NEWPORT $1.50 EXCURSION.
SUNDAY, AUGUST 4TH.
L. I. R. R. AND NORWICH LINE STEAMER "CITY OF WORCESTER."
SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN WITH PARLOR CAR.
Leave foot of E. 34th St., N. Y., at 8:20 A. M. Leave Flatbush Av. station, Brooklyn, at 8:23 A. M., stopping at Franklin Av. 8:28, and East New York 8:35.
Due at Newport at 3:15 P. M.; leave at 5:15 P. M.
Tickets on sale, commencing Friday, at L. I. R. R. city ticket offices and stations.
Sale of tickets limited.
The right is reserved to postpone the excursion, and tickets purchased in advance will be redeemed.
Music and Refreshments on Steamer.

EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION UP THE SOUND
TO GREAT NECK, SEA CLIFF, GLEN COVE AND GLENWOOD.
The steamer "NANTASKET" will leave New York, Pier 13, 1.30 P. M.; foot 31st St., E. R., 1:45 P. M. Due at Sea Cliff 3:25.
Returning leave Glenwood at 7:00, Sea Cliff 7:20, Great Neck 8:00 P. M., arriving at New York, 31st St., 9:10, Pier 13, E. R., 9:25 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50C.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.
CONNECTING with TROLLEY for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE, AND FAR ROCKAWAY.
Leave West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M.
West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. 50c.
BatteryLanding:9:15,10:40A.M.;2:05P.M. Round
Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. Trip.

EVERY SUNDAY UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.
THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET" will leave New York, Pier 13 E. R., near foot Wall st., 9.30; foot 31st st., E. R., 9.45 a. m. Returning, leave Glenwood 4.00, Sea Cliff 4.20 p. m.; due in New York 7.00 p. m.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP
ALL DAY SUNDAY ON LONG ISLAND SOUND
On SUNDAYS the new fast steel STEAMER CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves Pier 25, East River, foot of Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M., E. 31st St, 9:45 A. M., due New Haven 2:00 P. M. Returning, due New York about 8:00 P. M. About one hour in New Haven. Music. A delightful all-water trip.
Fare, $1.00 Round Trip. Children, 50c.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.
STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

Surrogate Notices.

BREMER, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. BREMER, also known as HENRY BREMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of R. B. Gwillim, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of April, 1901. JOHN C. BREMER, JOHN G. H. MEYERS, Executors. R. B. GWILLIM, Attorney for Executors, No. 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

COLLINS, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. COLLINS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of M. H. Dillenbeck, No. 140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1901. LAURA M. COLLINS, Administratrix. M. H. DILLENBECK, Attorney for Executrix, No. 140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh8-1aw6mF

HANAU, JULIUS.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIUS HANAU, late of the County of New York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the law offices of Michael Furst, No. 215 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn of the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of February next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1901.
THEODORE OBERMEYER, Executor.
MICHAEL FURST, Attorney for Executor, 215 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn of the City of New York.
jy26-1aw6mF.

MORA, JOAQUIN FRANCISCO.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To DOLORES MARIA MORA, Pedro Luis Mora, Alvaro Joaquin Mora, Ernesto Jose Mora, Flora Maria Mora McManus, R. Menocal, a creditor; Craft C. Carroll, an alleged creditor, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOAQUIN FRANCISCO MORA, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of the Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 30th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

WALTER L. McCORKLE, Attorney for Executor, 29 Wall Street, City and County of New York.

SCOTT, MARY JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY JANE SCOTT, also known as JANE SCOTT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of George W. McAdam, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of February, 1902.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1901. ANNIE S. GREACEN, Executrix; ROBERT C. SMITH, Executor. GEORGE W. McADAM, Attorney for Executor and Executrix, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

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Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1 North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Ocean Route to Long Branch.
PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"COLUMBIA."
Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M.*	1:30 P. M.*	3:45 P. M.*
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

*Iron Steamboat "Taurus."
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Amusement and Education Combined.

GLEN ISLAND
THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45, 5.15 P. M. North 2d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.20, 11.20 A. M., 12.20, 2.00, 2.50, 4.05 P. M. East 32d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45, A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.30, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 32d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn, 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

Arbuckle's Deep Sea Hotel Co.
Will receive passengers daily except Sunday, commencing Thursday, July 18, at South Ferry, Brooklyn side, at 4, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.
Passengers on Saturday trips will remain out until Monday morning.
Tickets for sale and full information at 71 Water St., New York, and Hotel Margaret, 97 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.
Rooms and berths can be secured up to 5 P. M. by telephone, 1,765 Broad, New York, or 1,381 Main, Brooklyn.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.
Kaiserin M. Th..Aug. 13 | Kaiserin M. Th..Sept. 10
*Lahn ....Aug. 20 | *Lahn ....Sept. 17
Kaiser Wm. Gr..Aug. 27 | Kaiser Wm. Gr.,Sept.24
Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN.
Barbarossa,Aug.8,11 AM | Gr.Kurfurst,Aug.29,4PM
K. Luise, Aug. 15, 10 AM | †H.H.Meier,Sept.5,10AM
Fr. der Gr., Aug. 22, 10AM | Barbarossa, Sept.12,9 AM
From New Pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.
†To Bremen only.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Werra, Aug. 10, 1 PM | ‡H'h'zoll'n, Sept. 7, noon
Aller, Aug. 17, 10 AM | Werra, Sept. 14, 10 AM
Trave, Aug. 31, 10 AM | Aller, Sept. 21, 11 AM
‡(Hohenzollern,) formerly Kaiser Wm. II.
From Congress St., Brooklyn. Take South Ferry.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
D'tschland,Aug.8,11 AM | F.Bism'rck,Aug.29,10AM
A.Victoria,Aug.15,10AM | D'tschland,Sept.5,10 AM
Columbia,Aug.22, 10AM | A.Victoria,Sept.12,10AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
*Bulgaria, Aug. 3, 7 AM | Patricia, Aug. 31, 6 AM
Penn'a, Aug 10, 1:30 PM | Waldersee, Sept. 7, noon
Pretoria, Aug. 17, 7 AM | *Palatia, Sept. 14, 6 AM
*Phoenicia, Aug.24.noon | Penn'a, Sep.21,10:30 AM
*To Hamburg direct.

SUMMER CRUISE
to the Baltic and the principal cities of NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, and DENMARK, from Hamburg Aug 15, by the new yacht PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE, (5,000 tons, 450 feet long.) All appointments strictly first-class. Attractive itineraries arranged. Further particulars on application to the
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Paul..Aug. 7, 10 AM | St. Paul.Aug. 28, 10 AM
St. Louis.Aug.14, 10 AM | St. Louis.Sept. 4, 10 AM
*Zeeland..Aug. 21, noon | Phila...Sept. 11, 10 AM
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
*Vaderla'd.Aug. 7, noon | *Zeeland..Aug. 21, noon
Kensington.Au. 14, noon | Friesland..Aug. 28, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Germanic..Aug. 7, noon | Oceanic, Au.21, 9:30 AM
Celtic....Aug. 13, 5 PM | Cymric....Aug. 27, noon
Majestic..Aug. 14, noon | Teutonic..Aug. 28, noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE.
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

SPECIAL.—The new White Star Line Steamship "Suevic" will sail from New York to Liverpool direct Sat., August 31st. Will carry Second Cabin passengers only. Rates from $35 up. For inspection of plans apply at the Company's offices, 9 Broadway, Bowling Green Building.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships
To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Astoria...Aug. 10, noon | Furnessia, Aug. 24, noon
Anchoria..Aug. 17 noon | Ethiopia..Aug. 31, noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

FAST ITALIAN LINE, "La Veloce"
Navagazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa.
REG. U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY WEEK.
Duch'a di Genova, Au. 15 | Nord. America, Sept. 12
Large cabins. Dining saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE CELTIC
to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up, 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
Am Maru......Aug. 10 | Gaelic..........Aug. 27
Peking.........Aug. 17 | Hong Kong Maru..Sep. 4
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Aug. 19, Nov. 4
EMPRESS OF CHINA............Sept. 9
Imperial Lim'd, Montreal to Vancouver in 100 hrs.
EMPRESS OF INDIA.............Oct. 7
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA
MOANA.......Aug. 23 | MIOWERA........Sept. 20
For rates apply 353 Broadway and 1 Broadway.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MARQUETTE....................Aug. 10, 9:00 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.................Aug. 10, 11 A. M.
MENOMINEE....................Aug. 17, 9 A. M.
MANITOU......................Aug. 24, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA....................Aug. 24, 11 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Etruria..Aug. 3, 8 AM | Lucania, Aug. 24, Noon
Campania,Aug.10, 1 PM | Etruria, Aug. 31, 7 AM
Umbria, Aug. 17, 8 AM | Servia, Sept. 3, 9 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO. Gen. Agents.
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Hudson River by Day Light.
Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.
DAILY except Sunday.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier..................8:40 "
" West 22d St.........................9:00 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.
CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH—connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. R'y. Sundays leave half hour earlier and extends trip to PO'KEEPSIE & RONDOUT.
STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.
STMR. "NEWBURGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, at 5 P. M., for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

ASBURY PARK AND BACK, 80c.
LONG BRANCH AND BACK, 50c.
PATTEN LINE.
WEEK DAYS.
Leave ft. W. Little 12th St., 9:00 & *11 A. M. *(Saturdays, 12:45 P. M.) & 2:40 P. M.
Leave Battery, 9:30 & *11:30 A. M. *(Saturdays, 1:15 P. M.) & 3:10 P. M.
Sundays—Leave ft. West Little 12th St., 9:00, 9:50 and 11:00 A. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:20 and 11:30 A. M. for Highlands, Seabright, Long Branch, West End, Allenhurst, Asbury Park and Ocean Grove.
Manhattan Delivery checks baggage any office.

PEOPLE'S LINE
Albany, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Saratoga, Lake George and Adirondacks.
DIRECT PAN-AMERICAN ROUTE.
Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning trains for Buffalo, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
DIRECT LINE TO PORTLAND, ME.
connecting with all railroad and steamship lines to all Summer resorts. Steamships "Horatio Hall" and "North Star" leave pier 32, East River, foot of Pike St., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 P. M. Steamers fitted with every modern improvement for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Ticket offices 290 Broadway, cor. Reade St. Tel. 3419 Franklin. Thos. Cook & Sons, 1185 Broadway; General office, New Pier 32, East River.

TROY BOATS.
REBUILT, REFURNISHED & REDECORATED.
Steamers SARATOGA or CITY OF TROY leave West 10th St. daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Sunday steamers touch at Albany. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts north and east.
Dining Rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight Display
Excursions—Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50.
Send for booklet excursion tours.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND, SOUTHOLD AND SAG HARBOR
Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line
Steamers leave N. Y., Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays 1:00 P. M. The steamer leaving on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays will not stop at Southold.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M. Saturdays, ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville connect.
FARE—New York to Tannersville, $2.00.
Descriptive Folders Mailed Free.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
To all New Jersey Seashore Resorts.
Steamers leave foot of Rector St. at 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. (8:00 P. M. to Ocean Grove and intermediate points.) Sundays, 10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. Orchestra.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS.
Leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads. Also, Saturdays, steamer ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with Annex for Hudson.

HARTFORD LINE
from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

SAUGERTIES BOATS LEAVE FROM FOOT OF Christopher St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M. Saturdays at 1 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

Central R. R. of New Jersey.
Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than below, except as noted.)

	Week Days.	Sundays.
Easton Local	7:15 a. m	....
Easton Local	†5:45 p. m.	....
Scranton & Reading	9:10 a. m.	....
Scranton & Reading	1:20 p. m.	....
Mauch Chunk & Reading	....	1:00 p. m.
Mauch Chunk & Reading	4:40 p. m.	‡5:30 p. m.
ATLANTIC CITY	9:40 a. m.	....
ATLANTIC CITY, SATURDAY SPECIAL	1:00 p. m.	....
ATLANTIC CITY	3:40 p. m.	....
Lakewood & Barnegat	9:40 a. m.	‡9:15 a. m.
Lakewood & Barnegat	4:30 p. m.	....
Lakewood & Bridgeton	1:30 p. m.	....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	8:30 a. m.	‡9:15 a. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	11:30 a. m.	....
N. Y. & Long Branch R. R. Saturday Special	‡1:10 p. m.	....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡2:45 p. m.	1:30 p. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	3:30 p. m.	....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡3:53 p. m.	‡4:00 p. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡4:45 p. m.	....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	5:30 p. m.	....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡6:23 p. m.	....

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
‡*4:30, †7:30, †8:00, *9:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, †3:00, *3:40, †4:00, §‡4:00, †4:30, *5:00, *7:00, †7:30, §9:00, ‡†9:25 p. m., *12:15 mdt.
BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.
‡*4:30, †8:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, *3:40, *5:00, *7:00 p. m., *12:15 mdt.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
From foot of Rector St.
Through to Point Pleasant 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45 4:30, 5:30 p. m. Through to Ocean Grove, 8:00 p. m. Sundays, through to Point Pleasant, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 p. m.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 737 6th Av., 25 Union Sq. West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860, Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
‡From Liberty St. only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.

Atlantic City
Cape May,

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.
7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.)
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days, Sundays 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches, on week days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10 (Saturdays only), 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets), 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only), 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.		Arrive New York.
*3:15 a. m.	Mail and Paper Train	*7:00 a. m.
†7:50 a. m.	Adir'dack & Montreal Spl.	†10:20 p. m.
*8:00 a. m.	Syracuse Local	†6:25 p. m.
†8:30 a. m.	Empire State Express	†10:00 p. m.
*8:45 a. m.	Fast Mail	*10:00 a. m.
*9:20 a. m.	Exposition Express	*9:30 a. m.
†9:40 a. m.	Saratoga & Montreal Spl.	†9:30 p. m.
†10:30 a. m.	Day Express	†7:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m.	Rutland Express	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m.	Southwestern Limited	*6:00 p. m.
‖1:50 p. m.	Saratoga Limited	†10:40 a. m.
*2:00 p. m.	N. Y. & Chicago Special	*1:30 p. m.
§3:20 p. m.	Saratoga Limited	†10:40 a. m.
†3:30 p. m.	Albany Flier	†11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m.	Albany Special	†1:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	Detroit Special	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m.	The Lake Shore Limited	*6:30 p. m.
*5:30 p. m.	St. Louis Limited	*2:55 p. m.
*6:00 p. m.	Western Express	*8:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m.	Adirondack & Montreal Ex.	*7:50 a. m.
*6:35 p. m.	Montreal Express	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m.	Pan-American Express	*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m.	Buffalo & S. W. Special	*8:00 a. m.
*9:30 p. m.	Pacific Express	*5:30 a. m.
‡12:10 a. m.	Midnight Express	*5:30 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday. ‖Saturdays only. §Daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:08 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sunday. To Pittsfield and North Adams, Saturdays only, 2:45 A. M. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Pullman Cars on all through trains.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. West, 275 Columbus Av., 153 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
P. S. BLODGETT, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK TO BOSTON
SPRINGFIELD LINE.
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive Springfield.	Arrive Boston.
†9:00 a. m.	12:45 noon	3:30 p. m.
†12:00 noon	3:18 p. m.	5:40 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	7:27 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
*11:00 p. m.	3:11 a. m.	6:15 a. m.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.
Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N.R.:—
*7:10 A M—For intermediate points to Albany & Mont'l.
*9:40 A M—(1) Rip Van Winkle Flyer to Catskills
†10:30 A M—Saratoga and Buffalo Express.
†11:20 A M—(2) Lake Mohonk, Minnewaska Express
†12:45 P M—(3) Catskill Mountain Express.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
*3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
†3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany
*6:15 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.
†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex No. 1 at †9:15 A M; 2 at †10:45 A M; 3 at †2:10 P M; 4 at †3:06 P M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., No. 1 at †9:45 A M; 2 at †11:20 A M; 3 at †12:50 P M; 4 at †3:35 P M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.
C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Passenger Agent, N. Y.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
Leave New York City, Liberty St., South Ferry

Chicago, Pittsburg	*4:30 AM.		
Chicago, Pittsburg	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	Diner
Chicago, Columbus	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve.	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg Limited	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Cincinnati, St.Louis	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	
Cincinnati, St.Louis	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM.	Diner
Cincinnati, St.Louis	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Norfolk	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM.	Diner

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	* 8:00 AM.	† 7:55 AM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	*11:30 AM.	*11:25 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
"Royal Limited"	* 3:40 PM.	* 3:35 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 5:00 PM.	* 4:55 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.
Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.
Foot of West 23d A. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. B.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: c12.25. d12.45. e7.45. s7.2[illegible]. t6.10. x6.15.

	Lv.N.Y.,A	Lv.N.Y.,B
Easton Local	†6.25 AM	*6.30 AM
Buffalo and Western Express	*a7.40 AM	*e7.50 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.55 AM	*10.00 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11 55 AM	†12.00 N'N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*c12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wilkes Barre and Scranton Exp.	†3 55 PM	†4 10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto VestibuleExp.	*5.55 PM	*x6.10 PM
EXPOSITION EXPRESS	*7 55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 1205 and 1351 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.
Lv. Franklin St. Lv. W. 42d St.

Referees' Notices.

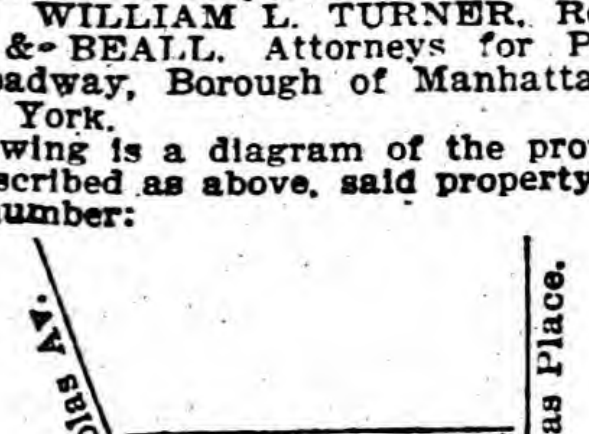
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against ARTHUR GORSCH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the sixth day of June, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold in one parcel, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street with the westerly side of St. Nicholas Place; running thence northerly along the westerly side of St. Nicholas Place ninety (90) feet and seven (7) inches; thence westerly at right angles to St. Nicholas Place eighty-five (85) feet three and one-half (3½) inches to the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue; thence southerly along the said easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue ninety-two (92) feet seven and eight-tenths (7 8-10) inches to the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street sixty-five (65) feet nine and one-quarter (9¼) inches to the corner, the point or place of beginning; be the said several distances and dimensions more or less. The said premises above described lie in Section 7, in Block 2,066, on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, May 15th, 1901.
WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.
PIRSSON & BEALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 150 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, described as above, said property having no street number:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described premises are to be sold is $40,000, with interest thereon from the 20th day of March, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale, and also unpaid water rents for the year 1899 and 1900, the amount of which is unfixed.

Dated New York, May 15th, 1901.
WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, June twentieth, 1901, at the same time and place.
Dated New York, June 6th, 1901.
WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, June twenty-seventh, 1901, at the same time and place.
Dated New York, June 20th, 1901.
WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, July eleventh, 1901, at same time and place.
Dated New York, June 27th, 1901.
WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, July twenty-fifth, 1901, at same time and place.
Dated New York, July 11th, 1901.
WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, Aug. eighth, 1901, at the same time and place.
Dated New York, July 25th, 1901.
WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

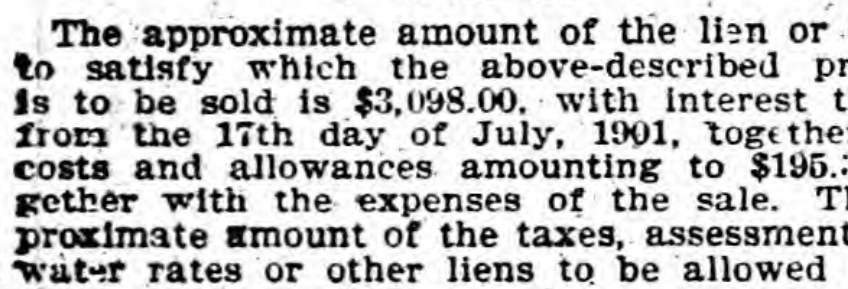
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—FLORENCE N. ROSE, Plaintiff, against JEREMIAH FLANAGAN et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bernard Smyth & Sons, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York,

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue distant seventy-five feet and eight inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; running thence westerly parallel to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street seventy-five feet; thence running southerly and parallel to Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue nineteen feet and eight inches; thence running easterly and parallel to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue; thence running northerly along the westerly side of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue nineteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning; be said dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1901.
MAX MOSES, Referee.
STUDIN & EHRICH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 287 Lenox Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,098.00, with interest thereon from the 17th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $195.39, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or to be paid by the referee is 650 dollars and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage for $15,000 and interest thereon at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum from the 1st day of January, 1901, and also subject to a lease expiring on the 1st day of May, 1903, at an annual rental of 1,600 Dollars, payable as follows: $225.00 on May 1st of each year and $125.00 on the first of each of the other eleven months of each year during said term of said lease.—Dated New York, 26th day of July, 1901.
MAX MOSES, Referee.
jy30-2aw3wTu&F&au22

213 WEST 86TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARTHA M. HALL, plaintiff, against JOHN C. BARTH et al., defendants.

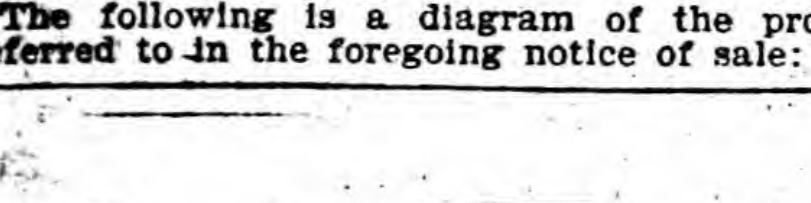
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 16th day of August, 1901, at twelve (12) o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-sixth Street, distant one hundred and thirty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Eighty-sixth Street with the westerly line of Columbus Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, more or less, to centre line of block between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets; thence running westerly along said centre line of block twenty feet; thence running southerly, again parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the northerly line of Eighty-sixth Street; thence easterly along said northerly line of Eighty-sixth Street twenty feet to the point of beginning. Both the side walls of said building being party walls. Being the same premises known by the street number One Hundred and Thirteen West Eighty-sixth Street in the City of New York.

Dated New York, July 26th, 1901.
WILLIAM BLAIKIE, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $32,874.58, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates $1,168.09.
WILLIAM BLAIKIE, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
jy26-2aw3wF&S&au16

Surrogate's Notices.

McDONALD, ALEXANDER L.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER L. McDONALD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 11 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the twentieth day of March, 1901. GEORGE E. GARTLAND, JULIAN BOTTS, Executors. CHARLES E. SIMMS, Attorney for Executors, 11 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh22-1aw6mF.

STORMINGER, ANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA STORMINGER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 320 West 27th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1901. KATHERINA SCHAEFER, Executrix. BILGER & NIXON, Attorneys for Executrix, 7 Beekman Street, N. Y. City.

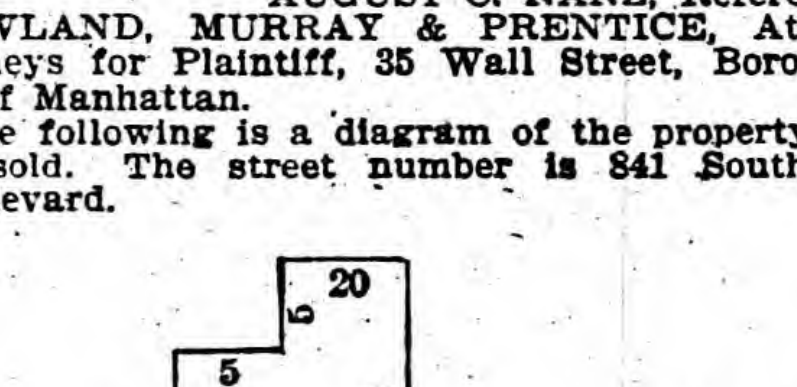
Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HENRY E. HOWLAND, as substituted trustee under the last will and testament of Jacob R. Nevius, deceased, against JOHN E. DOYLE and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date July 31, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, and lying in the block designated on the land map of the City of New York as Block 2,546, in Section 10, and further bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of the Southern Boulevard at a point distant one hundred and twenty-five and seventy-one one hundredths (175 71-100) feet easterly, measured along the northerly side of said Southern Boulevard, from the easterly side of Saint Ann's Avenue; thence northerly, parallel with Saint Ann's Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-seven and sixty-five one hundredths (87 65-100) feet to a point distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet easterly at right angles from Saint Ann's Avenue; thence easterly and at right angles to said Saint Ann's Avenue, five (5) feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Saint Ann's Avenue, five (5) feet; thence easterly, again at right angles to Saint Ann's Avenue, twenty (20) feet; thence southerly, again parallel with Saint Ann's Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall, eighty-nine and twenty-three one hundredths (89 23-100) feet to the northerly side of the Southern Boulevard, and thence westerly along said northerly side of the Southern Boulevard twenty-five and twenty-three one hundredths (25 23-100) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 2, 1901.
AUGUST C. NANZ, Referee.
HOWLAND, MURRAY & PRENTICE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The street number is 841 Southern Boulevard.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $15,156.52, with interest thereon from July 31, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $340.97, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, (including taxes for 1901, if then a lien,) assessments, and water rents or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,175.00.—Dated New York, August 2, 1901.
AUGUST C. NANZ, Referee.
aug2-2aw3wF&Tu&Aug23

Summonses

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—OLIVER E. CROMWELL and Louise de Ruyter Campbell, Ella A. de Ruyter, and John E. de Ruyter, individually and as executors of the last will and testament of Henrietta M. de Ruyter, deceased, Plaintiffs, against JOHN PETTIT and Alida R. Pettit, his wife; Mabel S. Carter and Herbert S. Carter, her husband; Roland S. Pettit, Harriet S. Pettit, John S. Pettit, Market and Fulton National Bank of New York, the New York Engraving and Printing Company, Herman de Selding, Joel S. de Selding, Austin B. Fletcher and Louis H. Schultz, as Trustees of the estate of Jackson S. Schultz, deceased; Thomas A. Maitland, as executor of the last will and testament of Sarah Parish Dillon, deceased; the City of New York, Michael Hazel, as executor and trustee under the last will and testament of Mary Hazel, deceased; Charles E. Mather, Bernard Simpson, Charles D. Folsom, Robert W. Reid, William F. Rossell, John W. Surbrug, Mary J. Botsford, as administratrix of the estate of George Botsford, deceased; Reginald Hanson, August Martin Gemunder and Rudolph Gemunder, as surviving partners of the firm of August Gemunder & Sons; August Neresheimer, Louis Neresheimer, David C. Townsend, John H. Adams, Edgar H. Booth, George E. Clauder, Henry P. Toler, Charles D. Halsey, Charles H. Brown, as receiver of the New York Engraving and Printing Company, and all devisees, legatees, executors, and administrators of the said John Pettit, if he be deceased, whose names are unknown to the plaintiffs, and also all unknown persons who by purchase or inheritance or otherwise have or claim to have an interest in or lien upon the premises described in the complaint and amended complaint herein, defendants.—Amended Summons.

To each of the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 11, 1901.
WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To John Pettit, Mary J. Botsford, as administratrix of the estate of George Botsford, deceased; Reginald Hanson, and all devisees, legatees, executors, and administrators of said John Pettit, if he be deceased, whose names are unknown to the plaintiffs, and also all unknown persons who by purchase or inheritance or otherwise have or claim to have an interest in or lien upon the premises described in the complaint and amended complaint herein:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. David McAdam, a Justice of the Supreme Court, State of New York, dated the ninth day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint and amended complaint in the above-entitled action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the tenth day of July, 1901.—Dated July 10th, 1901.
WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Attorney for Plaintiffs.
Office and Post Office Address, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
jy12-1aw6wF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM AND ASSOCIATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF COLORED CHILDREN IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against PHILIP SMITH, Dennis W. Moran, George W. Venable, Moses J. Heyman, William F. Redlich, Emil Schimpff, Morris J. Jackson, David Mayer Brewing Company, Emil Heller, Morris Wortmann, Sigismund B. Wortmann, Henry D. Rottmann, and Herman H. Rottmann, surviving partners of John F. Rottmann & Sons, Adolf Prince, the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, John A. Malmberg, the New York and Brooklyn Brewing Company, Augusta Sorg, Miles W. Beemer, David Shannon, J. Henry Haggerty, Henry Held, Philip Massmann, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and serve a copy of your answer on plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, March 27th, 1901.
PERKINS & JACKSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and P. O. address, 115 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants William F. Redlich, Emil Schimpff, Augusta Sorg, Miles W. Beemer, and Henry Held:

The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James A. Blanchard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of June, 1901, and filed the 27th day of June, 1901, with a copy of the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

Dated New York, June 28, 1901.
PERKINS & JACKSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and P. O. address, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
je28-1aw7wFr.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—WALDEMAR F. TIMME, plaintiff, against JENNIE F. WILLSON, defendant.—Summons.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 26, 1901.
ANDREW FOULDS, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 25 Broad Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To Jennie Willson:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward F. O'Dwyer, a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 24th day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Brownstone Court House, No. 32 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.
ANDREW FOULDS, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff.
25 Broad St., Manhattan, New York City.
jy26-1aw6wF

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—WALDEMAR F. TIMME, plaintiff, against ANDREW R. FOULDS, defendant.—Summons.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 26, 1901.
ANDREW FOULDS, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 25 Broad Street, Manhattan, New York City.

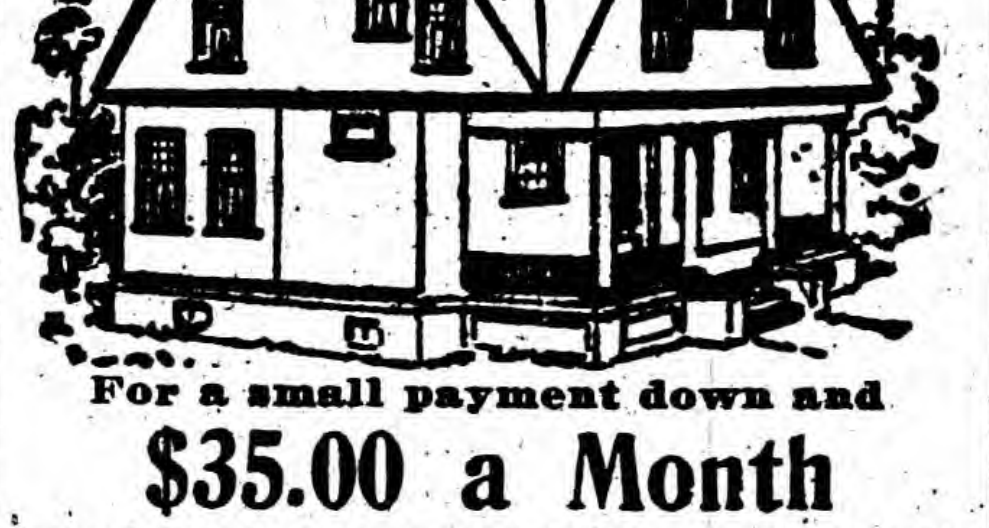
To Andrew R. Foulds:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward F. O'Dwyer, a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 24th day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Brownstone Court House, No. 32 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.
ANDREW FOULDS, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.
25 Broad St., Manhattan, New York City.
jy26-1aw6wF

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Note House, Location, Terms



For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson
opposite Grant's Tomb.
270 feet above the River.

Think of the unsatisfactory feature of house or flat renting. Consider how much you could safely agree to pay per month for the privilege of owning your own home. Inquire what we can give you for that figure.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Investors.

This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,

Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Reliable attorney wants $25,000 to clear equities on city real estate worth $200,000. Investor to control money and get quarter interest. Bronx, E., Box 130 Times.

BARGAIN.—SIXTY-FOOT 2D AV. CORNER, BELOW 14TH; EASY TERMS.
THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 WEST 59TH ST.

95th St., 207 East.—27x100 5-story double tenement; guaranteed rent, $2,300; price, $19,500; mortgage to suit. See janitor on premises.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address Executor, P. O. Box 1,877 New York.

Plot 25½ lots, well located on Grand Av., Brooklyn, ripe for improvement, for sale at a bargain, or will exchange for other good property and cash; full particulars on application to
BENNER, 132 Nassau St., New York.

Westchester Property for Sale and to Let

Bargain.—Bronxville lots, at station; 86 trains daily; 28 minutes from 42d; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

On the heights—Boulevard & Trolley—fairly restricted.
MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.
Payments easy—NO INTEREST OR ASSESSMENTS. Near depot and harbor; adjoining Larchmont; 38 minutes from 42d St. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Summonses.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—WALDEMAR F. TIMME, plaintiff, against VICTORIA F. McINTYRE, defendant.—Summons.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 26, 1901.
ANDREW FOULDS, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 25 Broad Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To Victoria F. McIntyre:

The foregoing summons is served upon you pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward F. O'Dwyer, a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 24th day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Brownstone Court House, No. 32 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.
ANDREW FOULDS, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.
25 Broad St., Manhattan, New York City.
jy26-1aw6wF

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, Plaintiff, against JACOB SOMMER, Rettie Glover, Simon Nachtigal, and Joseph Nathan, constituting the firm of Nachtigal & Co.; William B. Hardt, Henry A. Lindgens, Fritz Hill, as Executor, &c., of Max Doermer, deceased; Emil Schaff, Defendants.—Summons No. 1.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, Jan'y 8th, 1901.
F. B. WIGHTMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 229 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendant Rettie Glover: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of July, 1901, and filed the 18th day of July, 1901, with a copy of the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.
F. B. WIGHTMAN, Atty. for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
jy19-1aw6wF

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, Plaintiff, against JACOB SOMMER, Rettie Glover, Simon Nachtigal, and Joseph Nathan, constituting the firm of Nachtigal & Co.; William B. Hardt, Henry A. Lindgens, Fritz Hill, as Executor, &c., of Max Doermer, deceased; Emil Schaff, Defendants.—Summons No. 2.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, Jan'y 8th, 1901.
F. B. WIGHTMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 229 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendant Rettie Glover: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of July, 1901, and filed the 18th day of July, 1901, with a copy of the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.
F. B. WIGHTMAN, Atty. for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
jy19-1aw6wF

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ALFONSO ANASTASIO, plaintiff, against THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK and LUCIA ANASTASIO, defendants.—Summons, with notice.

To the above named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated July 5th, 1901.
GIUSEPPE L. MAGGIO, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 362 Broome St., Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Lucia Anastasio:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable David McAdam, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 10th day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.
GIUSEPPE L. MAGGIO, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 362 Broome St., Manhattan, New York City.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

Workingman's opportunity!—Lots Springfield $75; $10 cash; small monthly payments. William Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

$200 cash and $10.00 monthly buys 7-room cottage; improvements; new; good location; snap.
HAMILTON, Corona.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Orange, New Jersey.—Lovely in rural beauty; delight of parents, children's paradise; healthiest spot near by; land cheapest and best for nice residences in all the Oranges. Sell one to six acres, on long time. Might exchange for good farm, North or South. Herbert Vandyke, 99 Nassau Street, New York.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y.
SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

$18 buys 2½ acres; $35 buys 5 acres; almost given away to close estate; adjacent Summer resort; big prices for all produce; boating, bathing, fishing; installments, 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

Wanted—Lots free and clear in exchange for improved property in the Bronx. Inquire E. J. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., 156th St., Real Estate.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

Anything you have to exchange, see us; quick deals effected. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale or to Lease.

Light two-story and basement brick factory, 40x90 feet, within 60 miles of New York, on Erie R. R.; new engine and boiler; water on premises; electric light; within two blocks of freight and passenger depot; plot 100x125 feet, extending back to railroad. For further particulars address Lock Box No. 21, Hawley, Penn.

For sale at sacrifice, 200-acre farm, stock, crops, and tools; immediate possession given; also 312-acre farm; brick house, 13 rooms; five barns; fine view; borders on beautiful lake ¾ mile wide; big chance to sell lots; nearest railroad two miles; 15 minutes' walk to trolley; sold low. F. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Houses and lots for sale; also estates to manage; renting and collecting a specialty. E. J. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., Real Estate.

Owners.—Send particulars what you have for sale or rent. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Let—First floor and basement, 88 Thomas St., old established carpenter shop; rent, $20 per month. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate, 146 West 23d St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 795—38th. 118 West 42d St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Four-story basement brownstone dwelling; 2 baths; open plumbing; rent, $1,500. 148 West 121st St.

112th St., Near Madison Av.—9 rooms, $45; Lincoln Place, 7 rooms, $25. McCormack, 2,149 3d Av.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Choice large light apartments to let,
Richmond Hill,
27 Washington Square North.
All modern improvements.
Strictly fireproof building; rents, $950 up.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

418 and 420 West 124th St.—Elegant new flats, 4 rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; handsomely decorated; rents, $17 to $20.

124th St., 231 West.—August free; single third flat; 7 large rooms, bath; $22-$24. Janitor, basement, or Allan Williams, 2d flat.

All modern improvements; elevator, electric light, telephone; rent, $40. San Marino, 509 West 112th St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ON THE DRIVE, 2,054 7TH AV., between 122d and 123d Sts.; single flats; all improvements; 7 large, light, clean rooms; $35, $40.

To Let—At 46 Hudson St., entire fourth floor, six rooms, in good order; rent, $20 per month. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate, 146 West 23d St.

54 East 122d St.—Handsome large single flats, 7 and 8 rooms; all modern improvements; rents, $30 to $40. Crawford, 182 East 122d St.

Flats.—5-6 rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water; rents, $15-$19. Henry, 202 East 123d St.

1,443 Lexington Av.—7 and 8 large rooms and bath, $30 and $32; improvements; see janitor.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Montclair, N. J.—Furnished house; 9 rooms; shade; one month only, $40. U., Box 176 Times.

Country Houses Wanted.

Want to Rent furnished, secluded cottage in country for 3 months; large shady grounds; one hour from New York; rent moderate. Schroder, 252 Barrow St.

Surrogate Notices.

JORDAN, WALDO H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALDO H. JORDAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of March, 1901. GEORGE W. JORDAN, Executor. EDWARD A. SCOTT, Attorney for Executor, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. City, Manhattan.

LOESER, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL LOESER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 122 Hudson Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of February, 1901. HERMAN A. METZ, Administrator. DICKERSON, BROWN & RAEGENER, Attorneys for Administrator, 141 Broadway, New York City.
f8-1aw6mF

SLATER, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN SLATER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Andrew S. Hamersley, 291 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of January, 1902.—Dated New York, the 5th day of July, 1901. JAMES SLATER, JOHN J. SLATER, Executors; CECELIA L. SLATER, Executrix. ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY, Attorney for Executors, 291 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
jy5-1aw6mF.

Summer Resorts.

HOW TO GO, WHEN TO GO, WHERE TO GO

and how much it will cost to go, can be easily ascertained at the Information Bureaus of the New York Central and West Shore Railroads, 415 Broadway, corner Canal; 1,216 Broadway, corner of 30th Street; 275 Columbus Avenue, corner of 73d Street, New York, and 338 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Recreation and Information Bureaus

Have been established at 415 Broadway, corner Canal St.; 1,216 Broadway, corner Thirtieth St.; 275 Columbus Ave., corner Seventy-third St., New York, and at 338 Fulton St., Brooklyn, by the New York Central and West Shore Railroads, where you can get, free of charge, full information regarding rates and routes to all the great resorts; also information regarding Hotels and Boarding Houses, with plans of rooms and rates per day and week.

For a fine map of "America's Summer Resorts" send a stamp to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central Railroad, Grand Central Station, New York.

NEW YORK.

THE WESTPORT INN,
Westport, on Lake Champlain, N. Y.
Adirondacks, Dry Climate, No Mosquitoes, Mountain Spring Water, Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Driving, Tennis, Golf.
H. P. SMITH, Manager.

Long Island.

SPEND YOUR VACATION ON LONG ISLAND.

By the Ocean, Sound and Bay
Cooled by the Ocean South Winds.

"SUMMER HOMES," a book describing hotels and boarding houses, and "LONG ISLAND," an illustrated descriptive book, free upon application at ticket offices, Astor House, 120 (952 Eagle Bureau), (1352 World Vacation Bureau), (1370 Journal Resort Bureau) and 1383 Broadway, 95 5th Av., 34th St., E. R., and foot New Chambers St./ and 43 W. 125th St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, 118 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at L. I. R. R. stations in Brooklyn; or send 4c. in stamps for "SUMMER HOMES" and 6c. for "LONG ISLAND" to H. M. SMITH, General Passenger Agent, L. I. R. R., L. I. City, N. Y.

AN IDEAL SEASIDE RESORT.
LONG BEACH HOTEL
LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND.
THE INN AND COTTAGES NOW OPEN.
Golf, Bathing, Fishing, Sailing.
RAPID TRAIN SERVICE FROM NEW YORK CITY.
A. E. DICK.

Far Rockaway.

BAYSWATER HOTEL
FAR ROCKAWAY L. I.
New management. Most select part of Far Rockaway. Modern, fire-proof building. Special rates July. Surf and still-water bathing. All attractions. L. D. BALL.

Sullivan County.

"OLD JUDGE," Phillipsport, Sull. Co., N. Y., with annex. Thoroughly renovated. All kinds fishing. Terms, CHAS. McCUNE, Prop.

NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut.

HAWKHURST,
LITCHFIELD, CONN.
High altitude, no malaria, no mosquitoes, home comforts, excellent cooking, Otis elevator, sun parlor, golfing. Booklet at Schofield's, Madison Av. GEO. H. BROWNE, Mgr.

Vermont.

GLENWOOD AND COTTAGES.—In the pines; largest hotel on Lake Bomoseen; terms, $7.00 to $12.00. W. C. Mound, Hydeville, Vt.

NEW JERSEY.

Asbury Park.

A MODERN HOTEL BY THE SEA.
HOTEL COLUMBIA
AND COTTAGES,
on the ocean front in select North Asbury. Booklet. W. Harvey Jones, owner and manager.

Ocean Grove.

THE LAFAYETTE, Ocean Pathway, close to ocean. Booklet. Mrs. M. A. PAUL, Ocean Grove, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

Far View House.—Highest point at Gap; 40 miles scenery; all amusements; bass fishing; free boating and bathing; hot and cold baths. Terms moderate. F. G. HURST, Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE HANOVER.
2 East 15th St., S. E. Cor. 5th Ave.
A HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOUSE.
Apartments to rent by the year, furnished or unfurnished. Two to six rooms, with bath. Table, American plan. Private service if desired.
D. P. HATHAWAY.

Country Board.

Babbitt Mansion, Newton, Sussex County, N. J.—800 feet elevation; double room, $20; single do., $10 per week; spacious grounds and stable; large piazzas; magnificent scenery; highest references. Post Office Box 308, Newton, N. J.

Arverne.—First-class accommodations; table unsurpassed; extensive grounds, lawn tennis, croquet, surf bathing, boating, fishing. Cottage facing ocean. Foot Seaview Avenue, Ocean Avenue. De Neuville.

Narragansett Pier, R. I.—Angell Cottage, near ocean front; accommodates 25; first-class in every respect; booklet; write for particulars. John Davis, Prop.

Private family on large place, with their own fresh eggs, milk, and vegetables; near station; terms moderate. Box 126, Tenafly, N. J.

Long Branch.—Private family will take a few adults to board; terms, $8 and $10 per week. M. Kennedy, 8 Seaview Av.

Liberty, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—Farm house, ¾ mile from station; delightful Summer home. Address Mrs. Elihu Hull.

Pan-American Board.

Attractive Accommodations for Pan-American Guests.—Private family; large airy rooms; bath; breakfast; ten minutes to Exposition; lodging, $1; breakfast, 25c; references. F. A., 246 Richmond Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

Storage.

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Laundress, &c.—Respectable woman to wash or clean; best of references. Mrs. Davidson, 421 West 54th St.

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Trained Nurse.—Care of invalid, lady or gentleman; would travel or take entire charge of young children while parents travel. Apply until Monday, Trained Nurse, Box 65, Madison Square.

Miscellaneous.

Addresser desires work home; 75 cents 1,000 envelopes. Miss B., 650 3d Av., near 42d St.

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Coachman.—Thoroughly understanding duties; unquestionable testimonials; dexterous driver; sober, honest, willing, respectful. Hamilton, 547 West 47th St.

Coachman.—Single; forties; thoroughly competent; active, sober, handy, industrious, steady; excellent references; $25. Useful, 1,620 Broadway.

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Coachman.—Useful; single; medium height; six years' highest personal references last employer; temperate. Ludwig, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Understands his business; willing to be useful; good reference; country. Coachman, 301 Lexington Av.

Coachman.—Single; experienced; excellent references. S. C., care B. Kerr, 9 East 30th St.

Miscellaneous.

Attendant, Courier, Butler.—Competent young man, accustomed to travel, wishes position with gentleman or family going abroad; highest city references. Address letters to P. O. Box 493, Cohasset, Mass.

Elevator Runner, &c.—As elevator runner, porter, waiter; useful; anything; sober; respectable colored man; excellent references. Anthon, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

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Painter, Paperhanger.—By German; rooms painted, $1; papered, $1.75, paper included; calsomining, plastering; first-class work guaranteed; best of references. Painter, 167 Avenue A.

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Wanted—By an experienced mining man (German) capable of taking charge and develop properties; will go anywhere, South Africa preferred, as I speak the Boer language. Address B. A. S., care of H. Amy & Co., 44 Wall St., N. Y.

Wanted—Position as consulting or mechanical engineer; technical graduate; 10 years' experience; high-pressure steam and railroad work; best references. Worker, 1,161 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Young man, 22 years old, willing and obliging, wishes a position where advancement can be had; can furnish excellent reference. H. H. Pruschen, 309 West 114th St.

COL. MURPHY, MILD JUDGE

Tries Delinquent Policemen in Deputy Devery's Absence.

Whispers His Decisions to His Secretary and Deals Leniently with Several Offenders.

In the absence of Deputy Commissioner Devery, who had gone to welcome John F. Carroll back from his visit to Richard Croker, Commissioner Murphy, for the second time since he has been the head of the Police Department, presided over trials of delinquent policemen at Headquarters yesterday. The culprits, as a rule, received lighter sentences than Deputy Commissioner Devery is wont to impose. In most cases, too, they were spared a lecture.

Fines of ten days' pay were the maximum sentences imposed, in each case for being off post, but in a number of cases the Commissioner reserved his decisions. Instead of shouting out his findings, so that all might hear, Commissioner Murphy whispered them to his secretary at his side, and the offenders left the room without knowing their punishment.

Alexander H. Howry, the Greek policeman, whose special duty is hunting pushcart men in Park Row, pleaded that he lived a long way from the station house, when arraigned for being thirty minutes late at roll call. "You ought to apply to be transferred to the precinct in which you live," was all the Commissioner said, and Howry left smiling, for he has not fared so well when before Devery, who has found fault with him for cultivating the friendship of newspaper workers.

Policeman Thomas E. Henry of the Union Market Station pleaded illness as his reason for riding to and fro over his post on street cars instead of patrolling it, and got a fine of ten days' pay.

Policeman Edward Quinlan of the East Twenty-second Street Station, detailed at the Recreation Pier at the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street, said he had gone to arrest a vagrant against whom there had been complaint when he was found at Avenue A and Twenty-third Street.

"Why do you come here and lie?" said the Commissioner. "You know you are lying. You have a special post, something most men are trying to get, and yet you leave it. I shall recommend that you be placed on post."

Policeman Patrick Smith of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station was found coming out of a flat house when he should have been patrolling.

"It was a deliberate case of your leaving your post and leaving the public unprotected while you drank beer with your chums," said the Commissioner, after hearing the evidence. "This practice of leaving post is getting to be something disgraceful. The people pay for your services, and they want them." Decision was reserved.

William E. McFadden accused Policeman William E. Sheehan of assaulting him in an east side bathhouse on July 6, and wanted to withdraw his complaint when the case was called. Col. Murphy looked suspicious as he asked McFadden what influence had been brought to bear on him.

"My wife, your Honor," he replied. "She is here. She persuaded me to withdraw the charge."

"It is my wish that policemen shall be obliged to treat citizens respectfully," said Col. Murphy. "The chances are that the newspapers have criticised the department simply because of the way this man abused you. I don't think you have any right to withdraw this complaint." The Commissioner finally said he would call for the Inspector's report of the occurrence and be guided by that.

Doorman John J. Dawson of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station was charged with having beaten and kicked Herbert Spencer, a small boy who lives in the same house with him at 49 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, while he and the boy were setting off fireworks before the building on Fourth of July evening. The little boy was corroborated by his parents, and Dawson brought forward a man named Moore and his wife. Moore said he saw the affair while in his yard, only twenty-five feet from the man and boy.

"You say that you saw everything that occurred," said Col. Murphy, "and that it all took place in the vestibule of the house they live in, and yet you were only twenty-five feet from them? I don't believe a word you say. Get out; get out, I say!"

Dawson told how the boy had sworn at him. "A child like this wouldn't say anything like that," said the Commissioner. "You can't make me believe that."

He reserved decision, and said he would send an Inspector to measure the distance from where Moore said he stood to the scene of the trouble.

SIGN CAUSES COMMENT.

Offers $500 Commission for Sale of House in Select Neighborhood to Colored People.

There is a sign extending across the front of the handsome four-story brownstone residence at 3 South Elliott Place, adjacent to Washington Park, Brooklyn, which has greatly wrought up the residents of that neighborhood. It is painted in large letters, and reads:

> $500 commission will be paid to any broker selling this house to COLORED PEOPLE EXCLUSIVELY. Will be sold cheap. Easy terms. Apply to your own agent or within after 7 P. M.

The house is owned by George W. Heatly, a dentist, of Wading River, L. I. So far as can be learned, Dr. Heatly never lived in the neighborhood, and he is not known to have any spite against any of the neighbors. Nobody seems to know why the house is for sale to "colored people exclusively," and the affair appears to be something of a mystery.

Just below the big sign is a smaller one, announcing that George L. Moore, a real estate dealer, of 202 De Kalb Avenue, is the selling agent for the property. No light was thrown upon the mystery by the clerks in Mr. Moore's office. The agent himself was not in. One of the clerks said that he believed the sign was put up without Mr. Moore's knowledge, and that he knew nothing of Dr. Heatly's desire to sell the house to negroes.

It is said that the house, for which $10,000 is now asked, was bought some weeks ago for a much lower figure. Efforts have been made, it is said, to sell the house to parties living in the neighborhood, but without success. At 1 South Elliott Place, immediately adjoining the house which is for sale, is the residence of James Hart, a wealthy retired jeweler. Mr. Hart recently spent a great deal of money in improving and beautifying his home. He is now in Europe, and his house is closed for the Summer.

There is a caretaker in charge of the house which is for sale. When seen there last evening he said that all he knew about the sign was that it "had been put up." He didn't even know, he said, that Dr. Heatly was the owner of the house.

NEIGHBORHOOD OF CHURCHES.

Episcopalians Building Near the Methodist Church at 86th Street and West End Avenue.

When the new buildings of the St. Ignatius Church Congregation will have been erected, at the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, the block bounded by those two streets and by Eighty-sixth Street on the south, will probably have more church to the square foot than any other locality in town.

The northeast corner of that avenue and Eighty-sixth Street is now occupied by the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. George P. Eckman is the minister. The Rev. Mr. Eckman's residence adjoins the church on the north, facing West End Avenue. When, therefore, the new church and its parish house will have been built the congregation of the Methodist Church will be able to hear the doxology and the other solemn rites of their Episcopal neighbors.

St. Ignatius's Church buildings, according to the plans of the architect, Charles C. Haight, are to be of granite, and will cost about $80,000.

Father J. F. X. O'Conor's Appointment.

The Rev. J. F. X. O'Conor, S. J., for a

JOHN F. CARROLL RETURNS.

Deputy Leader of Tammany Hall Reticent Concerning His Visit to Richard Croker.

John F. Carroll, deputy leader of Tammany Hall, returned to New York yesterday on the Deutschland from a visit to Richard Croker at his home in Wantage, England. The Tammany leaders who approve Mr. Carroll's actions as deputy leader of Tammany Hall were on the pier to give him a welcome. Many leaders, however, did not put in an appearance.

Mayor Van Wyck was there, and the greeting between the returning envoy and the Mayor was profuse. In the Carroll party were Charles W. Morse, President of the American Ice Company, and Frank Croker, son of Richard Croker. Deputy Chief of Police Devery and Health Commissioner Sexton went down to Quarantine on the police boat Patrol. There was a loud and long salute, and the Captain of the Patrol offered Mr. Carroll the use of the police boat to take him off the liner and ferry him to New York to save delays at the pier. Mr. Carroll looked at the distance from the deck of the liner to the deck of the tug and shook his head.

When the Deutschland arrived at the pier Mr. Carroll was questioned about his trip. His answers were all laconic and negative.

"How's the chief?" asked a Tammany leader.

"First-rate," was the rejoinder.

Deputy Devery then shook his hand, and they held a short talk.

Then an effort was made to get Mr. Carroll to say something about Richard Croker. All he would say was that the health of the Tammany leader was excellent, and that he was very confident the Tammany candidates would win in the Mayoralty contests this Fall.

"Was the question of Mayoralty candidates discussed?" asked a reporter.

"I refuse to talk—I have nothing to say."

"Will Mr. Croker return to this city in the Fall?"

"Oh, don't bother. Mr. Croker is satisfied with the way things are going in New York." Then Mr. Carroll said that he might say "something," to-morrow.

Frank Croker was equally uncommunicative. Asked whether his father would return in the Fall, he replied:

"I don't know. I never asked him, and can't say."

At the Democratic Club it was stated yesterday that Mr. Carroll had told a friend that Richard Croker would be home early in September, but that he might remain until the middle of that month if "things looked bright in New York."

REVOLT AGAINST MR. CROKER.

Surrogate Noble of Queens Deserts the Man the Tammany Head Appointed as Leader.

Surrogate Daniel Noble of Queens County, who has been supporting William C. Wissell, whom Richard Croker appointed leader in the Borough of Queens over the head of Councilman Cassidy, who is Chairman of the County Democratic Committee, has come out in a letter renouncing Wissell and declaring for Cassidy. The letter reads in part:

"The only way to solidify the party and strengthen the hands of those in Manhattan who are seeking to secure a Democratic victory in Greater New York next Fall is to join hands with men like Councilman Cassidy, who is working earnestly and sincerely, as I firmly believe, to advance the best interests of the Democratic Party and the people of the Borough of Queens.

"I have, as is well known, been opposed to the Councilman, but I am satisfied his success at the coming primaries will benefit the Democracy not only of Queens, but of the city at large, as unity in the borough naturally means added strength to the entire Democratic ticket. The failure of the gentlemen who have had control of the organization in Queens to produce harmony, which was the original reason for their selection, naturally caused Democrats like myself to look for some one who in their judgment was able to accomplish that much."

Surrogate Noble's action makes the Democratic situation in Queens more interesting than ever. It may result in mixing things even more thoroughly than they have been since the death of John P. Madden, the old leader. Mr. Noble has for years been able to control several hundred votes in the Astoria section, and has perhaps as many more followers scattered through the rest of the borough.

Councilman Cassidy in his fight against interference with local affairs has had the support of the majority of the primary voters and holds the County Committee safe. He is credited with capturing at least two-thirds of the old followers of Gleason.

VON BERGER'S MANY ALIASES.

Record of the "Journalist" Held in London Charged with Stealing a Woman's Check.

A dispatch received here from London yesterday stated that Franz von Berger, described as a journalist, of Madison Avenue, this city, was held in the Bow Street Police Court on the charge of having stolen a check from a woman whom he had induced to contract a bogus marriage with him.

This prisoner is a man of many aliases, according to the police of this city. He was arrested Sunday night, June 9, at the Grand Central Station, charged by the British Consul General, Sir Percy Sanderson, with having stolen a check for $543 from a woman whom he had met through a matrimonial advertisement in Holland some time previously. After his arrest the police investigated his record and found that he had done some of the cleverest swindling on record.

Some of the names used by him were Dr. Franz Von Berger, Dr. Emil Blum, Egnon E. Borges, Ph. D., the Marquis de Sannicola, and the Baron Von Neidendorff. During the World's Fair he was received in Chicago as "official representative of the Archduke of Austria-Hungary," and later, having been introduced to the Harpers by Carl Schurz as "Mr. Borges," he was engaged by that concern to go abroad and write magazine articles. He went, but soon he had drawn so much pay in advance that he was warned by the firm. They did not hear of him any more.

When arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander after his arrest here, Von Berger's case was adjourned, but he was finally sent to England, there to stand trial. During one of the hearings in this city the prisoner feigned inability to speak English.

COURT CRITICISES COURT.

Magistrate Brann's Comments on Justice Jerome and Practices of the District Attorney's Office.

Magistrate Brann, in the Yorkville Court, yesterday made sharp comment on prevailing practices in the District Attorney's office when Thomas Tweed, sixty-three years old, a retired merchant of New Brighton, was arraigned, charged with assaulting Miss Grace O'Hara, who keeps a boarding house at 330 Lexington Avenue. The evidence was that while he was boarding with her on June 10 he had a power of attorney to collect a debt for her, and being slow to give it up she tore it out of his hand. She testified that after this he threw her on the floor and tried to choke her.

William Arrowsmith, counsel for Mr. Tweed, told Magistrate Brann that the only object of the criminal proceedings was to force a settlement of a civil suit for $20,000 damages, which Miss O'Hara has started against Mr. Tweed as a result of the episode. The Magistrate said that to have a man arrested when a civil suit was pending was of doubtful propriety, and that either one suit or the other should be dropped. A lawyer suggested that the course pursued had received the sanction of the District Attorney, who was represented by a young lawyer in the courtroom.

"Things are run different now than when I was practicing law," said Magistrate Brann. "Then a Magistrate could exercise his judgment and when a case which he deemed should be dismissed was dismissed, that was the last of it. There was no taking the case to another Magistrate. If I were a trial Judge I would throw this case out of court, but being only a committing Magistrate, I will be compelled to hold the defendant. If I should dismiss the case it would be taken before Jerome and he would hold the defendant simply because another Magistrate used his judgment and desired to save the County an

The price of 3,000 pairs of leg coverings took "leg bail" yesterday, and most of the trousers followed suit.

But there are still a few of the $5, $6 and $7 sort that are now $3.50.

During August stores close at 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays 12 noon.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

DETECTIVE ACCUSED BY FRIENDS OF BUCKLEY

Their Story of Mulcare's Shooting of the Longshoreman.

Charge that He Was Intoxicated—He Twice Before Wounded Men in His Official Career.

Detective William Mulcare of the Headquarters staff, the aggressor in an encounter on Tuesday, which resulted in the shooting and death of Joseph Buckley, a 'longshoreman of 237 West Tenth Street, is suffering from fractures of the nose and frontal bone and from hemorrhage. Cerebral injury may develop, according to two police surgeons. Mulcare is at St. Vincent's Hospital.

The police of the Charles Street command (the encounter occurred at Leroy and West Streets) and the Central Office authorities went to sleep over the case, and important witnesses of what occurred Tuesday night were not found by them, but were readily discovered by independent inquiry. The story of Mulcare and the accounts given by Buckley's friends differ materially. Mulcare's police record establishes that Buckley was the third man wounded by him, in his official career, with a pistol.

Edward Burke, a 'longshoreman of 416 West Street, is the chief witness against Mulcare. Burke, like other friends of Buckley, is timorous about testifying against a policeman, but he insists that he will see the matter out, and will when called upon tell what he knows in detail. Yesterday he told his story piecemeal. His recital tallies completely with the dying statement made by Buckley to Coroner Hart.

"There were four of us," Burke said; "I Buckley, Will O'Donnell, and James Cudahy, on my stoop. We are all hard-working men and were enjoying ourselves and interfering with nobody. We were sober. Near us were some women of the neighborhood—good women, so far as character goes.

"A man came along, a big man, and stopped and looked us over. He was in liquor. Of this I have no doubt whatever. He eyed us so sharply that Buckley said good naturedly:

"'Well, if you like the looks of us sit down and be sociable?'

"The man answered, sneering like:

"'Oh, I'm just looking for an Irishman.'

"Buckley did not notice the remark, but a 'growler' of beer was sent for and Buckley proposed a toast. The man who stared at us proposed another that I do not care to repeat, and we all told him to go, getting up from the stoop. The first thing I knew I was struck in the forehead by this stranger, and we crowded after him, and he backed down past Charles Lane toward Charles Street. I did not see him struck. When he got past the Dumbarton Iron Works he drew a revolver, and the next I knew there was a shot. Buckley fell, saying he was hurt, and the stranger ran and escaped."

Burke's story was corroborated by his niece, Annie Brett, and by Cudahy.

Chief Detective George F. Titus had this to say:

"I found Mulcare here when I came, and I knew nothing of his former police history. I found him willing, faithful, and sober. He was detailed to look out for pickpockets on the west side.

"I heard of the shooting of Buckley at noon yesterday from Capt. Martens of the Charles Street Precinct, who said he had witnesses to prove that Mulcare did it, and asking if I had such a man under my orders. I learned that Mulcare appeared before Sergt. Trainor to answer roll call, and that his face was bruised. He said he had been struck, but said nothing about having shot a man. He was found, and went to the station house and surrendered, and was brought here by the Captain as a prisoner, taken to the Coroner's office, and locked up in Charles Street. He admitted that he shot Buckley, but claimed that he was struck with a brick, and that he used his weapon in self-defense.

"Capt. Martens found his prisoner dazed and injured, and in such a condition that he sent for Police Surgeons D. J. Donovan and Samuel M. Johnson. They at once decided that he was not fit to be in a cell, and sent him to St. Vincent's Hospital. He was suspended, and his shield taken from him when he was brought here by Capt. Martens."

Capt. Martens also said that when Mulcare surrendered he at once admitted that he had shot Buckley. His story was that just before midnight on Tuesday he found three men and several women "working the growler" on a stoop in West Street, and when he ordered them to break up their entertainment he was told to mind his own business. There was a wrangle, and Mulcare, in attempting to make an arrest, was struck with a brick and kicked as he lay in the street. He fired his pistol in self-defense.

Capt. Martens had made no further progress in the case than to record as witnesses George Darker of 700 St. Nicholas Avenue and Thomas O'Rourke of 659 Washington Street.

Mulcare's official police record shows that in 1888 he was fined for being off post in a liquor saloon. In March, 1894, he was fined three days' pay for not taking a prisoner to court, and in July of that year he was fined twenty days' pay for assaulting a negro—John Freeman—with club and pistol because Freeman had worsted Mulcare's brother in a fight. In October, 1896, Mulcare was tried and escaped punishment on a charge that at the Atalanta Casino he in stopping a fight shot Charles Bradley. Bradley, who recovered, had no hand in the disturbance and was hit by chance.

Buckley's body was taken to a Hudson Street undertaker's in the afternoon. He was the sole support of his mother, Catherine Buckley, who is seventy-seven years old.

Coroners' Physician Albert T. Westen yesterday found that Mulcare's bullet struck Buckley in the right side from behind, indicating that the man received his death wound while he was retreating or lying on the ground.

Mr. W. H. WISHARD, Wellman, Iowa, November 6, 1897, writes:

I had A RUNNING SORE on my leg from the time I was three years of age until I was sixteen. Skilled physicians failed to heal it permanently, and the last one we had said it was only a question of time when the limb would

A Sum In Subtraction—

It looks easy, but it means a great deal—a lot of advantage to you, while to us—but never mind, late season conditions must be met.

All the Fox's English and Fancy Flannel Suits that were $20 are now $15.

Wool Crash Suits, coats and trousers, 4 shades, $12.00.

White and Fancy Duck Vests marked to $1.50 from $3 & $4.50.

Half Price for Half Hose—An importer's entire stock of 1,500 dozen Lisle and Cotton; the most effective display of colorings, were 50c., at 25c. a pair, 6 pair for $1.38.

Special—Night Shirts, 50c.

Stores close at 1 o'clock Saturday.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

POOLROOM CASE TRANSFERRED

United States Courts Will Now Pass on Constitutionality of Percy Grey Racing Law.

The war of the poolroom keepers on the race track bookmakers has been transferred to the United States Court. John R. Dos Passos, representing Charles Bennett, said to be a clerk for "The" Allen, argued before Judge Newburger the motion to transfer Bennett's case. Mr. Dos Passos said gambling at the race track was legalized under the Percy Grey law, and away from the track was made a felony by another law. He declared also that under Section 351 of the Penal Code gambling was a felony, and under Section 348 it was a misdemeanor. The question of punishment, he declared, was left to the District Attorney.

The Legislature, he said, had discriminated grossly against pool sellers and bookmakers who conduct their business inside of houses, while it allowed and encouraged gambling at the race tracks. Judge Newburger refused to hear the District Attorney in opposition to the motion. Judge Newburger stated that the filing of the petition removed the case to the Federal Court under Section 641 of the United States Revised Statutes.

CORONER DELAP'S BAIL $5,000.

Held to Await Action of Grand Jury on Charges of Receiving Money for Verdicts.

Coroner George W. Delap of Brooklyn waived examination yesterday when arraigned in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court on charges growing out of the alleged maladministration of his office, and was held in $5,000 bail for the action of the Grand Jury. There was a hearing before Magistrate Naumer last week on the charges preferred against Delap, and the arraignment yesterday was the result of this hearing.

District Attorney Clarke intimated that he would make the case of Mrs. Kate Lentz the basis of his proceedings against the accused Coroner. According to the charges, Mrs. Lentz paid $75 to obtain from Coroner Delap a verdict of accidental death in the case of her husband, who, it is alleged, committed suicide. Lentz's life, it is said, was insured for $500.

"The Grand Jury," said Mr. Clarke, "will consider the case early in September, and if an indictment is framed the defendant will receive a speedy trial. I am going away on a brief vacation, and will take up the case upon my return."

LEGAL NOTES.

MECHANIC'S LIEN LAW.—In an action brought to foreclose a mechanic's lien against property in this city, owned by John F. Menke, it appeared that a lease of the premises, given by Menke to Susan Murray, provided that the "premises are to be fully fitted up and completed for the liquor and restaurant business contemplated to be carried on at said premises within three months from date, and should the tenant fail or neglect to have the same fully fitted up within said three months, then this lease to be null and void." Mrs. Murray entered into possession and proceeded to make repairs for a saloon. Howard S. Jones, the plaintiff in this action, furnished beveled plate glass windows, and the C. J. Purcell Company laid a tile floor. The tenant failed to pay for the work, and mechanic's liens were then filed, it being claimed that the work was performed with the consent of the owner. A reversal of the Special Term of the Supreme Court by the First Appellate Division is now in turn reversed by the Court of Appeals. Under the Mechanic's Lien Law of 1885, (Chap. 342), the interest of an owner in real property is chargeable with the value of work performed or material furnished in the erection or repair of any building thereon when the same is so performed or furnished with his consent, and a requirement in a contract between vendor and vendee, or between landlord and tenant, that the vendee or tenant shall make certain improvements on the premises, is a sufficient consent of the owner to charge his property with claims which accrue in making those improvements. Judge Cullen, for the court, says: "In the present case the lease provided that the tenant should fully fit up and complete the premises for the liquor and restaurant business within three months from the date of the lease. The learned counsel for the respondent contends that this covenant required the tenant only to supply trade fixtures suitable for carrying on the business of the saloon, and not to make any alterations or improvements in the building itself. We do not so construe this agreement. It was expressly provided that if the demised premises were not fitted up and completed within three months the lease should become void. If this provision related only to the trade fixtures, the title to which would remain in the tenant, and which he would have the right to remove during his term, it is difficult to see what interest the landlord had in the subject, or why a failure to perform the agreement should terminate the lease. If, however, the premises themselves were to be decorated and improved so as to be appropriate for the conduct therein of a restaurant and saloon, then the covenant on the part of the tenant was a substantial part of the consideration of the lease, and the landlord might well insist that unless it was performed the lease should be abrogated. We think that the trial court properly construed this covenant as requiring the tenant to improve the demised portion of the building itself. The evidence tended to show that the work and materials furnished by the respective lienors were proper and necessary to fit the premises for saloon and restaurant purposes, and were reasonable in character and cost. It was, therefore, properly held that the respondent had consented to them and that his property was chargeable with their value."

⁂

PENALTIES AGAINST GAS COMPANIES.—W. Martin Jones brought an action in the Supreme Court against the Rochester Gas and Electric Company to recover penalties prescribed by Section 65 of the transportation law for the company's failure to furnish him with illuminating gas. The plaintiff sued on three causes of action. One was for a failure to supply gas to an apartment house owned by him, and in the other two for similar failures with regard to plaintiff's residence and his offices in Rochester, it was alleged that an action had been instituted to recover a penalty, and judgment was rendered in plaintiff's favor; and a further default on the part of the gas company, for which judgment was demanded. The Court of Appeals holds unanimously, Judge Cullen giving the opinion, upholding the courts below in that respect, that but one action can be maintained to recover the penalties prescribed for a failure to supply gas, and a subsequent action to recover penalties alleged to have accrued during a continuance of the default is not maintainable. The court, however, reversed the judgment in favor of the plaintiff, on the latter's appeal, because the trial court erroneously limited the recovery on the first cause of action to the time when the plaintiff obtained gas by arrangement with one of his tenants. The Court of Appeals says the gas company

SMITH, GRAY & CO.

Here They Go!

Men's Suits that up to last night were marked

$15 $22
$18 $25
$20 $28

wake up this morning with a "dispossess notice" on them in the shape of price-marks of

$12.50 and $15

Blue and black Serges; light and dark patterns in Cheviots and Worsteds. Full-lined, half-lined and with no lining at all.

Lots of them. More than we really wish there were.

Need any more wash suits for the boy? Our $2.50, $3, $4 and $5 ones are $1.50 and $2.50 now. Good for next season, you know. The price was the only thing shrinkable about them.

Smith, Gray & Co.

NEW YORK:
Broadway, at 31st St.
BROOKLYN:
Broadway, at Bedford Ave.
Fulton St., at Flatbush Ave.

BENSON'S TROUSER SALE.
$8, $7, $6.50 TROUSERS NOW $5.
$6, $5. " " $3.50
$3.50, $3. " " $1.90
60 E. 14th St., next to Keith's.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY.
3:30 P.M. | SOUSA AND HIS BAND
At 8 P.M. CHINA & PAIN'S FIREWORKS.
Last Week THE CASINO GIRL. Evgs. at 9. Mat. Sat at 4.
Next Monday | Castle Square Opera Co. Met. Op. House Production. | The Mikado.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN
66th St. and Columbus Av.
Kaltenborn Orchestral Concerts.
Evgs. 8:15. Adm. 50c. To-night, Operatic.
20 degrees cooler than outdoors.

KNICKERBOCKER Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
AL. HAYMAN & CO. ....PROPRIETORS
FRANCIS WILSON & Co., of 100. | In Geo. W. Lederer's "The Strollers."
Direction Nixon & Zimmerman.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FLORODORA

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE A-Top N. Y. Theatre, Every night at 8:30.
Crystal Covered. Performance Rain or Shine.
AMERICAN and EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

"PARADISE" GARDENS. Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12. Glass Enclosure. Fully Protected. Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert. | On the Combined Roofs of the Victoria and Republic Thea's

Morning and Afternoon Concerts
and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. | MARY SCOTT & CO. THREE NEVARROS 20 STAR ACTS.

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH Special Attractions To-day.

BASEBALL, POLO GROUNDS TO-DAY, 4 P. M. Philadelphia vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

The Turf.

Last 2 Days of Brighton Races

SIX HIGH-CLASS CONTESTS TO-DAY, INCLUDING STEEPLECHASE.
Racing begins at 2:30. Lander's Band.
Reached by All Coney Island Routes.

The New York Times Saturday Review

Newsdealers always sell out their supplies early. To be sure of a copy

ORDER TO-DAY

AUTOMOBILE TURNED OVER.

Was During an Act of "The Strollers" and Marie George Got a Bad Fall.

During the performance of "The Strollers" at the Knickerbocker Theatre last night Miss Marie George, who plays the part of Minnie, a ballet girl, got a bad fall. She was coming down a scene on the stage representing a mountain road in an automobile, when the vehicle turned over with her, throwing her a distance of fifteen feet.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY
with
A HOST OF OFFERINGS
to suit the Time and Temperature
AT PRICES
in keeping with Friday's Reputation.

LADIES' COLORED SHIRT WAISTS
Leading fabrics in best styles—
Now reduced like this:—
Those that were .69.....Now .39
Those that were 1.25.....Now .69
Those that were 1.49.....Now .75
Those that were 2.25.....Now 1.24
Those that were 2.49.....Now 1.49
Those that were 2.98.....Now 1.69

LADIES' WHITE SHIRT WAISTS
Hundreds of beautiful styles—
Plain and elaborate.
Those that were 1.49.....now.... .79
Those that were 1.98.....now.... .98
Those that were 2.39.....now.... 1.25
Those that were 3.25.....now.... 1.49
Those that were 3.69.....now.... 1.98

LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES
"Good Wear" Muslin—four insertings of good emb'y and tucks—value .79. .59
Cambric and Nainsook—short and long sleeves—20 fancy styles—value 1.25.. .98

DRAWERS AND CORSET COVERS
Drawers—hemstitch ruffle—value .29 .19
Cambric—tucks and emb'd ruffle.... .39
Cambric Covers—15 styles—value .69. .49
With front of emb'y insertings—
value .98..... .69

DRESSING SACQUES
White and Colored Lawn and Dimity—
fancy styles—tucks, laces, and ins'tgs—
Those that were 1.25.....now.... .69
Those that were 1.79.....now.... .98
Those that were 2.25.....now.... 1.49
Those that were 2.98.....now.... 1.98
Those that were 4.49.....now.... 2.69

MILLINERY SPECIALS
Ladies' Shirt Waist Hats. Value 1.69. 1.29
Black Chiffon Hats, special..... 1.58
Children's Chip Flats....Value .89. .49
Children's Tuscan Flats..Value 1.49. .98
Fancy Feather Pompons—all white,
white and black or white and tan—
value 98 cents..... .69
White or Black Breasts..Value .59. .39

LADIES' WASHABLE DRESSES
White, Black and Colors—Duck, Chambray, Lawn, Organdy, Linen, Mercerized Sateen and Point d'Esprit—elaborate styles—fancy trim.
Those that were $2.98.....Now 1.59
Those that were $3.98.....Now 1.98
Those that were $4.98.....Now 2.49
Those that were $6.98.....Now 3.98
Those that were $9.98.....Now 5.98
Those that were $13.98.....Now 7.98
Those that were $17.98.....Now 9.98
Finer, at corresponding reductions, to 29.98.

LADIES' WASHABLE SKIRTS
White and Colored—Crash, Linen, Pique, Mercerized Chambray, Foulardine and Denim—stitched or flounced—inserting, band and strap finish—
Those that were 1.98.....now.... .98
Those that were 2.98.....now.... 1.49
Those that were 3.98.....now.... 1.98
Those that were 5.98.....now.... 2.98
Those that were 7.98.....now.... 3.98

LADIES' TAFFETA SILK WAISTS
Best Colors—allover tucks and
hemstitching—were 4.49..... 1.98
Unlined—button back—lace
inserting trim—value $7.90..... 4.49

BOYS' WASHABLE SUITS—3 to 10 yrs.
Rough Rider and Cadet—were 1.29... .49
Sailor Blouse—were .98..... .49
Fine Galatea Stripes—were 1.98..... .98
White Duck, Drill and Pique—
also Fancy Stripes—were 2.98..... 1.49

BOYS' KNEE PANTS—3 to 15 yrs.
All Wool Cheviots and Mixtures—
patent band—were .49..... .25
Navy Serges, Corduroys, Cassimeres,
Cheviots and Mixtures—were .98.... .49
Washable Pants—were .35..... .19

MISSES' SKIRTS AND DRESSES
Percale Sailor Suits—value .98..... .49
Novelty Sailor and Eton Suits—
value $2 and $3..... .98
Duck, Linen and Pique Skirts—
value $2.50..... .98
Fine White Pique Skirts—value 3.98.. 1.98

BABIES' WEAR SPECIALS
Short Bedford and Pique Coats..... .95
Pique and Bedford Reefers—value .98 .59
Fine Lawn Caps, value .29..... .19
Fine Short Dresses—value 1.49..... .98

Saturday we close all day,
but
To-day, as ever, is Bargain Day.
Our stores are open until 6 P. M.

SUMMER CORSETS
Summer Net and Jean Corsets—
four styles—were .49..... .35
Summer Net Batiste and Sateen—
six styles—value 1.00..... .69
Fine Batiste and Summer Net—
eight styles—value 1.25..... .89
ALSO,
Special lot Extra size Summer
Net Corsets—value .98..... .49

SUMMER HOSIERY
Ladies' Polka Dot Cotton—value .19 .12½
Black Cotton—Split feet—value .30.. .19
Ladies' Lace Lisle—value .50..... .33
Children's Fast Black Cotton—
double knees—value .25..... .19

LADIES' UNDERWEAR AND SKIRTS
Ribbed Cotton Vests—value .15..... .9
Ribbed Lisle—Silk tape—value .24..... .15
Black Sateen Skirts—deep ruffle..... .89
Mercerized Sateen—accordion pleating—
value 1.75.. 1.49

MEN'S FURNISHINGS
Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers—
all sizes—value .40..... .29

WASH DRESS FABRICS
Cost cuts no figure now.
Emb'd Batistes.....Were .14 5
Jaconet Lawns.....Were .12½ 6¾
Zephyr Crepons.....Were .14 7¾
Fancy Ducks.....Were .10 5¾
Corded Madras.....Were .15 7¾
Grenadine Batistes.....Were .19 12½
Dimities—Dress lengths.....Were .10 3¾

DRESS GOODS SPECIALS
Black and Navy Mohairs....Value .39 .24
All Wool Cheviots.....Value .45 .29
All Wool Melrose.....Value .69 .49
45-inch Storm Serges.....Value .69 .49
50-inch All Wool Cheviots..Value .69 .49
Plaid Back Skirtings.....Value .89 .59
54-inch Oxford Suitings....Value 1.19 .89

FRIDAY SILK BARGAINS
Fig'd Foulards and China Silks—
value .59..... .39
White Corded Wash Silks—value .39.. .29
Fancy Col'd and Satin Striped
Wash Silks—value .49..... .39
Black Hemstitched and plain
Taffetas—value .75..... .59

WHITE GOODS SPECIALS
Yard-wide Cambrics—value .10..... 6¾
32-inch India Lawns—value .9..... 4¾
68-inch French Organdies—value .34 .19
Sheer Dimities—value .9..... 4¾

NAPKINS AND TOWELS
All Linen Napkins—dozen
24-inch—value 2.29..... 1.49
18-inch—value 1.29..... .98
Union Linen Towels—18x34—
value .12½..... .10
All Linen—hemmed—value .15..... .12½

SUMMER CURTAINS & DRAPERIES
Scotch Lace Curtains—value 1.49... .98
Scotch Lace—value $4 and $5..... 2.49
Ruffled Muslin Curtains—value .98. .59
Fancy Curtain Muslins—value .15... .10¾
Fish Nets and Bobinets with
inserting and ruffle—value .29 and .39. .19
36-inch Fig'd Silkolines—value .15... 7¾
Imported Linen Slip Coverings..... .39

Saturday we close all day,
but
To-day, as ever, is Bargain Day.
Our Stores are open until 6 P. M.

IN RUG DEPARTMENT
Axminster Ombre Rugs—
plain and sprigged centres—
30x60 inches—value 6.98.....Now 3.98
36x72 inches—value 8.98.....Now 5.98
Reversible Smyrna Rugs—
beautiful colorings in olive, dark blue, cream, crimson, old red and bronze—
7.6x10.6 feet—value 10.50.....Now 7.98
9 x12 feet—value 14.98.....Now 10.78

WINDOW SHADES
Opaque, with lace and inserting—
also Lonsdale Holland—Linen f'ge
and laces—value .59 to .89..... .49
Holland and Opaque—plain and
fringed—value .29 to .39..... .21

TRUNKS AND BAGS
Canvas Cov'd Trunks—Hat tray—
Victor lock—iron bottom—value $3.. 1.98
Leather Shopping Bags—17 and 18 inch—
value 1.49.... .98
Leather Suit Cases—value 4.49..... 2.98

TOILET ARTICLES
Bristle Hair Brushes—value .29..... .19
Bristle Hand Scrubs—solid back.... .21
Foot Bath Lotion—value .25..... .10
Toilet Soap—12 cakes—value .35..... .25

RIBBON SPECIALS
7-inch soft finish Taffetas—value .39 .25
5-inch Louisines—value .35..... .25
3-inch Striped Taffetas—value .18... .12½
3-inch Satin Libertys—value .29..... .19

SUMMER NECKWEAR
White Lawn Sailor Collars—lace
insertings and tie ends—value .35.... .25
Lace and emb'y Top Collars—
value .35..... .12½
Dimity and Lawn Ties—
white and col'd dots—value .25..... .12½
Tecks and Four-in-hands—value .49. .25

NOTIONS AND LININGS
Cotton Hose Supporters—value 8..... 5
Cotton Trim'g Braids—doz. yds.—
four widths—value 8 to .15..... 8
Feather Stitch Braids—value 6..... 4
Muslin Cov'd Corset Steels—value 5. 3
Soft-finish Sateens—value .19..... 9¾
Fast Black Percalines—value .14.... 9¾
"Glosse" Linings—leading shades.. .15
Percalines—black and col'd—
value .12..... 7¾

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS
All Linen Hemstitch—
value .12½..... .10
value .25..... .17
Col'd Silk and Linen—value .25..... .17

TRIMMING SPECIALS
Persian Bands—were .98..... .19
Gilt and Silver Passementeries—
were .69..... .12½
Silk and Chiffon Appliques—
Black, White and Gold—were .98.... .49

CHAIN PURSES
Solid Silver—heavy mesh—
Greatly Reduced—
Purses that were 3.98.....now.... 2.98
Purses that were 6.98.....now.... 3.98
Purses that were 8.98.....now.... 5.98

EMBROIDERIES
Emb'y Beadings—for neck, belting
and trimmings—value .25..... .12½

"All the News
That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Fair, warmer; southerly winds, becoming westerly.

NO MORE TERMS FOR BOERS

Chamberlain Says the Policy Now Is to Fight to a Finish.

A Hint that Rebels Captured with Arms in Their Hands Will Not Be Treated As Prisoners of War.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A bitter discussion arose in the House of Commons last night over the Colonial Office appropriation. The opponents of the Government had ample opportunity to bait Mr. Chamberlain as the result of a motion, pro forma, to reduce by £100 the vote out of which the Colonial Secretary's salary will be paid.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman (the Liberal leader) said that in view of the patience with which the nation had for twenty-one months endured Mr. Chamberlain's policy in South Africa, he thought it opportune to secure a statement from the Colonial Secretary as to the war situation. Sir Henry went on to point out that Cape Colony was now invaded and overrun by Boers, and he asked what prospect there was of repelling the invaders, what the condition of Cape Colony would be after the war, what was the prospect of famine as a result of the Government's "policy of devastation," and where was Cape Colony's Constitution, which appeared to him to be under lock and key since the declaration of martial law.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that farm burning had been entirely abandoned and replaced by the policy of concentration camps. He contended that these were humane and satisfactory institutions, as had been shown by the fact that thousands of Boers came into them voluntarily. He continued:

"The Government has the best reasons to believe that a vast majority of the Boers acknowledge themselves beaten, and would gladly surrender and resume peaceful pursuits but for the comparative handful of irreconcilables, who are carrying on a guerrilla war that is rapidly degenerating into brigandage and absolute murder. Lord Kitchener is adequately dealing with the problem by establishing blockhouse cordons within which the peacefully inclined can safely settle and be protected."

Regarding the announcement by Lord Kitchener that Commandant Kritzinger had declared his intention to shoot all natives in British employ, whether armed or unarmed, Mr. Chamberlain said the Government had telegraphed orders to Lord Kitchener to inform the Boer leaders that such acts were contrary to civilized usage, and that all guilty persons of this class, if captured, would be court-martialed and executed.

This declaration was received with loud cheering.

Mr. Chamberlain said in another part of his speech:

"There seems to be an impression that we have come to some sort of an agreement with the Boers that natives are not to be employed in this war, but there is no such agreement.

"Incursions into protected districts must be more severely dealt with, if there is to be 'sniping' of soldiers from behind hedges, and even of women."

"Rubbish!" cried an Irish member.

Mr. Chamberlain retorted that he had met some ladies who had been assaulted in this way.

"If things have changed from bad to worse in Cape Colony," the Secretary continued, "it is because the Cape rebels have found rebellion a cheap, interesting, and even amusing performance. Then, there has been mistaken leniency; this was the policy in the past.

"Botha, De Wet, and Schalk-Burger do not say that the war was caused by the raid. They say they are fighting for their independence. It is nonsense to speak of offering terms to men who say it must be a fight to the finish. To fight to the finish is now the policy of the Government."

Sir Edward Grey (Liberal Imperialist) expressed bitter disappointment at the tone of Mr. Chamberlain's speech, although he agreed with the general military policy of the Government. He said the Colonial Secretary had dealt carelessly with the subject of employing native troops, and had not distinguished between Africans and highly trained Indian troops.

John E. Redmond (the Nationalist leader) asserted that Mr. Chamberlain's speech was "a candid, if somewhat brutal exposition of the Government's policy," and said he prayed to God that the resistence of the Boers might be strengthened.

The debate was continued for another hour after Mr. Chamberlain's speech, and the amendment to reduce the salary of the Colonial Secretary was rejected by a vote of 154 to 70.

The House then took up other subjects, and was still in session at 4 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Chamberlain's declarations were coupled with the assurance that a considerable number of troops will be brought home at the end of September. His speech is treated by the morning papers as the beginning of the third period of the war.

The Standard, Daily Chronicle, Morning Post, Daily Telegraph, Daily Graphic, Daily Mail, and Daily Express rejoice at the "Government's resolute attitude." The Daily News, on the other hand, regards it with uneasiness and apprehension, and The Morning Leader as "the opening of an epoch of terror and shame."

The Standard says:

"The pestilent activity of a small section is keeping the whole vast area in a state of tumult, throwing an enormous cost on the Imperial Treasury, and postponing the resumption of peaceful industry. The time is clearly at hand, if we rightly construe Mr. Chamberlain's words, when Lord Kitchener will be instructed not to treat as prisoners of war British subjects captured with arms in their hands. It is a stage which every guerrilla conflict ultimately reaches, and it is to be deplored, since it may mean terrible deeds leading to terrible reprisals on both sides; but the brigandage into which the campaign has degenerated must be stamped out at any cost."

The Times says:

"The Boers have announced their determination to shoot every native who accepts service with the British or assists them in any way. Mr. Chamberlain has very properly telegraphed instructions that all who are found guilty of such practices shall suffer death. We have carried leniency very far, further than it has ever been carried in the history of war, and it is time to think of the future in a businesslike way and not in the sentimental manner of the Opposition."

BRITISH ARMING NATIVES?

Accusation Made by a Correspondent of The London Daily News.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A correspondent of The Daily News, whose name the paper reserves, says:

"We have deliberately armed the natives. I have seen scores of them with rifles and bandoliers. Once I traveled in a train which carried two truck loads of armed blacks in complete khaki get up. They are constantly to be seen, one's friends tell one, about Kimberley and to the north of that town.

"Armed Kafirs have been allowed to attack people on their farms in Bechuanaland, in parts of the Transvaal, and in the vicinity of Mafeking."

THOUSANDS OF CAPE REBELS.

Between 7,000 and 8,000 Boers, Most of Them British Subjects, Said to be in the Colony.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail, in a communication dated July 17, places the strength of the Boers in Cape Colony between 7,000 and 8,000 men, almost all of whom are rebels.

The Daily Mail contrasts this with the official statement not long ago that the rebels numbered only 1,000.

"The colonial authorities," the correspondent continues, "have just awakened to the possibility that the last shot in the war may be fired in Cape Colony, and unless vigorous efforts are put forth there is nothing to prevent the Boers from holding out another twelve months."

A communication to The Daily Express of the same date says that the Boers' plan is to make a final stand south of the Orange River, and that they may hold out for six months.

THE BOER INVASION OF PORTUGUESE TERRITORY.

Swiss Farmer's Buildings Burned, Stock Driven Off, and Wife and Servants Missing.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Boers who are invading Portuguese territory number 500. They crossed the line near Nanetzi, and are now going northward toward Komatipoort.

"A Swiss farmer reports that his farm buildings have been burned and his stock has been driven off, and that his wife and servants are missing.

"Although the Portuguese authorities are preparing to make a vigorous resistance, only 144 men under Capt. Almeida are pursuing the Boers."

INTERVIEW WITH KRUEGER.

He Repeats that the Boers Will Never Renounce Their Flag—Visit to America Not Yet Settled.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—The Figaro to-day publishes a long interview with Mr. Krüger.

After denying the cruelties charged against the Boers in Lord Kitchener's report, Mr. Krüger declares that the atrocities of the concentration camps are twenty times worse than was stated by Miss Hobhouse in England, and that when fully known they will cause the world to shudder with horror and move the nations to intervene.

"We are defending our liberty," continues Mr. Krüger, "and when it is granted we will lay down our arms. Great Britain knows our conditions. It is not for me to repeat them. We will never renounce our flag, and we cannot accept any protectorate. I am convinced that the hour will come when Great Britain will grant what is our right. Moreover, I am confident that God is with us and will not abandon us."

A TOWN SPRINGS UP IN A NIGHT.

Ten Thousand of Those Who Drew Blanks at El Reno Settle at Lawton, Oklahoma.

FORT SILL, Oklahoma, Aug. 2.—A town of 10,000 people, to be known as Lawton, has grown up just outside the fort limits here almost within a night.

Following the close of the land lottery yesterday at El Reno thousands of homeseekers who drew blanks started for the three points picked out by the Federal Government for town sites in the new country, Anadarko, Hobart, and Lawton. A majority of the people favored Lawton, which is twenty-five miles inland, and to-night thousands are camped on and about the proposed site awaiting the sale of lots on Aug. 6.

Already Lawton has 400 temporary business houses, including a grocery firm and a newspaper office, and three streets have been laid out. A National bank has been projected. Every form of gambling known on the frontier is being run wide open side by side with fake shows of various descriptions. To add to the picturesqueness of the scene, a thousand Comanche Indians have pitched their tents near by.

RAILROADS ARE ECONOMIZING.

Consolidating Freight and Passenger Offices and Reducing the Force.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—Steps toward the consolidation of the various district freight and passenger departments of the railroads, and the subsequent reduction of district forces, which move has been anticipated, are being taken. The initial move has been made in Chicago by J. C. Stubbs, who was recently placed in charge of the traffic of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads. The local freight and passenger departments of the two companies in that city have been consolidated and the Union Pacific forces notified that their services will be dispensed with at the end of fifteen days. W. G. Neimyer, formerly General Western Freight Agent of the Southern Pacific, with headquarters in Chicago, will be in charge of the consolidated district, with the title of General Agent.

The Southern Pacific and the Union Pacific maintain separate establishments in this city. At both it was admitted to-day that the Chicago offices and districts of the two companies had been consolidated, although officially they had not been advised of the change. It is expected that what has taken place in Chicago will be done in other cities, where separate expensive establishments are now maintained.

A district representative of one of the largest Western railroads, whose headquarters is in this city, said to-day that for some time the tendency of Western managers had been toward concentration and the reduction of expenses by a decrease in the force. In several instances where railroads have maintained district freight and passenger offices or departments in large cities, with a man in charge of each branch, the two had been combined and placed in charge of one man.

NEW RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP.

The Retvizan, Built at Philadelphia, Is Soon to Have Its Builders' Trial Trip.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—The second vessel for the Russian Navy recently built in this country, the first-class battleship Retvizan, will, according to present plans, be taken to the Government course off the New England coast for the builders' official trial trip on Aug. 25 or Sept. 1.

Under the specifications there must be a speed of 18 knots an hour, maintained for twelve hours, and the builders feel confident that the Retvizan will exceed the requirements of the Russian Government.

There will be another trial in October after the vessel is fitted out, which will be the official Russian Government trial.

Rest, recreation, and recuperation may be found at Hygeia Hotel, on the picturesque Virginia Coast. Eighteen hours by Old Dominion Steamships. Fast express trains by Pennsylvania Railway.—Adv.

TO-DAY:
TWELVE PAGES,
with
REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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WORLD'S TROTTING RECORD

The Champion, Cresceus, Sets a New Mark at 2:02 1-4.

FINISHED AGAINST THE WIND

Performance at Columbus, Ohio, Reduces Champion's Own Time, Made a Week Ago, by Half a Second.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 2.—With his world's record of 2:02¾ only a week old, the new champion trotter, Cresceus, went against his own mark to-day at the Columbus Driving Park and clipped an even half second from that record by trotting in 2:02¼. The wonderful feat was accomplished in the easiest possible style, and horsemen who saw the race against time predicted freely that if the two-minute trotter ever was to come he had arrived in Cresceus. Twelve thousand people were present to witness the trial, all eager to see the great horse in motion, but so few really expected that he would surpass his performance at Cleveland last Friday that when Cresceus did swing home with a new record to his credit the crowd seemed to go wild with excitement, and the champion who now holds all the records that it is possible for a horse to achieve was cheered until the strength of the applauding crowd was exhausted, while such a rush was made to surround the champion and his driver that the police had to interfere to prevent the chance of injury to Cresceus and George H. Ketcham, his owner and driver.

The race against time was the real feature of the day and attraction at the driving park, and was chiefly responsible for the large attendance, though at that the horsemen almost to a man declined to believe that the stallion and world's champion could perform the task that was set for him. Conditions favored fast time at that, the weather being bright and clear and the track fast, in spite of a few drops of rain that fell about noon. The one drawback was a high wind that blew straight up the stretch, and therefore impeded the horse at the finish, though this same wind helped him to the last quarter of a mile. The breeze was so strong early in the afternoon that the trial against time was postponed until almost 6 o'clock.

In the meantime the race against time was made the medium of much betting, the horsemen backing time steadily, with the result that while the night before the race the pools sold were at the rate of $25 for time against $17 for Cresceus, the odds grew heavier as the wind increased, and when the call was made for Cresceus to come to the post for his trial the betting was $25 to $8 against his beating the record. It was 3 o'clock when Ketcham appeared on the track with Cresceus for the tilt with Father Time. Horse and driver were royally received. The champion in warming up jogged three miles, slower than 3 minutes, and one in 2:22. An hour later he came out again, and, after scoring several times, stepped a mile in 2:25. Still later he worked out for the last time in 2:15½. He evidently had great power in reserve, and the great throng waited patiently for the grand test.

It was evident that the wind would not decrease before dark, and at 5:40 o'clock the stallion was brought out for the last time. "Tim" Murrnen, his trainer, was ready to accompany him with a runner, and Ban Lahoe waited at the half-mile pole to take him on from there.

On the fifth score Ketcham nodded for the word, but Cresceus was not in his stride and was pulled up at the first turn to try it again. Down to the wire he rushed, the runner two lengths behind, and this time it was a go. Gamely facing the breeze, the champion started on his journey, moving with apparent ease and at his greatest speed. The runner caught him at the quarter, and a shout went up from the throng as the time was displayed, a quarter of a second less than thirty. Now the wind was at his back, and, realizing the advantage, Ketcham kept Cresceus at his best speed. The half-mile pole was passed in 59¾ seconds, a record never before attained, and here the second runner caught him up. Into the far turn and around it the great stallion rushed. The three-quarter pole was reached in 1:30¼.

Then came the final trial, for as Cresceus turned into the stretch, the strong wind struck him full in the face and held him back by force. For the fraction of a second he seemed to falter, but his driver's voice encouraged him, and on he came. With splendid courage he plunged in toward the finish with unweakened stride, and in spite of weariness and the buffeting of the breeze, he flashed under the wire a winner against time. But for the wind it is believed his time would have been a second faster. It was the most wonderful mile ever trotted on any track.

Enthusiasm broke loose as the horse passed the wire. The crowd rushed onto the track to greet the champion, and a huge wreath of flowers was hung around his neck. Mr. Ketcham, owner and driver, was carried to the judges' stand and called on for a speech. In a few words he expressed his appreciation of the interest taken in the attempt, his trust in Ohio horses, and his confidence in his own great trotter. Cresceus was not unduly fatigued by his effort, and half an hour later seemed ready for another mile.

QUEER LEGAL PROBLEM.

Is Toilet Soap a Luxury or a Necessity in New Jersey?

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 2.—Justice of the Peace William E. Mattison of North Plainfield has been called upon to decide whether toilet soaps are a necessity or a luxury. Druggist John P. Powers sold Mrs. A. M. Griffin, the wife of a North Plainfield merchant, a quantity of toilet soap, the bill for the same amounting to $150. Mr. Griffin has refused to pay the bill on the ground that the goods sold to his wife are luxuries.

The New Jersey law allows a woman to contract debts for the necessaries of life for her husband to pay, but draws the line upon luxuries. The question for the Justice to decide is whether the soap purchased of Druggist Powers, and which Mr. Griffin has refused to pay for, is a luxury or a necessity.

FRENCH PRINCES IN CHICAGO.

Albert and Jacques de Broglie Later Will Go to Buffalo.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Prince Albert de Broglie and Prince Jacques de Broglie arrived in Chicago to-day, accompanied by a friend from Paris, and are occupying a suite of rooms at the Auditorium.

The young Princes came to the United States about five months ago, and have been traveling through the West. It is their intention to spend five or six days in Chicago, viewing some of the principal sights. Afterward they will visit the Buffalo fair.

The Princes Albert and Jacques de Broglie were born in 1876 and 1878 respectively. They are sons of Prince Amédée de Broglie, second son of the late Duc de Broglie. The Duke died last Jan. 19.

Widow Loses If She Remarries.

By the terms of his will filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday, Herman Schutte directs that so long as his widow remains unmarried she shall enjoy his entire estate, valued at $77,000. In case Mrs. Schutte takes unto herself another husband, however, the testator directs that his son, Henry D. Schutte, shall have the entire estate, out of which he shall pay his mother $100 a month.

Live healthfully and long by taking surf baths at Manhattan Beach.—Adv.

TO RESUME, SAYS PHILLIPS.

He Blames His Bookkeepers for Suspension of the Chicago Corn Brokerage Firm.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—George H. Phillips, the corn speculator, gave out a statement to-day, in which he says that the George H Phillips Company, which temporarily suspended yesterday, will resume business next Monday; that through bad bookkeeping it has overpaid its customers $200,000; that $200,000 is due it from accounts carried, and that every claim will be met.

Rumors affecting the correctness of the firm's accounts were abroad to-day. Mr. Phillips was not surprised to hear them, but said he preferred to let his attorney, Mr. Goodwin, speak for him. The lawyer said:

"Such reports always are afloat in a case like this. Mr. Phillips will neither deny nor affirm them. They may be true, the books are in such shape that we cannot tell yet. But so far as any story of dishonesty on the part of the members of the firm is concerned, it is without basis. It is possible the errors by the clerical force were made with the purpose of concealing some theft, but we don't think so. As I say, it's possible, but not probable."

Referring to the charge that the bookkeepers were responsible for all the trouble one of the clerical force said:

"Well, we did the best we could. We had so much to handle we made mistakes, but the work was piled in on us so fast that we could not help but make errors."

Mr. Goodwin remarked significantly: "There'll be a new lot of bookkeepers here when we begin business again Monday."

"We are finding some money on our books, and things are looking better," said Mr. Phillips earlier in the day. "Our books yesterday showed we were 'broke,' yet we had money in the bank. In one place a man was credited with $10,000 instead of $1,000."

Abel D. Osman resigned the Secretaryship of the company to-day. Phillips took over all Mr. Osman's stook himself, and is now Secretary as well as general manager.

EX-JUDGE BROWN'S SUCCESSOR

Assistant United States District Attorney Baldwin, Report Says, Will Receive the Appointment.

According to the latest rumors in political circles, E. D. Baldwin, an assistant in the office of United States District Attorney H. L. Burnett, will be selected by President McKinley to succeed Addison Brown, who recently resigned the United States Judgeship for the Southern District of New York.

Mr. Baldwin is an enrolled voter in the Nineteenth District, of which George R. Bidwell, Collector of Customs, is the leader. Ex-Justice Thomas Allison of the State Supreme Court is also a resident of the district. He is said to have been recommended for the Judgeship by the county organization, but the politicians of New York County are opposed to Mr. Allison, although Senator Platt is said to favor him, because he is alleged to have neglected to register or vote for two years.

The Nineteenth District organization has indorsed the candidacy of Mr. Baldwin, and Collector Bidwell has made a formal request, so it is said, to Senator Platt to recommend his appointment.

Officers of the Republican County Committee yesterday denied that they had recommended ex-Judge Allison or any other person for the vacant Judgeship.

Members of the bar in this section of the State have strongly favored the appointment of George C. Holt of 34 Pine Streeet. But the point is advanced against him that he is a resident of Brooklyn. All, however, concede his fitness for the place.

BRAVE POLICEMAN HURT.

Dennis Sullivan Stopped a Runaway and Saved Two Children—His Wrist Was Broken.

Policeman Dennis Sullivan of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, was injured painfully yesterday while stopping an exciting runaway at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. The driver of a butcher's wagon owned by John Heidman of 1,624 Madison Avenue left the wagon further down the avenue to deliver an order. As he dismounted one of the reins fell between the hind legs of the animal, which bolted with two little boys who were riding in the wagon. The driver was thrown to the sidewalk and the children in the wagon screamed for help as the horse and wagon dashed up the thoroughfare.

Policeman Sullivan saw them coming and seized the bridle as the horse swept by. He was jerked from his feet and dragged several yards, but kept his grip until the animal stopped and spectators ran to his assistance. One of his wrists was broken and he was bruised from head to foot, while his uniform was ruined. He received temporary attention in a drug store, and went home in a carriage.

TEACHER ASSAILS TEACHERS.

Prof. Russell of Columbia Says They Are "Narrow, Bigoted, Pusillanimous, and Cringing."

BERKELEY, Cal., Aug. 2.—At the closing session of the Summer school at the University of California, James Earl Russell, Dean of the Teachers College and Professor of the History of Education at Columbia, declared that teachers are the most narrow and bigoted set of people on earth. He said they are pusillanimous and cringing, and, as a class, totally unfit and unprepared for the work they are pretending to do.

Although the hall was filled with teachers, the professor's remarks were well received, because he spoke of himself as of the teaching profession.

OIL TO LAY RAILROAD DUST.

Chicago and Northwestern Trying the Experiment Along Its Line.

LACROSSE, Wis., Aug. 2.—The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company is trying the use of oil as a dust preventive, and if it is successful will adopt it on the entire system. Five miles of double track were selected for the experiment, 2,000 gallons of crude oil being used to the mile.

Pictures taken before and after using show a great improvement, the oil seeming to do away with the dust question. It is sprinkled along the road from a car operated like a street sprinkler. The first year's cost is $100 a mile, and after that $50.

Old Dominion Steamers in Collision.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 2.—The Old Dominion steamer Jamestown, en route from Norfolk to New York, and the local steamer Hampton of the same line, were in collision to-night at 7:30 o'clock about a mile off Old Point. Both were going toward Old Point rapidly, and were close together, when the suction from the larger vessel drew the smaller against her. A tug went to the assistance of the boats, but was not required. The Hampton was slightly damaged. No one was injured, but a number of passengers on both vessels put on life preservers, and there was a brief panic. It is said that the boats were racing, but this is denied.

Senator Cullom Visits the President.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 2.—Senator Cullom of Illinois spent to-day with the President. The matter on which he conferred with Mr. McKinley were not, it was stated, of public interst. "I do not look for any general tariff revision, and hope there will be none," the Senator said to-day. "I think we can make the few needed tariff changes without much trouble and without the disturbance that might follow general revision."

Burnett's Vanilla leaves a good taste in the mouth. Pure and wholesome.—Adv.

FRANK MOSS'S AGENT BEATEN BY GAMBLERS

Recognized While Getting Evidence in a Broadway Resort.

MR. MOSS TO THE RESCUE

Police, He Declares, Refused to Aid Him—Compels Them to Carry Away Gambling Paraphernalia.

Frank Moss, head of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and the police of the Mercer Street Station were at loggerheads for more than an hour yesterday afternoon, the controversy involving a discussion as to the definition of a poolroom. One of Mr. Moss's agents, Robert S. McLellan, was assaulted in the rear rooms of the building at 724 Broadway, the front of which is occupied by Friedheim's Waverly Café. Finding himself in the hands of six men the agent fired in the air, and help arrived in time to rescue him, half fainting. It was after this, when Mr. Moss pointed to a quantity of gambling paraphernalia and told some policemen that the place was a poolroom, that the discussion arose.

"Two of my men—McLellan and one other—were in the poolroom collecting evidence," said Mr. Moss later. "No raid was intended. Somebody recognized the two agents. Word was passed around that trouble was in store, whereupon, with a rush, the gamblers separated McLellan and his companion. The latter was pushed into the street.

"McLellan found himself forced into a corner by six men, who inflicted on him several cuts and bruises. Seeing that he was in danger of his life he fired his pistol to attract attention. When he did this his assailants took fright and fled.

"Meanwhile, a friend of mine happened to be passing on a street car. He saw the crowd that had been drawn to the spot by the report, and, upon hearing that some of my men were in trouble inside, ran to a telephone and called up my office, the Mercer Street Police Station, and the headquarters of the Society for the Prevention of Crime.

"Before long several officers from the station and six of my men came up. Then I got there. The agent of the society, who had been pushed into the street, told me that McLellan was within, being ferociously assaulted. The door to the pool room was found to be locked. I asked some policemen to break it in. They refused. Agent Hammond kicked in the door, disclosing to view the patrons, huddled together and much frightened. They were in a big room, beyond which was a partition dividing it from a smaller room in the rear.

"While my men and the officers saw to it that the crowd of patrons did not escape, Hammond smashed in the door of the inner room, and there we found McLellan alone. His assailants had pushed him back there to beat him. One of them, he told me, had used a 'blackjack.' I learned that the managers of the place had escaped out the back windows, but before they went they locked the doors, thus trapping their patrons.

"My friend sent in a call to the hospital after a police officer had refused to do so. Dr. Kelly came and dressed McLellan's wounds. He is quite shaken up, though not dangerously injured.

"The poolroom where the affair took place comprises all the rear part of the building. When we had broken into the smaller room we saw there blackboards, slates, three telephone instruments, and many telegraph instruments. In the partition between the rooms were five windows, through which the bettors poked their money. These windows were protected by cloth flaps, so that the men behind might not be identified. On the whole, it was one of the most elaborately fitted up places of the kind I ever saw."

Mr. Moss was emphatic in his criticisms of the police, saying that they tried persistently to balk his efforts to take away the paraphernalia.

"After we saw what kind of a place it was," he explained, "I said to Detective Sheehan, who appeared to be in charge of the officers from the station, 'What are you going to do?' He replied that he didn't know. I said, 'Here's a poolroom; don't you see it?' 'It looks like one,' he answered. I asked if he was going to take the gambling apparatus to the station, and he said again that he didn't know. I insisted. Then he said, 'All right, we'll take it in.'

"Thereupon my men began to collect the materials. Meanwhile McLellan had identified two patrons as having been among those who assaulted him, and these two were taken into custody. As the work of piling up the paraphernalia proceeded, a patrol wagon, in charge of an officer and Ward Detective Wrenn, arrived on the scene. At first the men in the wagon declined to take the stuff to the station. I said to Wrenn:

"'Don't you see that is gambling apparatus?'

"'I don't know what to do,' he replied. I said that my men were piling up the stuff at the order of Sheehan. When Wrenn heard that, he agreed that the wagon should take all the stuff over to the station.

"At the station I made a statement that was put down at my request in the blotter, to the effect that the place we had just entered was a bona fide poolroom and not a handbook place.

When Capt. Thomas of the Mercer Street Police Station was asked about the affair, he said:

"It wasn't a raid. Yes, Mr. Moss said there was a poolroom there. The two prisoners were charged simply with assault. No poolroom apparatus was found."

The station was also visited later for the purpose of looking at the paraphernalia and seeing Mr. Moss's statement on the blotter. The Sergeant at the desk pointed at two telephone instruments and said, "That was all they brought here from the place" When asked about the statement, he looked at the blotter, read in it for a few seconds, and then said, "There isn't any statement of Mr. Moss's here. Not a word of such a thing."

Capt. Thomas said that Mr. Moss had wanted his men to break into the place at 724 Broadway, and that they had refused because there was no warrant. Detective Sheehan said that there had not been any gambling paraphernalia in evidence.

At the Waverley Café employes said that they did not know anything about the alleged poolroom. They said the rear part of the building was leased by persons other than those leasing the front. Within an hour after the trouble had subsided the door to the dark passage leading into the rear was shut and locked.

In commenting upon the action of the police, Mr. Moss said last night:

"I forced them to do the carting away of the paraphernalia, whether they wanted to or not. They were afraid to do it at first, but consented because Sheehan had agreed to it. He was foolish enough—foolish from a police standpoint—to say 'yes.' Now they have done it on their own responsibility, and they can't get away from that.

"I remarked to an officer that I thought it was a pity this should occur so shortly after the Bissert affair, and he answered, 'We on the force need an optician to help us see things.'"

The prisoners at the station gave their names as William Murray of 341 West Twenty-fourth Street and William C. Smith, truckman, of 626 Hudson Street. They were locked up.

Agent McLellan was severely beaten by a gang of poolroom men at Ninth Avenue and Twentieth Street last April. The police arrested him, and would not arrest his assailants. At last, however, he was released, but his assailant had escaped by that time.

It was said then that the man who attacked McLellan was a notorious gambler.

The Berkshire Hills, Luxurious through trains over Harlem Division New York Central. Inquire at ticket offices, New York and Brooklyn.—Adv.

POLICE CHARGE A MOB OF WHITES AND NEGROES.

Attack Upon a Colored Woman Causes Serious Disturbance in West 130th Street.

West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, between Broadway and Twelfth Avenue, was the scene of a race disturbance between whites and negroes last night which occasioned the calling out of the police reserves, and resulted in several persons being injured and also in four arrests. The innocent cause of the whole affair was a negress, Mrs. Jennie Williams, of 611 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street

Mrs. Williams is employed as an attendant by a German woman, Mrs. Miller, whose address is not known, and has been in the habit of meeting Mrs. Miller at the Fort Lee Ferry and escorting her home. Last night, while on the way to the ferry, she met James Grant, a street sweeper, who lives at 622 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and who objected strenuously to having a negress on the same side of the street with himself. The police say that he was intoxicated.

Grant was carrying his broom on his shoulder, and with it he hit the negress in the back, it is alleged, not injuring her, but arousing her anger. She screamed and called to the negroes in the neighborhood, of whom there are many. Instantly the colored people flocked to her assistance and almost as quickly the whites gathered about Grant. A fight was started, and bricks and stones and clubs were used. Many razors also were drawn by the negroes.

One man, more sensible and cool-headed than the rest, sent in a riot call to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, and Sergt. McCarty and the reserves responded quickly. When they arrived on the scene the angry mob was fighting fiercely.

Just at this juncture two shots were fired, and the police, drawing their clubs, charged the mob and fought their way to its centre. A negro named George Jackson of 611 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street was standing in the midst of the crowd with a revolver in his hand. Another negro, Samuel McLain of the same address, was lying on the ground with a dangerous cut in his head. He had been hit with a shovel by Patrick Conway of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, another street sweeper. Four negroes wer found with a large beam, which they were using as a battering ram against the whites. This weapon did great execution.

Immediately after the charge of the police the crowd fled, whites and negroes, indiscriminately. Most of the whites escaped recognition or arrest.

The police made four arrests, as follows: John Littleton, a negro, twenty-one years old, of 622 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street; Patrick McCarty, 1,422 Amsterdam Avenue; George Jackson, a negro, 611 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and Grant, the street sweeper, who started the disturbance.

After the mob had been dispersed and the arrests made the police picked up several revolvers and razors. They also found innumerable bricks, stones, and clubs which had done duty as weapons.

There has been ill-feeling between the whites and negroes in One Hundred and Thirtieth Street for some time. They are in about equal numbers, but never before has there been a disturbance like that of last night.

$40,000,000 RAILROAD STATION.

Plans Being Prepared for Proposed Big Central Terminal at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Plans for a central railroad station here, estimated to cost $40,000,000, are being prepared, and will be submitted at a meeting of railway officials to be held Aug. 15.

Eighteen of the twenty-two railroad companies with Chicago terminals have approved the scheme as drawn by Alderman Dixon, and members of the Council Committee appointed to investigate the question of a single terminal believe the plan can be carried to a successful conclusion.

The Illinois Central, Northwestern, Pennsylvania, and Great Western Railroads are the only ones which have thus far not given their approval.

SLEDGE HAMMERS IN A CHURCH.

Trouble in Catholic Circles in Oregon, Ill., Follows Priest's Resignation.

Special to The New York Times.

OREGON, Ill., Aug. 2.—As a result of the trouble growing out of the resignation of Father J. J. Crowley, the followers of the latter armed themselves with sledge hammers yesterday and broke into St. Mary's Church. The church has been in charge of the Rev. John S. Finn since Father Crowley sent his letter of resignation to Archbishop Feehan and denounced Bishop Muldoon.

Father Crowley's fight against the acceptance of his resignation is causing intense excitement in Oregon, and the trouble is expected to reach a sensational climax on Sunday, when Crowley and Father Finn will both attempt to officiate in the church at the same time.

Father Crowley says he is still the pastor of St. Mary's, although Archbishop Feehan has appointed the Rev. John S. Finn to the pastorate.

THE ANTI-TRUST LAW IN TEXAS.

Oil Company's Award Canceled, and Permits May Be Forfeited.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 2.—Gov. Sayres to-day, upon learning that the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, which is the Southwestern branch of the Standard Oil Company, had failed to comply with that provision of the Texas anti-trust law which required it to make affidavit that it is not a trust nor in any way connected with a trust, cancelled the award made it yesterday by the State for furnishing oil for fuel, illuminating, and lubricating purposes to all the State eleemosynary institutions.

In addition to cancelling this contract, the Governor directed Attorney General C. K. Bell to immediately institute suit against the company for penalties for violating the anti-trust law and to forfeit its permits to do business in Texas. This was done this evening.

The suit will be filed as soon as the necessary papers in the case can be prepared, which probably be to-morrow. The Waters-Pierce Oil Company has been an important issue in domestic politics in Texas for the last two years, and this new turn of affairs has created a stir in political circles here. The company has recently greatly enlarged its Texas business, and is now prepared to handle the Beaumont oil on a most extensive scale.

Picnic for New Jersey Legislators.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 2.—The Association of the General Assembly of 1901, which is composed of members of the lower branch of the Legislature, will hold its first outing to-morrow, at Pleasure Bay. Together with their invited guests they will assemble at noon. Gov. Foster N. Voorhees and his staff will be present. At 3 o'clock the statesmen will partake of an old-fashioned clambake at the ancient hostelry kept by "The Real Widow Brown," and in the evening will attend the open-air performance of "The Telephone Girl" at the Pleasure Bay Park Theatre.

Antediluvian Rye.
The aristocratic whiskey. Luyties Brothers, N.Y.—Adv.

STRIKE LEADERS COMING HERE FOR CONFERENCE

Shaffer's Colleagues to Visit Officers of the Steel Trust.

President of the Amalgamated Association Criticised for Having Agreed to Call Strike Off—Threats of Violence at Wellsville.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 2.—To clear up a mystery and get a closer understanding of the conditions surrounding the proposition of J. Pierpont Morgan to settle the steel workers' strike, the members of the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association of Steel and Iron Workers left for New York to-night. To-morrow they will by invitation meet officials of the Steel Trust. They want to know exactly what President Shaffer and Secretary Williams agreed to at the conference with Mr. Morgan and Mr. C. M. Schwab last Saturday. The explanation will determine whether the strike shall end or be extended to all the plants of the United States Steel Corporation where the Amalgamated Association has members.

Every member of the Executive Board is arrayed against President Shaffer for his part in the conference and the meetings of the Executive Board this week. All the week he has been the target of criticism. C. M. Schwab is quoted as saying that Shaffer agreed to advocate the calling off of the strike before the members of the Executive Board on the terms proposed by Messrs. Morgan and Schwab that the conditions prior to July 1 should prevail for at least another year. Shaffer denies this. If Mr. Schwab proves that Shaffer said one thing in New York and another in Pittsburg Shaffer's resignation will be demanded.

The relations between the Amalgamated Association and the officers of the Steel Trust were not broken off yesterday by the departure of Joseph E. Schwab for New York. Mr. Schwab did all he could here, and at the request of the Executive Board went to New York to better explain the misunderstanding to the board. When the Executive Board rejected the proposition that the strike should be called off, the board asked for the reopening of the conference with the manufacturers. The latter expressed surprise at this, stating that they were under the impression that the strike was to be called off and there was no necessity for another conference. This was followed by considerable telegraphing and telephoning. The Steel Trust officials said that if any part of Shaffer's agreement was not understood by the board they would be glad to have a meeting for the purpose of explanation, but there could not be a conference on the subject of new terms or conditions.

This opened the eyes of the members of the board, who demanded an explanation from President Shaffer. The latter, it is said, declared that he had not agreed to anything more than to present the proposition to the board. He spoke against the acceptance of the terms, it is said.

When Joseph E. Schwab arrived here as a representative of his brother, President Charles M. Schwab, the latter, he declared, understood President Shaffer to be favorable to the terms. The President was accused of saying one thing in New York and another thing in Pittsburg, but he stoutly denied this.

In addition to learning the truth in regard to President Shaffer's agreement, some of the members thought that if they could get in close touch with Mr. Morgan they could arrange a conference by which they could make better terms than those proposed. Joseph E. Schwab to-day telegraphed that if any proof that President Shaffer had agreed to do certain things was needed the board could get it by coming to New York. They left at 10 o'clock. In the afternoon it was stated that President Shaffer would go. He did not board the train with the others at the Union Station.

When the Executive Board adjourned this evening, President Shaffer announced that another meeting would be held to-morrow.

The strikers at Clark's Mills in this city are much discouraged at the turn affairs have taken, and several of the most enthusiastic strikers have intimated their intention of returning to the plant at the earliest moment on the most favorable terms possible. It was expected that some of these would put this in execution this morning, and to prevent their return pickets were placed on guard with orders to head them off for the next few days.

The strikers at Painter's Mill and the Lindsay & McCutcheon plant are still enthusiastic and say they will stay out until the leaders notify them to return to work.

The strikers are not relaxing one iota of their vigilance. Every avenue of entrance to the town is being closely guarded. It is expected that an attempt may be made Saturday to bring in men while the strikers are picnicking at Chester Park. They will not be caught napping here if this is done, and the strikers say the picnic may eventually prove only an outing for the women and children.

Fifteen striking structural ironworkers attacked a number of non-union men unloading iron at Wilkinsburg this morning, and Charles Force, one of the workmen, was seriously injured. The workmen, reinforced by policemen and about 100 citizens, attacked the strikers, who retreated and disappeared in Fern Hollow.

HOPEFUL OF SETTLEMENT.

Members of Executive Board Expect to Reach Satisfactory Conclusion at the Conference.

ALTOONA, Aug. 3.—The Pittsburg Limited train on the Pennsylvania Road, bound for the East, has as passengers the representatives of the Amalgamated Association, numbering fifteen members of the Executive Board. Secretary Willims said that the only member absent was Vice President C. H. Davis of Chicago. He said the members had no idea whom they would meet in New York, and could place no estimate on the time that would be occupied there.

All of the members were reticent and declined to discuss their proposed visit. They were hopeful, however, of the result, and expressed confidence that the strike could be settled before their return to Pittsburg. The fact that the officials of the United States Steel Corporation had consented to discuss the matter with the official body of the Amalgamated Association they said was regarded as sufficient proof of the sincerity of the trust officials.

The representatives of the workers' organization were not the only interesting passengers on the train. Veryl Preston, who has acted for the trust in Pittsburg throughout the week, was among the passengers. As to the exact status of the dispute, neither Mr. Preston nor the members of the Amalgamated Board would consent to offer an opinion. The only intimation given was that there were numerous points, considered vital by the Amalgamated Association that would have to be considered and made perfectly clear before the strike could be settled.

One phase in particular was a more liberal interpretation of the non-interruptive clause in the wage scale. The only agreement offered by the Amalgamated Association at this time increases the period for arranging new scales by one month. The manufacturers want to prevent the closing of mills at any time, and to have such disputes settled by conference and arbitration. The

All Meals in Dining Cars on the "Overland Limited," the luxurious train, Chicago to San Francisco, via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Rys. Address North-Western Line, 461 B'way.—Adv.

practical abolishment of the mill committee in all mills is also demanded by the manufacturers, but they offer no other means for settling local differences in the place of this. The workers insist that soe official representative of the men should have a voice for them in such disputes.

The question of unionizing all non-union mills is said to be disposed of in the Morgan proposition in a manner that seemed to the workers to threaten the existence of their organization more than under former arrangements. It is said that it opened the door to favoritism by manufacturers for non-union men in all the mills. Nothing would undermine the organization so rapidly as to permit non-union workmen in union mills and have them favored and benefitted because of their freedom from the association influence. The workers want assurances of equal treatment for all alike.

The signing of the wage scales is not apparently considered as of importance. There has been no disposition on the part of the workers or the manufacturers to balk over this point, and it is believed that once the more weighty matter is disposed of the whole dispute can be quickly settled, and the strike may be declared off before Monday.

Steel Officials Silent.

President Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation said yesterday there were no new developments in the strike situation. He refused to discuss the report from Pittsburg, that negotiations between the Amalgamated Association and officials of the corporation had been broken off. Mr. Schwab later left town, and is said to have gone to his country home, at Loretta, Penn.

Judge Gary left for the West, it being said that his destination was Chicago, where he would remain two weeks.

Neither J. P. Morgan nor any member of his firm had anything to say with regard to the strike.

Senator Hanna Not a Mediator.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 2.—Senator M. A. Hanna, who is visiting President and Mrs. McKinley, to-night denied the reports connecting him with efforts to settle the steel strike. "I am just as anxious to have the strike settled as is the vast majority of the people, but I am taking no part in the negotiations," he declared. He says his visit is purely a social one.

THREATS OF VIOLENCE.

A Strike Leader's Inflammatory Talk—Wellsville Mayor Sends Workman Out of Town.

WELLSVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 2.—At the close of the third week of the strike among the steel workers in the Wellsville plant of the American Sheet Steel Company, the Steel Trust has the better of the argument. Nine new men from Scottdale, Penn., were brought here on the afternoon train and taken into the mill without a hand being raised or a word of reasoning used to stop them from entering the mill. The men were in a parlor car, and the doors were locked at East Liverpool and the strikers' pickets were not permitted to enter. The men were in charge of Civil Engineer H. H. Thompson of the steel company. When the mill was reached the train was stopped and the men were rushed under the stockade before the pickets could speak to them.

The addition of these nine men to the force already at work will make it possible for the mill management to put on nine regular wheels, about half the mill's regular complement. The strikers are in an ugly mood to-night and are much chagrined over the company getting the men in the mill. One of the leaders said:

"If something is not done to stop the bringing of men here there will be murder before another week."

Mayor A. P. Dennis had to interfere to-night with a body of strikers and prevent them from taking David Alman, a machinist, of Brooklyn, N. Y., forcibly to the camp across the river. The Mayor took the man to the train and paid his fare out of town to protect him. Alman had been sent from town earlier in the day by the strikers, but returned and said he was going to the mill to work.

Reports are in circulation to-night that more men are coming on the midnight train and the strikers are wild with excitement. John Mathews, a roller, who has been working in the mill, was hooted at to-day on the street, and the non-union men when they returned from work were followed by crowds whistling the "Scab March."

This is the first time this has been done since the strike began. The lodge of the Amalgamated Association is holding a meeting in headquarters to-night to map out a course of action should there be any new importations of men. Organizer Grifith said to-night: "It is pretty near time for the American Federation of Labor to take part in the strike. This afternoon their men locked a car door on us and would not allow us in where the strike-breakers were. I propose to enter a protest about this matter where it will count."

NEGROES FOR STEEL MILLS.

Arrival of 200 to Take the Places of Strikers at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 2.—Negro labor is being used to supplant white workmen in the Newburg Steel Mills here. Already about 200 have come from Pittsburg, Homestead, and adjacent iron centres. They were brought here by one of their own race, acting as agent for the steel corporation. When the men arrive they are sent to the mill, where a large dwelling house is used as a domicile.

It is asserted here that the steel corporation has given authority to its agents to gather all the negro ironworkers possible, and to centre them at the various points of the strike.

No Strike of Marine Engineers.

George Uhler, National President of the Marine Engineers' Association of the United States, came to this city yesterday to see that the demand of the marine engineers on the coastwise steamships sailing from this port, which went into effect yesterday, was enforced. He learned that all the coastwise steamship lines, with the exception of the Panama Line, had signed agreements with the local union to pay the advance in wages demanded, and all the coastwise steamships which are to sail will leave this port on time. General Manager Bolton of the Panama Line was out of the city and it was decided to take no action regarding the Panama Line vessels until he returned.

KILLED BY A SPLINTER.

It Penetrated William Jones's Side and He Died in a Few Days.

William Jones, forty-six years old, of Undercliff Avenue, near Sedgwick Avenue, Morris Heights, was buried from his home yesterday. He died four days ago as the result of a peculiar accident that happened to him in Buffalo, while there on a visit.

He was having his shoes polished one morning, and when the job was done he stepped from the bootblack's chair upon a plank laid over an excavation in the sidewalk. The plank gave way and one of his legs slipped down into the hole, a long, sharp splinter from it piercing his right side. The wound appeared slight at first, but it caused his death, for the sharp stick had penetrated one of the kidneys.

ROBBED SING SING'S GARDEN.

Prisoners Said Convict Exchanged Vegetables for Bottle of Whisky.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Joseph Bouton and his son Edward Bouton are under arrest here for robbing the garden attached to the State Prison, Sing Sing of much of the vegetables grown there for the officials and the convicts. They confessed that they had been doing it for a long time For some time large quantities of vegetables have been mysteriously disappearing from the garden almost daily.

The Boutons were suspected finally because they peddled fresh vegetables about the streets yet were never known to buy any, and had no garden where they could have raised a crop. They were captured last night close to the prison garden by Chief of Police James Tompkins as they were carrying off a sack filled with corn and beets.

They said that a convict collected the stuff for them and left the sack where they could find it, and for each sack of vegetables received they secreted a bottle of whisky, where the convict would find it as a reward for his risky work. They

BURGLARS RAID PEEKSKILL.

Two Safes Wrecked and the Dynamiting Robbers Get Away Safely—Small Booty.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Daring burglars early this morning blew open two big safes in this village and wrecked one building with nitroglycerine. They forced an entrance into the office of ex-Postmaster John Smith, Jr. With a sledge hammer they broke off the knob of the safe door, and inserting nitroglycerine into the combination, blew the door off its hinges.

They secured but little. There was only twenty-odd cents in the safe and some papers, including certified checks to the amount of $364, which were left behind.

The burglars worked so skillfully that the noise of the explosion was not heard. The burglars crossed the street and broke into the office of the Armour Beef Company, and at once began operations on the safe. This safe was of the fireproof and burglar-proof kind. There were three compartments, and the door of each was blown off.

The building was badly wrecked. How much the thieves secured from this safe is not known, as the clerks refuse to say. It is said there was a considerable sum of money and many checks in the safe. The burglars probably escaped in a boat, as the scene of both robberies was near the water. The police of Peekskill knew nothing of either robbery until the burglars had gotten out of the village.

SMALLPOX AMONG INDIANS.

Disease Reported Spreading on Several Western Reservations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The Interior Department was notified to-day that fifty Indians are under quarantine at the Flathead Agency, in Montana, afflicted with smallpox. Steps have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease, and to stamp out the present epidemic.

Officials are somewhat surprised at the extent of the disease at this season, as smallpox heretofore has been regarded as a Winter disease. It exists among the Turtle Mountain Indians, and at some of the Sioux agencies, particularly in the Dakotas, but outside of Flathead the attack is diminishing.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Aug. 2.—Private advises and messages to Dr. F. C. Suiter, member of the State Board of Health, state that unless something shall be done to stamp out the smallpox which has again attacked the Winnebago Indians on the reservation near Black River Falls, and is scattered on private farms between there and La Crosse, half of the once great tribe will be wiped out in a short time.

DIED IN A RESTAURANT.

Henry S. Brevoort Choked to Death While at Supper.

Henry S. Brevoort, sixty years old, who, the police say, was a retired merchant, living at 39 East Thirty-ninth Street, choked to death last night in the Carlton Restaurant, at 738 Sixth Avenue, near Forty-second Street.

Mr. Brevoort entered the place shortly before 11 o'clock and ordered a hearty meal, including a sirloin steak. He was seen to put a piece of the steak in his mouth and then to choke.

He fell to the floor, and although several diners in the place rendered what aid they could he was dead when Ambulance Surgeon Forbes of Flower Hospital arrived. The body was taken to the East Fifty-first Street Station.

Mr. Brevoort, it is said, lived with his sister, Mrs. F. A. Potts. Mrs. Potts is now spending the Summer at her cottage at Monmouth Beach, N. J. She was notified of her brother's death by the police.

LEADERS OF FACTIONS FIGHT.

Youths of the Upper East Side in a Stabbing Affray—One May Die.

James Costello, seventeen years old, a messenger boy, living at 304 East One Hundred and Second Street, was taken to Harlem Hospital last night in a dying condition, the result of a stab wound in the side, inflicted, it is said, by George Faller, nineteen years old, of 311 East One Hundred and Third Street.

Costello and Max Werthcler, sixteen years old, of 1,842 Third Avenue, are leaders of rival factions in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Second Street. The factions met last night in a vacant lot in Park Avenue, between One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Third Streets, to settle things. The leaders decided they would settle the title of supremacy themselves.

Costello was getting the better of the fight when, it is alleged, Faller pulled a knife and stabbed Costello in the side just below the heart and piercing the left lung. The boys, who numbered about forty, ran away, leaving Costello in the lot alone. Some passers-by, hearing the boy's cries for help, went to his assistance and then summoned the police, who sent to Harlem Hospital for an ambulance.

ACCUSED OF GRAND LARCENY.

Three Men Said to Have Stolen Goods from an Auction House.

Owen Cullen, thirty-four years old, of 69 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; Martin Major, twenty-four years old, of 248 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and Richard H. Kirwan, twenty-one years old, of 248 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, were locked up in the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station early this morning, charged with grand larceny by Weiler & Freeman, owners of Cook's Auction Rooms, at 209 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Cullen was up to four months ago employed as engineer at the auction building. He was discharged at that time, and since then it is asserted pictures and bric-à-brac valued at $5,000 have been taken from the building.

Last night Freeman, who lives at 319 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was invited by Mrs. Goldberg to 318 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to look at some pictures she had purchased for $25. Freeman alleges the pictures were taken from his place, and upon learning who had sold them, complained to the police. The three men deny their guilt.

MAN BITES A POLICEMAN.

The Officer Arrests Him as He Is Trying to Enter a Flat House.

Patrolman Wells of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station early this morning saw a man trying to climb through a window on the ground floor of the flat house 130 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. He caught the man and questioned him. The man said he lived in the place, and was told he should attempt to get in the front door.

Wells led the man into the hallway and was standing near him, when the man hit the policeman in the face, inflicting an ugly wound. Another policeman was summoned and the man was taken to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, where he described himself as John W. Merriman, twenty-eight years old, and said he lived at 130 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. He was locked up. Wells went to Harlem Hospital.

WANTED CHECKS AS CHANGE.

Sharpers Swindle Harlem Merchants in a Novel Way.

Joseph Liebman was in his tobacco store, at 262 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday when a well-dressed stranger bought some cigars and asked for the change of $5 to be given to him in the form of a check, as he wanted to send some money out of town. Mr. Liebman refused, for the reason that about three weeks ago a man went into the store of the Eagle Wine and Liquor Company, seven doors to the west, and, after buying some sherry and other goods, asked for $2.50 change in a check. The wine people obtained a check for the amount from Milton Smith, a merchant next door.

Shortly afterward this check, raised to $250, was presented and paid at the Hamilton Bank. It was closely followed by another for $220, which was also paid, but which was a forgery. The detectives of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station have been working on the case since, and Pinkerton detectives have also been assigned to the case. The Pinkerton men have found evidences that a band of swindlers is operating in Harlem in this

MR. THOMAS SURRENDERS

The Broker's Steps in Testing a War Revenue Act Provision.

Case May Go to the Highest Court—Other Brokers Fail to Put Stamps on Stock Sales.

George C. Thomas, the Consolidated Exchange broker, who had been notified by Col. Thompson of the Internal Revenue Service to come to the latter's office to be arrested for violation of the clause in the War Revenue act relative to the placing of stamps on stock sales, arrived at the Federal Building yesterday just as the clock struck 12. He came in company with Col. Thompson and Walter K. Moore of the firm of Pavey & Moore of 32 Nassau Street, who are his counsel in the proceedings. The party went at once to the office of United States Commissioner Shields. The complaint was sworn to by Col. Thompson, and Mr. Moore filed a demurrer.

The question of bail was then discussed. Mr. Thomas laughed and joked with Col. Thompson and his counsel, despite the fact that if all the violations of the War Revenue act should be proved and the full penalty imposed he would be subject to lifelong imprisonment and a fine of $1,000,000.

Commissioner Shields, after consultation with Col. Thompson and Assistant United States District Attorney Clarence S. Houghton, fixed the bail at $1,500. Charles Stoppani of the firm of Ennis & Stoppani of 28 Broad Street was accepted as bondsman, and at 1 o'clock Mr. Thomas was released.

Mr. Houghton, after the case was disposed of, said:

"The complaint against Mr. Thomas is based on the sale of 100 shares of Atchison preferred stock, made by him on May 15 last, and his failure to affix the required revenue stamps to the memorandum of sale. The indictment will be filed on the 8th of October next, and on the next day, when the Criminal Branch of the Circuit Court will meet, Mr. Thomas will be called upon to plead. The demurrer entered by his counsel, Mr. Moore, will be interposed and argument will be had on the demurrer. If the demurrer is allowed, Mr. Thomas goes free. If it is overruled, then he has to stand trial in court on the charges preferred against him by Col. Thompson.

It was learned yesterday that the original intention of Mr. Thomas had not been to have the constitutionality of the act tested by criminal procedure. According to Col. Thompson, Mr. Thomas at first intended to pay whatever assessment might have been levied against him on account of his omission under protest, and then institute civil proceedings for recovery. He was, however, thwarted in his plans by the circumstance that the fact of his violation of the War Revenue act with apparent impunity became known. A number of his fellow-brokers, according to Col. Thompson, inspired by his example, began themselves to violate the law. This brought the matter to a head and prompted Col. Thompson to take drastic steps.

"We have a dozen members of the Consolidated Exchange now under surveillance," said Col. Thompson in this connection. "They followed the example of Broker Thomas, and violated the law, but for a different purpose. As soon as we can obtain evidence in these cases, we will take prompt action against them."

Col. Thompson cited two cases in Chicago where a fine of $1,000 and six months' imprisonment for each offense was imposed. He also cited a case in Philadelphia, where sentence had been suspended, but the constitutionality of the law had been upheld. Col. Thompson also pointed to two arrests made in this city last January as having had a salutary effect.

According to the Colonel, cases of this kind can be compromised. He said also that by such compromise Mr. Thomas would be able to make money on the violations of the law committed by him.

"But I can tell you that there is no intention on the part of Mr. Thomas to compromise the present case," he added. "Mr. Thomas is very much of a gentleman and is acting in good faith. Still, he is running a great deal of risk. Sometimes drastic measures must be taken even in test cases."

Mr. Thomas said in regard to the case:

"This matter will be carried into the Supreme Court of the United States, in case an adverse decision should be rendered by the lower court. The act on which the present case was founded was committed on May 22. Since then I have omitted to put revenue stamps on any reports of sales of stocks issued by me, for the reason that had I complied with the law after the original violation it would have nullified my standing as a bona fide defendant in the court."

HURT IN FALLING ELEVATOR.

Serious Accident in Newark Rivet Works—Four Men Injured, Three Probably Fatally.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 2.—The breaking of the cable on which it hung permitted an elevator in the works of the Newark Rivet Company to fall this evening while four employes of the concern were in it. The elevator dropped thirty-five feet to the basement, all the occupants being badly hurt. The company's officials refuse to talk pending an investigation.

The injured are Frederick Hall, fifty years of age, of 224 Camden Street, compound fracture of the left leg and internal injuries. A. Letarney, thirty-five years of age, of 70 Montgomery Street; back broken and will die. Daniel Killher, thirty-five years old, of 2 Harrison Avenue. Joseph McDevitt, thirty years old, of 71 Madison Street. The two latter are internally injured and it is not believed that they will recover.

When the noise made by the elevator in its descent was heard, there was a rush to the shaft. The cage with the four men was found on the cellar floor. They were lifted out and taken to St. James Hospital.

GIFT OF POISONED PEACHES.

They Were "Expressly for Clara," and Made Her Very Ill.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 2.—A special to The Tribune from Battle Creek, Mich., says that when Mrs. Clara Wendell went to the door of her home this morning she found a small paper bag tied to the door knob outside, which contained two peaches. Attached to it was a note reading "Expressly for Clara."

She ate the peaches and was taken ill. She was removed to the hospital, where she suffered with spasms, showing indications of strychnine poisoning. The police investigated the matter and late to-day arrested Edward De Forest on suspicion. He had been paying some attention to Mrs. Wendell, but had quarreled with her. The arrest was made on the testimony of the woman taken at the hospital by Prosecutor Hatch.

JERSEY CITY GROCER ARRESTED.

Charged with Using the Mails to Swindle Farmers.

William H. Whitten, a grocer at Coles and Fifth Streets, Jersey City, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Linsley Rowe yesterday, charged with using the United States mails for fraudulent purposes. It was alleged that Whitten sent out circulars to farmers in the State, asking them to consign their butter and eggs to him, promising to secure to them the profits that usually went to the middlemen.

They received no returns at all, they allege, and made complaint to the authorities at Washington, who caused Whitten's arrest. He declined to make any statement, and gave bail in $2,500 to await the action of the United States Grand Jury.

A FISH STORY FROM SAYVILLE.

Remarkable Numbers of the Finny Tribe Waiting to be Caught.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Aug. 2.—The Great South Bay is alive with weakfish, and the city boarders who are spending the Summer here and the country people are greatly excited over it all. Party boats were out yesterday and to-day catching the fish by hundreds. The fish lie thick in the water, undisturbed by boats or fishermen. Hooks are thrown out and pulled through the great masses of fish, the hooks catching in the fishes' bodies.

As no skill is required, women and children are hauling them in as fast as they can throw out and pull in their lines. After catching 100 or more fish the sport begins to become too much like hard work, and the city boarders give it up and return to shore. The markets are flooded, and most

A CURIOUS DEATH.

Mrs. Dunkle Thought to Have Died Before She Had Really Expired—Her Physician Deceived.

MONTVALE, N. J., Aug. 2.—When Dr. J. Hartman of 243 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York, moved out to his newly purchased farm at this place two weeks ago he brought here Mrs. Agnes Dunkle, one of his patients, thinking, she would benefit by the change of air. Mrs. Dunkle was stricken with what Dr. Hartman thought was paralysis Sunday and lapsed into unconsciousness, which, it would appear, resolved itself into something which Dr. Hartman mistook for death.

Dr. Hartman went to New York on Sunday and gave a certificate of death to C. Herrlich & Brothers, undertakers of East Eighty-third Street. On Monday a man from the undertakers arrived with a casket. He was met at the station by a man from Dr. Hartman's place who told him that his services were not needed, as after Dr. Hartman left on Sunday Mrs. Dunkle opened her eyes and was still alive. The undertaker's assistant went back to New York, but left the casket behind to be shipped back.

On Tuesday Dr. Hartman returned to his farm. In the meantime Dr. Nees of Park Ridge attended Mrs. Dunkle. Dr. Nees refuses to discuss the case in any way. He withdrew after Dr. Hartman's return. On Tuesday Mrs. Dunkle died. Her body was shipped to New York in the casket brought here on Monday. The cause of death is said to have been diabetes.

At 243 West Thirty-ninth Street last night Mrs. Effie Shafsky said she was a daughter of the late Mrs. Dunkle. She said her father worked on a farm in Montvale, N. J., and that her mother had gone out there recently in the hope that country air would do her good. On Sunday last, she said, her mother became paralyzed and unconscious. All the family were there. Dr. Hartman, who had lived at Mrs. Dunkle's home here as a boarder, had been summoned to Montvale.

Mrs. Shafsky said she did not know it if Dr. Hartman had thought her mother was dead on Sunday night. She said her mother died on Tuesday, and her body was then brought to the Thirty-ninth Street home. At the offices of C. Herrlich & Brothers, undertakers, no knowledge of the Hartman incident was professed.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BLAMED.

Judge at Helena, Mon., Regards Release of Two Men, Ordered by Mr. Knox, as "Very Reprehensible."

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 2.—On the motion of District Attorney Rogers, who announced that he was acting on the orders of United States Attorney General Knox, Judge Hiram Knowles, in the United States Court to-day, dismissed the charges against Chauncey Griswold and Albert Jemeson, indicted recently for subornation of perjury in connection with alleged timber land frauds in Missoula County.

Judge Knowles said in court that he regarded the proceedings as "very reprehensible," as he considered the two men the chief offenders.

Out of court the Judge stated that word had come from Washington, immediately after the Grand Jury had returned 102 indictments for timber frauds in the State, that these two men were not to be arrested. However, the court had already ordered their arrest, and they were taken into custody. He also stated that subsequently an attempt had been made to get the men out on "straw bail," but that he would not listen to such proceedings. He was compelled to grant the motion to dismiss, he said, because Justice Field had ruled that a District Attorney might dismiss such proceedings at his discretion.

The men will be used as witnesses for the Government in other prosecutions.

MORE TIPS OR MORE PAY.

Pullman Car Porters Say that If the Public Does Not Respond More Generously, They May Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—A strike for a novel cause is threatened by the proposed organization of Pullman car porters, 7,000 strong, with headquarters in this city. They say that they will strike unless they get increased wages, to offset the losses they allege they are sustaining by reason of a rapid and steady decrease in the number and size of tips.

The porters' Executive Committee to-day issued an address to the public, in which it is set forth that whereas the regulation tip of a Pullman porter was formerly 25 cents, it is now seldom in excess of 15 cents, and some patrons of sleeping cars are in the habit of giving the porter a dime, a nickle, or a "thank you."

It is further pointed out that the salary of the best porter is only about $30 a month, and this will not pay the porter's expenses. He has been depending on the tips, and now that these are failing he is compelled to appeal to the company for higher wages. He asks the public to give him its sympathy and moral support.

The Pullman porter concludes by stating that he has always trusted to the generosity of the public, and he will still confide in it.

MORE ANARCHISTS ARRESTED.

Rome Correspondent Says Quantivallo and Lanni of Paterson Are in Custody in Geneva.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—According to the Rome correspondent of the Figaro, who alludes to the recent arrest of Galliotti, the Anarchist, in Switzerland, Quantivallo and Lanni of the Paterson Anarchist group, who recently arrived from the United States, have also been arrested in Geneva.

The correspondent repeats the rumor that Galliotti was an accomplice of Bresci, who killed King Humbert, and that he came to Europe with a mission to kill Emperor Nicholas.

THE CORN CROP IN NEBRASKA.

Sec. Wilson of the Department of Agriculture Investigating Its Condition.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 2.—Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture is in the city on his way from Lincoln to Sioux City, where he goes to further investigate the condition of the corn crop. Speaking of his trip to-day he said:

"Corn is somewhat seriously injured in all the States of the corn belt. How much I cannot pretend to say. Our monthly bulletin, issued Aug. 10, will give the percentage. You people in Nebraska are not going to starve; it is only a question of how much money you will be able to put in the bank. Wheat in Nebraska is good, but oats have probably ripened prematurely."

Manitoba's Yield of Wheat.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Aug. 2.—The Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, Hugh McKellar, estimates the yield of wheat in Manitoba and the Northwest Territory for this year at from 55,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels.

Killed Himself on His Wife's Grave.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 2.—Thomas W. Law, a dealer in paints at 69 Orange Street, was found dead upon the newly made grave of his wife in Holy Sepulchre Cemetery early this morning by some workmen. An investigation showed that he had committed suicide by swallowing paris green. It is two months since Mrs. Law's death, and her husband had been daily growing more and more despondent.

Contractor's Bondsmen Sued for $76,711.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 2.—The Board of Education of Newark began suit to-day to recover the sum of $76,711 from ex-Sheriff Henry M. Doramus and George A. Smith, who are the sureties of John S. Day, the contractor on the Newark High School Building. The board alleges that the mason work on the building is unsatisfactory, and it says that both the bondsmen and the contractor have refused to take steps to remedy the defects.

Archbishop Scalabrini Arrives.

Among the passengers who arrived last night from Naples on the steamer Liguria was Archbishop Scalabrini of Piacenza,

SAVINGS BANK INCREASES

Deposits and Resources Show Big Gains Over Previous Years.

Total Deposits for the Year in Greater New York Exceeded Withdrawals by More than $21,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 2.—Reports of savings banks, made to the State Superintendent of Banking of their condition on July 1, show the aggregate resources of those of Greater New York to be $778,778,500. This is an increase for the year of $45,343,330.

The market value of the surplus is $84,805,657, and the par value, $50,420,717. The market value shows an increase of but $1,451,677. On the par value the new State tax will be levied. The differences in market and par values as shown by the several counties making up Greater New York on July 1, 1901, are:

COUNTY.	MARKET.	PAR.
New York	$63,449,945	$39,050,496
Kings	21,990,207	10,875,520
Queens	615,897	356,061
Richmond	201,285	138,640

The amount deposited during the year ended June 30, 1901, was greater than that of the preceding year by over $10,000,000, while it exceeded the sums withdrawn by over 21,000,000. These figures tell the story:

	Deposits.	Withdrawals.
MANHATTAN.		
1901	$140,282,850	$123,410,286
1900	131,684,061	114,832,004
Increase	$8,598,789	$8,578,282
BROOKLYN.		
1901	$42,701,479	$39,384,178
1900	41,217,227	37,594,969
Increase	$1,484,252	$1,789,209
QUEENS.		
1901	$2,395,171	$1,857,166
1900	2,169,892	1,720,264
Increase	$225,279	$136,902
RICHMOND.		
1901	$1,033,054	$897,066
1900	1,037,793	858,079
Decrease	$4,739	
Increase		$38,987

The total resources and amount due depositors are shown to be:

MANHATTAN.		
1901	$592,514,664	$529,035,187
1900	557,456,801	494,540,082
Increase	$35,057,863	$34,495,105
BROOKLYN.		
1901	$177,584,816	$155,536,828
1900	168,297,989	147,096,451
Increase	$9,286,827	$8,440,377
QUEENS.		
1901	$6,343,323	$5,727,427
1900	5,558,695	4,998,387
Increase	$784,628	$729,040
RICHMOND.		
1901	$2,335,697	$2,132,539
1900	2,121,785	1,932,008
Increase	$223,912	$200,531

SAY VERDICT WAS BY LOT.

Trenton Jurors, Charged with Violating Their Oath, May Have to Answer for Contempt.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 2.—A serious charge was to-day preferred by Counsellor W. Holt Apgar against the members of the jury which recently convicted Music-dealer H. J. Burtis on a charge of petty larceny and malicious mischief. Mr. Apgar charged them with having violated their oath by convicting Burtis by lot, instead of by ballot. Mr. Apgar in preferring this charge to-day presented an affidavit signed by four of the jurors admitting the charge.

Mr. Apgar alleges that the jury, being unable to agree on a verdict, placed two slips of paper in a book, upon one of which was marked the word "guilty" and on the other the words "not guilty." Then, it is alleged, Foreman Reed drew one of the slips. It bore the word "guilty," and this settled the verdict.

The charges were presented to Judge Rellstab to-day. He expressed great surprise and directed the Prosecutor to make a thorough investigation. The matter will be taken up again next Friday, and it is thought not improbable that the jurors will have to answer charges of contempt of court.

WANTED VINEGAR IN HIS SALAD.

When Mr. Horgan Didn't Get It He Left Home and His Wife Got a Divorce.

Master in Chancery Isaac S. Taylor of Jersey City has filed with Chancellor Magie a report advising a decree of divorce in favor of Mrs. Mary T. Horgan, who sued her husband, James T. Horgan, alleging desertion.

The couple eloped and were married on July 1, 1896. They separated on Sept. 11 following, Mr. Horgan having left the house, as Mrs. Horgan alleges, because she made a salad without vinegar. Mr. Horgan, who is Assistant Superintendent of the Dun Mercantile Agency, New York, interposed no defense.

BOYS TURN IN FALSE ALARM.

Magistrate Says Philadelphia's "Slowness" Is Responsible.

"Jimmy" and "Joey" Purtell of Philadelphia, aged five and eight years respectively, were arrested on the charge of ringing a false alarm of fire on Thursday afternoon. They were not locked up, but were merely brought into court yesterday. The father of the boys came here for the purpose of attending the funeral of his own father, who was buried shortly before the boys pulled the false alarm.

Magistrate Mayo was indulgent. "Philadelphia is a dead town," he said, and boys from there can hardly be blamed for doing rash things when they come to this city and get imbued with life. But don't you ever do that again as long as you are in New York. If you do, I'll send you up for life."

"Nope, I won't," said the youngster, "but it was bully fun."

LOCKED IN A HIGH BUILDING.

Paper Hangers Get Imprisoned, but a Policeman Helps Them Out.

Policeman Kelleher of the West Thirtieth Street Station was surprised last night as he walked through Sixteenth Street, near Fifth Avenue, to suddenly find a note dangling from a piece of string before his face. The note read: "We are imprisoned up here. Please let us out or send us something to eat or drink."

Kelleher saw protruding from the windows of the tenth floor of the sixteen-story building at Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street the heads of two men. From the windows there came a chorus of yells and appeals for release. A locksmith was secured and the door of the building was opened. The men said they were Paul Pumpenickle of 28 Van Cliff Avenue, Brooklyn, and Arthur McKeon of 1,502 Second Avenue, and that they were paper-hangers who had been at work on the tenth floor and had been locked in.

The police made a search through the building, but could find nothing suspicious. They took the men to the station house, anyway, where Sergt. Norton released them. The building is the same one in which a burglar was caught a short time ago while attempting to burglarize the rooms of the Dent glove factory on the fourth floor.

Why They Kept Their Wedding Secret.

John Lockwood of Hoboken Avenue and Cook Street, Jersey City, and Miss Catherine Benning of 636 Newark Avenue, went to Glen Island on July 13. They went subsequently to New York and were married. They did not inform their friends of the fact until yesterday. The gave as a reason for keeping the matter secret that they did not realize until too late that the 13th of the month was an unlucky day for a wedding.

A New Role.

Mr. Dukane—Germany seems to be getting ready for a commercial war with the rest of the world.

Mr. Gaswell—Who would ever have

A LYNCHING IN TENNESSEE.

Sheriff and Deputies Injured in Attempt to Resist the Mob.

SMITHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 2.—The first lynching in the annals of De Kalb County, in this State, took place this morning, when Charley Davis, charged with assaulting Miss Kate Hues, daughter of Milton Hues, a prominent merchant, was taken from the court house by some twenty-five friends and relatives of the young woman and hanged about a quarter of a mile from town.

The assault was committed last Sunday evening, and on Monday morning Davis was taken before a Magistrate. He submitted his case, and the trial was set for to-day.

Court had met and the trial began when the defendant introduced witnesses to attack the girl's character. Until then the father had refused to join in or allow any violent measures. When the witness began to give his testimony, however, friends and relatives of the girl arose and started for the prisoner. The latter made an effort to escape by jumping from the two-story window of the courtroom. Several pistol shots were fired in the crowd, and Davis was captured before he could jump.

The Sheriff and one of his deputies and a constable, who were trying to prevent the lynching, together with the father of the defendant, were severely injured in a clash with the mob. After the execution of Davis the mob dispersed.

NEGRO LYNCHED IN ALABAMA.

Confessed to Murder of a White Man and Was Hanged to a Tree.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 2.—With a rope around his neck and death before him, Charles Bentley, a negro, confessed to the murder of Jim Vann, alias Williams, a white man, and was hanged by a mob near Leeds, Ala., in St. Clair County, at noon to-day. The body was riddled with bullets.

At the time of the lynching the Coroner of St. Clair County was at dinner at a house near by, having just finished an investigation of the death of Vann. The jury returned a verdict fixing the responsibility of the murder on Charles Bentley.

When the verdict was known a crowd quickly gathered around the prisoner, and unheeding his pleas for mercy hanged him to the limb of a tree.

The murder was committed while Vann and his wife and children were asleep in a camp three miles from Leeds. Vann's skull was crushed with a rock.

FIRST HOMESTEAD IN DAKOTA.

Printer Sat Up Until After Twelve New Year's Eve and Got His Receipt.

From The Vermilion (N. D.) Republican.

There has been some controversy as to who made the first land entry in Dakota under the beneficent homstead act of 1862, also as to where such claim was located. It has generally been conceded that Mahlon Gore's entry was No. 1, and some of the historians have accepted that theory. Mr. Gore himself is still numbered among the living, and in reply to inquiries made lately of him by the Hon. Franklin Taylor of this county he writes clearly and conclusively concerning the matter. Mr. Gore is now a resident of Florida, where for years he has been a successful planter and influential citizen. He writes:

"In July, 1862, I settled on a tract of land lying in the Valley of the Big Sioux River about three miles above Richland and opposite the present town of Akron, Iowa. That Summer I built a small house and broke five to ten acres of prairie.

"Being a printer and having had a little experience in newspaper work I was offered and accepted the management of The Republican of Vermilion during the Winter—a season of the year when little could be accomplished on the ranch. But one other paper was then published in Dakota—The Dakotan, G. W. Kingsbury, owner and editor, Yankton. So I published one-half of the Dakota newspapers at that time.

"The United States Homestead act went into effect Jan. 1, 1863. The printing office, United States Land Office, and two or three cottages—one of which I occupied—were located on 'the bluff,' at the lower or south end of town. The land officers, the Hon. J. M. Allen, Register, and Mahlon Wilkinson, receiver, slept in their office and took their meals at my house.

"On the last night of the old year, 1862, I worked until about 11:30 in the printing office in order to dispose of work, as I had arranged to go away for a day next morning—New Year's. On my way home, seeing a light in the Land Office, I stopped in, and told Major Wilkinson that I would come over as soon as he got up in the morning and file my homestead application, thus avoiding an expected rush later in the day and enabling me to get an early start. He replied that it was almost midnight. If I would wait until 12 o'clock I could file my application before going home. I acted upon the suggestion, and within five minutes after the clock struck 12 I filed homestead application No. 1, and started for home with the receipt in my pocket.

"I have been thus explicit in the details, as I doubt if any one else sat up till after midnight and found a land office open for him to file an application at that hour."

Kangaroo Mice in Oregon.

From The Portland Oregonian.

David S. Stearns writes that the statement that Egypt is the only place where kangaroo mice are found is an error. He wishes it stated that these pretty little creatures are natives of this State, and are quite numerous in the Yaquina and Alsea Bay regions. A mouse very similar to the Egyptian mice is common in many parts of Oregon, and is sometimes found in hay and grain fields. A naturalist who has examined specimens says they have long and powerful hind legs, and progress, at least when scared, by a succession of jumps, as does the kangaroo.

Tenacious of One Point.

"Do you still think an American billionaire is greater than Shakespeare?"

"Well," answered the Chicago college professor, "I have modified my opinions. I won't say that he is greater. But I insist that he is in a position to be of more practical benefit to a college."—Washington Star.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Dr. John Fulton, Philadelphia.

CAMBRIDGE.—Count Cariguani, Italian Chargé d'Affaires, Washington.

GRAND.—Capt. W. C. Brown, United States Army; Lieut. H. K. Benham, United States Navy.

VICTORIA.—Col. J. C. Muhlenberg, United States Army; City Councilman M. P. Clinton, Pittsburg; Judge Warren Atwood, Rochester.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Col. de Ertem, Paris.

ALBEMARLE.—Ex-Mayor D. W. Franchot, Olean, N. Y.

NETHERLAND.—Fred Pabst and wife, Milwaukee; James H. Doty, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Baer & Brother, Vicksburg, Miss.; L. Baer, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Nathan, M., & Brother, Johnstown, Penn.; M. Nathan, notions; B. Becker, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Good, L. S., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; P. Hanauer, notions, laces, and ribbons; 358 Broadway, Herald Square Hotel.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. Michaels, furnishing goods; 51 Franklin Street; Holland House.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; W. J. Noble, cloaks; 459 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Lebeck Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; M. S. Lebeck, domestics; 377 Broadway; Gilsey House.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; G. Goldthrite, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. W. McLean, laces; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Harned & Von Mour, Davenport, Iowa; C. J. Von Mour, cloaks and dress goods; 347 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Madden, Graham & Co., Denison, Texas; J. W. Madden, notions; Colonnade Hotel.

Graham Brothers, Greenville, Texas; W. T. Graham, notions; Colonnade Hotel.

Karges & Cartwright Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; G. S. Cartwright, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Goldsmith, I., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; M. B. Johns, dress goods and silks, 515 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Newman & Levinson, San Francisco, Cal.; B. Newman, linens and upholstery goods, 621 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Graham, clothing, 57 White Street.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; I. H. Garson, clothing, 783 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; J. B. Mosher, silks, 459 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Weed, Charles A., & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; R. S. Weed, woolens; C. F. Stone, furnishing goods, 60 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

Menderson Clothing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Menderson, clothing, 92 Bleecker Street; Hoffman House.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Lambert, hosiery and gloves; Victoria Hotel.

For Impaired Vitality
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Taken when exhausted or depressed from overwork, worry or insomnia, nourishes, strengthens and imparts new life and vigor.
A Tonic for Debilitated Men and Women.
Genuine bears name "Horsford's" on label.

Water Filters & Coolers
ICE CREAM FREEZERS
The Best Kinds
LEWIS & CONGER,
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first Street.
Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

CAREY & SIDES
MEN'S AND BOYS'
CLOTHING ON CREDIT
READY MADE AND TO ORDER.
Weekly and Monthly Payments.
80-82 FOURTH AVENUE, Just Above Tenth St.

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Phone 2303 Spring

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, warmer; southerly winds, becoming westerly.

The rainfall of the last twenty-four hours has been remarkably small, less than twelve stations reporting a measureable amount.

The temperature continues moderate, except in the Middle Mississippi Valley, where maximum temperatures of 100 degrees and over were recorded yesterday, the culminating point being St. Louis, Mo., with a maximum of 104 degrees. There was a decided fall in temperature from Montana southeastward to Western Iowa.

The depression, central in the lake region, will move eastward rapidly, giving higher temperatures and but little rain in its course over the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England. The temperature will fall in the Lower Missouri and Middle Mississippi Valleys and rise from the Upper Ohio Valley to New England.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be mostly light to fresh southerly. On the lakes fresh to brisk west to northwest winds will prevail, becoming variable to-morrow.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have south to southwest winds and showers to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST.

New England, showers to-day; warmer. To-morrow, fair; light to fresh southerly winds, becoming westerly.

District of Columbia, Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, generally fair to-day, except possibly showers in the afternoon; warmer. To-morrow, fair; fresh southerly winds, becoming westerly.

Virginia, fair and warmer to-day. To-morrow, fair; fresh southwesterly winds.

North Carolina and South Carolina, fair to-day and to-morrow; warmer to-day; fresh southwesterly winds.

West Virginia, Western New York, and Western Pennsylvania, generally fair and warmer to-day; fresh to brisk southwesterly winds. To-morrow, fair and slightly cooler.

Minnesota, fair to-day and to-morrow; cooler to-day in northeast portion; warmer in western and southern portions to-morrow; north to north-east winds, becoming variable.

North Dakota, fair to-morrow and warmer; northerly winds.

South Dakota, fair to-day and to-morrow; warmer in western portion to-day and in eastern portion to-morrow; variable winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	67	67	63
6 A. M.	63	64	70
9 A. M.	70	69	73
12 M.	74	75	79
4 P. M.	77	80	84
6 P. M.	77	78	80
9 P. M.	71	74	75
12 P. M.	67	72	74

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	75¼
Weather Bureau	72¾
Corresponding date, 1900	70¾
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	74

The barometer registered 30 inches even at 8 A. M. and 29.94 inches at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 56 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 61 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 82 degrees at 4:40 P. M. and the minimum 64 degrees at 5 A. M.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ALFRED, Me., Aug. 2.—Three buildings in the Shaker settlement in this town were burned this afternoon. Loss, $6,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 2.—Fire in the yards of the Boeckeler Lumber Company this afternoon destroyed property valued at $50,000.

DAYTON, Ohio, Aug. 2.—Fire to-day destroyed the machine room, foundry, and storage room of the Gem City Stove Works. The estimated loss is $60,000, partially insured.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 2.—A fire at Frewsburg to-day destroyed the storehouse of the Frewsburg Canning Company, together with 200,000 cans of peas. The loss is $16,000.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 2.—Hammond, Ind., was threatened with destruction to-day by a fire which consumed the plants of the Simplex Railway Appliance Company, the Western Rawhide Tanning Company, and the Hammond Buggy Company. A broken oil pipe in a furnace in the Simplex factory started the blaze. The loss is over $100,000.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—A fire that is supposed to have been caused by a spark from a passing locomotive to-day destroyed the building, machinery, sheds, and several hundred thousand feet of lumber belonging to the Drummond & Sons Box Company, in Granite City, Ill. The loss is estimated at about $75,000, with insurance considerably less.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:30 A. M.—321 East Broadway; Israel Peakman; damage $5.

10:20 A. M.—649 East Thirteenth Street; John Margensky; damage $5.

11 A. M.—117 Avenue C; B. Bloomberg; damage slight.

12:55 P. M.—148 East Tenth Street; Myer Rosenberg; damage $20.

1:35 P. M.—78 Suffolk Street; Abraham Cohen; damage slight.

2:15 P. M.—633 Columbus Avenue; E. Fix; damage $25.

3 P. M.—447 East Seventy-fourth Street; Mary Hedlick; damage $35.

7 P. M.—3 Jefferson Street; Samuel Liebovitz; damage $25.

7:30 P. M.—227 West Sixtieth Street; owner, Ella Patterson; damage, $10.

7:35 P. M.—228 East Twenty-second Street; owner, Mrs. Miller; damage, $5.

8:10 P. M.—730 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; owner, Frederick Schram; damage, $5.

INDEPENDENCE MAY BE IN CUP TRIAL RACES

Thomas W. Lawson Disposed to Transfer His Yacht.

CONFIDENCE IN BOSTON BOAT

Last of Newport Yacht Racing Association Series Between Columbia and Independence To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 2.—If Independence succeeds in defeating Columbia or in giving the old champion a fairly good brush in the last of the Newport Yacht Racing Association's races to-morrow she may be seen in the trial races for the selection of a defender of the America's Cup. It was rumored in yachting circles here to-day that Thomas W. Lawson was so much encouraged by her showing against Columbia in the race of last Thursday that he has practically made up his mind to turn Independence over to C. H. W. Foster of Boston if she confirms his hopes of her in to-morrow's race. Mr. Foster is a member of the New York Yacht Club, and his connection with the yacht would therefore render Independence eligible to compete. Yachtsmen here are hoping that the matter may be arranged so that Independence will be given a chance against Columbia and Constitution, as, after all her races, the opinion still remains that the Boston boat is an unknown quantity and may yet have a surprise in store for the yachting public.

The entries for the closing race to-morrow consist of the Columbia and Independence, the three yawls Navahoe, Ailsa, and Vigilant, and the schooner Elmina, and Quissetta. Rainbow arrived this afternoon from Bristol, where she has had her damages received by running aground in the New York Yacht Club cruise repaired. Virginia is at Greenport, and if she can reach here in time, the two seventies will make a race.

The British cutters Hester, Isolde, Senta, and Eelin, which failed to race Thursday, are not likely to appear in to-morrow's event on account of a disagreement between some of the owners. This is due to a dispute in construing the rule which says that boats built since 1896 shall be considered to measure and race at the top of their class, without time allowance. The Hester, owned by Rear Commodore C. L. F. Robinson of the New York Yacht Club, has a racing length just inside of 70 feet, and she now gives the Isolde 8 minutes and 56 seconds in a thirty-mile course, the Isolde having been built before 1896. The Eelin and the Senta were, however, built in 1896, and consequently, if the American rule is to be followed, receive no time allowance from Hester, which is 8 or 9 feet longer than either of them. The owners of the Eelin and Senta, Philip T. Dodge and A. Howard Hinkle, respectively, therefore object to race under these conditions, and it is argued that these boats being all imported from England are not amenable to the American rule.

Mr. Robinson objects to giving the Eelin and Senta any time allowance when the rules do not require him to do so, and there the matter rests.

Neither Independence nor Columbia went out for a trial spin to-day, but sail was made on both yachts, and the clubtopsail on Columbia, after an inspection, was taken down and recut.

The races to-morrow will be over a thirty-mile course of ten miles to the leg, and the warning signal will be given at 11 o'clock.

Thomas W. Lawson's steam yacht Dreamer arrived here to-night, and Dr. Bryant, C. M. W. Foster, and Charles Francis Adams, 2d, will be on Independence during her race.

After the New York Yacht Club races here on Aug. 10, 12, and 14, the cup yachts will probably race for a week on the Sound, beginning Aug. 19, for cups offered earlier in the season by the Larchmont, Indian Harbor, and Riverside Yacht Clubs.

Constitution's Mast Unstepped.

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 2.—Constitution's mainmast was unstepped this afternoon by the floating derrick Archer, and the spar was laid on the wharf. To-morrow the new mast, which is in the South Shop at the Herreshoffs, will be stepped. The Constitution will not get away from here until late next week.

Shamrock II. Leaves the Azores.

PONTA DELGADA, Azore Islands, Aug. 2.—Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht Erin, which arrived here yesterday with the Shamrock II., has coaled, and left here this evening for New York, towing the cup challenger. A favorable southeast wind was blowing. The vessels expect to arrive at New York Aug. 11.

Buffalo Yacht Club Races.

BUFFALO, Aug. 2.—The last day's racing of a four days' successful regatta, under the auspices of the Buffalo Yacht Club, brought out some close finishes and two surprises. Beaver, the fast Canadian boat, was defeated by the Echota of Buffalo, and Marie of Buffalo won in the thirty-five-foot class. The boats sailed over a nine-mile course. Summary:

45-FOOT CLASS.—Start 3:15.

	Finished.
Zelma, Hamilton	6:29:20
Canada, Toronto	6:42:00
Sultana, Detroit	Withdrew

35-FOOT CLASS.—Start 3:25.

Echota, Buffalo	6:47:25
Beaver, Toronto	6:48:00
Myrtle, Hamilton	7:01:21
Eva, Sandusky	7:21:50

25-FOOT CLASS.

Marie, Buffalo	7:01:21
Pedro, Rochester	7:19:00
Vesta, Toronto	7:19:15

Cadillac to Defend Canada's Cup.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 2.—The Cadillac of Detroit has been officially selected to defend the Canada's cup against the Canadian challenger Invader. The decision was reached to-day by the judges after the Cadillac had won another decisive victory over the Milwaukee, beating it over the line by about eleven minutes.

The course to day was triangular, twenty-one miles in length, with the wind blowing at twenty-five miles from the north and northeast. The official elapsed time was: Cadillac, 2:54:55; Milwaukee, 3:06:08.

The first race between the Invader and Cadillac will be sailed Aug. 10, weather permitting.

CYCLE RACES AT BUFFALO.

Programme of Events for the Coming Two Weeks' Meet.

Beginning on Monday the Stadium at the Pan-American Exposition will be given up to the two weeks' cycling meet of the National Cycling Association. The first week will be devoted to the national amateur championships and the second week to the international meet, which will include both amateur and professional events.

The quarter mile board track which has been built in the Stadium is expected to be the fastest in the country, and it is expected that a number of new world's records will be made upon it. The curves are banked to allow the motor cycles to take them at full speed and the surface is formed of one-inch boards laid upon joists 22 inches apart. The track is completely protected from the wind on all sides by the ampitheatre which encircles it.

The amateur championships, which are to be decided during the coming week, consist of a quarter, third, half-mile, two and five mile races, and the title of amateur champion is decided by a system of point scoring, five points to the winner, three to a second rider, two to a third, and one to a fourth. Not more than four contestants are to be allowed to compete in a final. A gold medal valued at $25 will be given to the winner of each championship, and a gold medal valued at $50 to the rider scoring the most points, emblematic of the amateur championship; to the rider scoring the second greatest number of points, a silver medal, and to the rider scoring the third greatest number of points, a bronze medal.

In addition the following special events will be decided: One-mile tandem championship, gold, silver, bronze medals; one hour unpaced championship, total prize values, $100, with intermediate and lap prizes; 25-mile middle distance paced championship, prize value, $50; pacing supplied; entries limited and subject to approval by the N. C. A. Board of Control; open handicaps, half mile, one mile, two miles, five miles; two-mile tandem, prize values in each, $50; novice, quarter mile, gold, silver, bronze medals, value, $25.

The star of the amateur meet is expected to be Marcus L. Hurley of the Greenwich Wheelmen of this city, the holder of the Metropolitan championship, though he will have a strong competitor in Frank Denny of Buffalo, who recently represented this country in the international cycling races at Berlin. Hurley is riding in excellent form at present, as is shown by his many recent victories and his notable record breaking, particularly his recent half mile in the record time of 0:58.

The programme of the international meet, which will occupy all of the second week, has been announced as far as the events are concerned, but their precise order has not yet been decided. The first three days will be devoted to the preliminaries and the last three days to the finals. During this week the League of American Wheelmen will hold its twenty-second annual meet at Buffalo, which will add to the interest of the occasion. The events to be decided on the last three days are as follows:

THURSDAY, AUG. 15.

Quarter-Mile Dash, Amateur.—Prizes, value $65, divided $35, $20, $10.

Great Cataract Handicap, Two Miles, Amateur.—Prizes, value $150, divided $100, $30, $20.

Iroquois Handicap, Two Miles, Professional.—Purse, $400, divided $200, $100, $50, $30, $20.

Quarter-Mile Circuit Championship, Professional.—Purse, $175, divided $100, $50, $25.

Exposition Motor Tandem Championship, Ten Miles, Professional.—Purse, $200, divided $100, $50, $30, $20.

FRIDAY, AUG. 16.

Half-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Prizes, value $70, divided $35, $25, $10.

Pan-American Championship, One Mile, Professional.—Purse, $350, divided $200, $100, $50.

Half-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Purse, $150, divided $75, $50, $15, $10.

2:10 Class Race, One Mile, Professional.—Purse, $100, divided $50, $25, $15, $10.

Exposition Motor Bicycle Championship, Professional.—Purse, $100, divided $50, $25, $15, $10.

SATURDAY, AUG. 17.

Two-Mile Lap Race, Amateur.—Prizes, value $65, divided $35, $20, $10.

Unlimited Team Pursuit Race, Amateur.—Prizes, value $75, divided, winners $50, second team $25.

Exposition Invitation Middle Distance Championship, One Hour, Professional.—Purse, $1,000, divided $500, $300, $200.

Ten-Mile National Championship, Professional.—Purse, $250, divided $100, $50, $25, with $50 to rider leading greatest number of laps, and $25 to leader at five miles.

One-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Purse, $150, divided $75, $50, $15, $10.

The rules of the National Cycling Association govern all professional and amateur riders competing at this meet, and all trainers of professionals must be registered with the Board of Control of the National Cycling Association. Novice riders entering novice races only will not require any registration. Application for registration can be made to N. E. Turgeon, 9 Mooney-Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y.; Chairman District B, and Official Handicapper. Entry blanks and information regarding the running of the events, trial heats, &c., will be supplied by S. D. Clarke, Secretary of the Pan-American Bureau of Sports, 433 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

Australian Cyclist's Good Showing.

A new candidate for the Grand Circuit championship of the National Cycling Association has appeared in the person of Iver Lawson, who recently returned from Australia, where he captured the one-mile championship of that island. At Syracuse on Thursday night Lawson defeated Marshall Taylor in the trial heat and scored over Frank Kramer in the final event in spite of the fact that he had just completed a four days' journey on the train when he arrived in Syracuse.

At present Kramer and Taylor are tied in the competition with 18 each. Third on the list is Thomas Cooper, with 11 points, and John Fisher of Chicago is fourth with 10 points. All the riders will appear at Vailsburg to-day, and next week they will race every day, starting at Hartford and finishing at Manhattan Beach, from which point they will go to Buffalo for the international meet.

GOLF AT SHINNECOCK.

Watson, Livingston, and Pyne Win the Three Cups in the Final Tournament Rounds.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 2.—Young golfers captured all the prizes to-day in the final rounds for the three cups in the tournament given by the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club. The Shinnecock Cup, the chief trophy, was won by R. C. Watson, Jr., a former champion of the Westbrook Golf Club. The Consolation Cup was taken by Louis Livingston, Jr., who won the Westbrook tournament last year, while the third cup went to Percy R. Pyne, second, of Princeton. The latter was the former intercollegiate champion, but his golf has fallen off perceptibly of late, and this is the first prize he has won for nearly two years.

The final rounds, which were the afternoon feature, were all won by fairly high margins. The closest golf and greatest excitement were seen in the semi-final contests, the matches in the first set being particularly spirited. Watson beat the Harvard golfer, C. Tiffany Richardson, who led the field on the first day in the qualifying round, by one hole. A still closer match was that between the veteran Chicago golfer, Charles B. Macdonald, but now a New Yorker, and U. A. Murdock, one of the young Shinnecock players. The older golfer triumphed on the twenty-first hole, being compelled to play three extra holes to win. In the first round, however, he was no match for young Watson, and the latter won handily by 6 up and 4 to play.

Roy de Raismes, a golfer still in his teens, gave A. M. Brown, a Harvard player, a hard match in the semi-final round for the second cup, the latter just managing to win by one hole. The other matches all went by higher margins. The event to-morrow will be an 18-hole handicap.

The results of the rounds for the three cups are:

Shinnecock Cup.—Semi-final round—R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook, beat C. Tiffany Richardson, Harvard, 1 up; Charles B. Macdonald, Garden City, beat U. A. Murdock, Shinnecock, 1 up, (21 holes.)

Final round—Watson beat Macdonald, 6 up and 4 to play.

Consolation Cup.—Semi-final round—Louis Livingston, Jr., Westbrook, beat Stephen P. Nash, Columbia, 3 up and 2 to play; A. M. Brown, Shinnecock, beat Roy de Raismes, Baltusrol, 1 up.

Final round—Livingston beat Brown, 4 up and 2 to play.

Third Cup.—Semi-final round—Percy Pyne, 2d, Princeton, beat Daniel Chauncey, Dyker Meadow, 6 up and 5 to play; C. F. Watson, Essex County, beat Newbold Edgar, Newport, 3 up and 2 to play.

Final round—Pyne beat Watson, 7 up and 6 to play.

Roque Players' Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the National Roque Association of America has been announced by circular for Tuesday, Aug. 20, in the clubhouse at Norwich, Conn., when with the meeting of the delegates representing the various clubs in the association, the first national tournament of the new century will be opened. With billiards, the game has made wonderful progress in the past few years, and the tournament, which will be held under the management of the Committee of Arrangements, will introduce to players one of the greatest improvements ever made in the sport, in the shape of the "rubber borders" which from experiment with the improvement will add much to the science of the play. Another innovation will be play by artificial light, which will permit of the contest being carried on in the evening. The annual session of the association will consider many matters of vast importance to the game throughout the United States, and the officers of the association urge that every club in the country be represented by delegates. The Acting President of the association is N. L. Bishop of Norwich, Conn., with J. B. Bell of Wilmington, Del., R. W. Prentiss of New Brunswick, N. J., and Charles S. Wagoner of Philadelphia, as Vice Presidents.

Goddard Athletic Association Games.

Under Amateur Athletic Union rules the annual sports of the Goddard Athletic Association will be held on Tuesday, Aug. 13, at the Cove grounds, New Brighton, S. I. In addition to the regular prizes offered, special trophies will be awarded by Capt. Goddard, W. A. Baldwin, and Joseph Mathers for the 220 yards hurdle, 16 pound shot, and five-mile bicycle race.

The other events include handicaps at 100 yards, 440 yards, one-mile bicycle race, running broad jump, and 50-yard boys' race, for each of which gold and silver medals will be given to first and second men. Thomas E. English, a well-known sprinter of two decades ago, will manage the sports, which have attracted 279 entries for the various events.

SMITH WINS GOLF PURSE

Former Champion Beats Anderson in Hollywood Tournament.

DOUGLAS IN THE PRIZE LIST

He Is the Only Amateur to Rank with the Professionals—$425 Divided Into Seven Purses.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 2.—Willie Anderson and Willie Smith made an exciting finish for the one-hundred-and-fifty-dollar purse to-day, which was the winner's prize in the big amateur and professional golf tournament given by the Hollywood Golf Club. It was a genuine championship finish, and brought the open championship holders of America right up to the front. Willie Smith, who held the title in 1899, beat the present holder, Willie Anderson, by 1 score in a long thirty-six-hole round, the total being 164 to 165. The latter won the second prize of $100.

Seven prizes were awarded, the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth aggregating $165, being divided into purses of $75, $50, $25, and $15, respectively. As is usually the case with a tie for money in a professional event, the purse was divided, giving each man $41.25.

Findlay Douglas got seventh place, valued at $10, and he will receive the equivalent in plate.

Douglas was the only amateur who played a game worthy of mention. Sixty-six players started in the morning and fifty-nine turned in cards. Eighteen of these were amateurs, but only five qualified to continue the afternoon round, Amos T. Dwight of Seabright, M. M. Singer of Fox Hills, L. P. Runyon of Spring Lake, and Irving Brokaw of Deal, besides Douglas. The committee made 95 strokes for the morning a necessity for continuing, and even then it was after 6 o'clock before all were in. Dwight did not play the second round, and the other three brought up the rear. A number of professionals were also dropped out, as some had no more excuse to play than a few of the overzealous amateurs. Thirty, however, finished the 36 holes, making a total of 34 who completed the day's journey.

A notable feature of Smith's victory was the fact that he took an 8 for the fourth hole in the morning, 338 yards. He was bunkered badly on his second shot, and in the afternoon he did the same hole in 4 and 5. His afternoon play was magnificent, and from being 2 behind the open champion in the morning he picked up by marvelous steadiness and won by a single stroke. The only serious fall-down among the leaders occurred to Gilbert E. Nichols of Boston, who, with 82 in the morning, took 96 later in the day. He was the only one of the seven prize leaders at the close of the morning round who failed to maintain a position within that number in the afternoon.

The players and scores are, the seven money winners given in full:

Willie Smith, Midlothian—									
Out	4	4	6	8	3	6	4	4	3—42
In	4	5	6	6	3	6	3	4	4—41—83
Out	4	5	4	4	3	6	5	4	3—39
In	5	5	6	5	3	6	4	4	4—42—81—164
Willie Anderson, Pittsfield Country—									
Out	4	4	7	6	4	5	5	3	4—42
In	4	4	6	4	4	5	4	4	4—39—81
Out	4	5	6	5	4	6	4	4	5—43
In	4	4	5	5	5	6	4	5	3—41—84—165
Jack Park, Essex County, Orange—									
Out	4	4	5	5	4	7	4	4	4—41
In	4	4	6	5	4	5	4	5	4—41—82
Out	5	5	5	5	4	6	4	4	3—41
In	4	5	6	5	4	7	3	5	4—43—84—166
Bernard Nichols, Boston—									
Out	5	5	5	4	3	6	4	4	4—40
In	5	5	6	4	4	6	4	4	4—42—82
Out	5	5	6	4	4	5	4	6	4—43
In	4	5	6	4	4	6	4	4	4—41—84—166
George Low, Dyker Meadow—									
Out	4	6	5	4	3	6	4	4	5—41
In	5	4	6	4	4	8	3	4	4—42—83
Out	5	5	7	3	5	5	4	4	5—43
In	3	5	5	4	3	7	4	4	5—40—83—166
Abe Campbell, Brookline—									
Out	3	5	5	5	4	6	5	4	4—41
In	3	5	6	4	4	6	6	4	5—43—84
Out	3	5	6	5	4	6	5	4	4—42
In	3	6	5	5	4	6	4	4	3—40—82—166
Findlay Douglas, (amateur,) Nassau—									
Out	4	4	5	4	4	6	4	5	4—40
In	5	6	5	5	4	5	4	4	4—42—82
Out	4	6	4	5	4	5	4	5	4—41
In	5	5	6	6	4	6	4	5	4—45—86—168

	First Round.	Second Round.	Total.
David Brown, Oakland	85	84	169
A. G. Griffiths, Westbrook	85	88	173
Willie Kirk, Knollwood	92	83	175
Horace Rawlins, Waumbek	89	88	177
John H. Shippen, Jr., Marine and Field	90	87	177
John Hobens, Glen Ridge	87	91	178
Gilbert E. Nichols, Boston	82	96	178
Willie Norton, Deal	91	90	181
Willie Tucker, Ardsley	92	90	182
David Hunter, Baltusrol	94	88	182
Alex. Patrick, Century	87	95	182
Donald Ball, Narragansett	92	90	182
James H. Norton, Hollywood	94	99	183
John Reid, Atlantic City	90	93	183
Isaac Mackie, Fox Hills	88	97	185
Robert Dow, Powelton	89	97	186
H. Vinall, New York	92	94	186
H. Stedman Patrick, Century	93	93	186
James Campbell, Wilmington	92	94	186
James Litster, Overbrook, Penn.	95	94	189
Willie Dunn, Innis Arden	93	97	190
George Thompson, Huntington Valley	89	102	191
M. M. Singer, (amateur,) Fox Hills	93	99	192
L. P. Runyon, (amateur,) Spring Lake	94	99	193
David Patrick, Century	92	101	193
John H. Harrison, New York	92	102	194
Irving Brokaw, (amateur,) Deal	95	100	195

The professionals who finished the morning round, but who withdrew later, were: John Patrick, Water Mills, 94; John T. Brett, Tuxedo, 97; George Lawson, Seabright, 102; Robert Speckman, Westchester Country, 96; August Schilz, Brooklawn, 114; John Forman, Westfiedl, 100; R. B. Wilson, Saratoga, 97; Willie F. Davis, Apawamis, 90; F. H. Greatorex, Larchmont, 114; Joseph Barry, St. Andrews, 100; J. S. Bennett, Rockaway, 95.

The amateurs who played in the morning but retired in the afternoon were: Howard Giffin, East Orange, 98; C. H. Murphy, Deal, 100; Hugh K. Toler, Baltusrol, 101; George E. Armstrong, 110; F. Biers, Jr., Deal, 99; A. M. Chambers, Red Bank, 107; Amos T. Dwight, Seabright, 93; L. L. Kellogg, Jr., Deal, 98; Elwood Curtis, Red Bank, 102; S. L. Martin, Cranford, 107; E. S. Morton, Jersey City, 106; F. W. Menzies, Seabright, 97; Sidney G. Moore, Monmouth, 100; J. Campbell Phillips, Hollywood, 118.

To-morrow there will be a Scotch best-ball foursome for prizes of $100, $75, and $50, respectively, for the three leading teams. Twenty-seven teams are entered, the strongest being Willie Anderson and Willie Smith.

Paret a Tennis Champion.

NORFOLK, Conn., Aug. 2.—The annual tournament for the tennis championship of Connecticut closed to-day on the courts of the Norfolk Tennis Association, and the final event, the challenge match between J. Paret of New York, winner of this year's play, and Lewis Perry of Williams College, the holder of the championship trophy, saw the defeat of the latter in rather easy fashion by straight sets, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2.

The finals of the doubles, however, brought out a very different contest, and as well some of the best tennis of the tournament. Blagden and Perry won over Paret and Hickox, 6—3, 2—6, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2.

Wentworth Tennis Tournament.

NEWCASTLE, N. H., Aug. 2.—The result in two matches in doubles in the Wentworth tennis tournament to-day will bring the Wright brothers against Little and Alexander in the finals to-morrow. The Wrights won from Fuller and Hobart by steadier tennis, though they had a bad slump in the second set. Summary:

Singles.—Semi-final round—C. Hobart beat I. C. Wright, 6—4, 6—0; R. D. Little beat C. L. Childs, 6—2, 3—6, 6—0.

Doubles.—Semi-final round—B. C. Wright and I. C. Wright beat C. Hobart and A. F. Fuller, 6—3, 3—7, 6—4; R. D. Little and F. B. Alexander beat H. H. Whitman and C. H. Penhallow, 6—3, 6—0.

Stockton Won Princeton Tennis.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 2.—The tennis tournament between the undergraduates and incoming freshmen, which has been in progress for two weeks, was finished here to-day. Bayard Stockton, Jr., 1905, beat J. Clayton, 1905, in the final rounds, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2. The tournament was won by the 1905 boys, and Stockton won the prize. Sixteen men entered the tournament.

Bryn Mawr Won Polo Match.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 2.—Bryn Mawr defeated Point Judith in a slow practice game of polo this afternoon. To-morrow the final game for the Narragansett cups will be played by Point Judith and Westchester. To-day's score was: Point Judith, 8; Bryn Mawr, 10.

ETHICS WON DWYER BETS

Lightweighted Colt Easily Took Handicap at Short Odds.

FIVE FAVORITES WON RACES

Oclawaha, the Only Losing Choice at Brighton Beach, Finished in Second Place.

With favorites winning and the earnest and sometimes desperate struggles of the professional backers to "keep in line" and make the most of every chance that came up, the racing at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday left no room for doubt that the meeting was near its end. In the slang of the race track, every one was hard at work fighting for the "getaway stakes," and care and precision with which bets were placed gave the layers of odds small margin for the profit that commonly comes to them.

Under the circumstances, the race for the mile and a sixteenth handicap and the betting on it revived memories that made the bookmakers uneasy for the remainder of the afternoon. No one was so simple minded as to heed the last race that the Dwyer horse Ethics ran in deep mud, for the word was passed early that "Mike" Dwyer was ready to bet on Ethics, and though "Mike" has been but a small figure in the betting ring for the past few years, the ring recalled the days when "Mike" was "something" in racing affairs, and waited with keen interest to learn whether or not the Dwyer money really was coming. It came in plenty, and while it was coming there came another commission that went on The Amazon for the place, the result being a flurry that caused almost a stampede in the betting ring. The public followed the money, as is the custom at Brighton, and when the race was run the ring was worrying over the fact that only two horses had been backed—Ethics to win and The Amazon for the place. The race was run exactly as the betting indicated, and Ethics carried the Dwyer commission with exceeding safety, he winning very handily, after Himself and The Amazon had made the running together for a little more than a half mile of the journey, Himself then dropping back and The Amazon leading to the turn into the stretch, where Ethics went on from third place and won handily from The Amazon, second.

That race was a fair sample of the results that were achieved straight through the day, the only favorite to fail being Oclawaha, in the second race, who, after making most of the running, was beaten out in a driving finish by William C. Daly's Locket, who started at 30 to 1, and, closing steadily from fourth place, got up in time to win on the post by a half length from Oclawaha.

Mystic Shriner made most of the running and easily took the steeplechase, while Monarka, after Candle had made the pace for about seven furlongs, went on and won the third race in hollow style.

The Murphy stable backed Goldilia, recently sold to the ex-jockey "Willie" Ham, with rare confidence in the fifth race, and Goldilia more than justified it by winning in a canter, after Himyarite had led for half a mile.

For the last race Intrusive was a favorite at odds on, and, though he carried the top weight, went out and raced with McGrathiana Prince until the Prince grew weary, Intrusive then going on alone and winning as he pleased.

The well known trainer James Dyer, who was at the Brighton track yesterday, has signed a contract to go to Austria, where he is to train the horses of the wealthy turfman Nicholas de Luzenbacher, who last year had seventy-six horses in training. Dyer will sail for Europe as early as possible next week, and will take with him the lightweight boy Silvers, who, though known in the East only as an exercise lad, is expected to make a fair jockey. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—Weight for age steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, over the full course; about two miles and a half. George W. Beardmore's Mystic Shriner, b. g., 6 years, by Swigert-Vanice, 163 pounds, (Ray,) even and 1 to 3, won easily by two lengths; T. Costello's Isen, b. m., 6, 161, (Brazil,) 2 to 1 and 2 to 5, second by twenty lengths from E. D. Morrell's Decameron, b. g., aged, 163, (Carroll,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 10, third. Time—5:19 1-5. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $490. Winner trained by W. Meagher.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; five furlongs. W. C. Daly's Locket, ch. c., by Halma-Token, 103 pounds, (Brennan,) 30 to 1, won, ridden out, by a half length; E. Hirsch's Oclawaha, ch. g., 105, (T. Burns,) 5 to 2 and even, second by a head from F. Brindle's Cast Iron, ch. c., 107, (Landry,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:08 1-5. Montana Pioneer, Batyah, Equalize, Lady Radnor, Fonsoluca, Lemoyne, Halberdier, and Sedition also ran. Value to the winner, $580. Oclawaha the post favorite. Winner trained by W. McCann.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds, with allowances; one mile and seventy yards. T. C. McDowell's Monarka, br. f., by Prince of Monaca-Harka, 111 pounds, (O'Connor,) 3 to 5 and out, won handily by a length; W. L. Power's Candle, b. f., 96, (H. Michaels,) 20 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a length and a half from J. E. Madden's Lucent, b. c., 101, (Shaw,) 9 to 5 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:44 4-5. Arden and Agnes D. also ran. Value to the winner, $580. Monarka always the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Charles F. Dwyer's Ethics, b. c., 3 years, by Charaxus-Ethie, 97 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won handily by a length; P. S. P. Randolph's The Amazon, b. g., 4, 96, (H. Michaels,) 16 to 5 and 9 to 10 second, by three lengths from W. C. Daly's Himself, ch. c., 3, 86, (Creamer,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:46 3-5. Vitellius, St. Finnan, Tom Kenny, and Prince Richard also ran. Value to the winner, $815. Ethics the post favorite. Winner trained by R. Miller.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, selling, at special weights; six furlongs. W. Ham & Co.'s Goldilia, b. c., 3 years, by Golden Garter-Guilia, 105 pounds, (T. Burns,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won easily by a length and a half; W. D. Babcock's Hardshell, ch. f., 3, 98, (H. Michaels,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by a half length from W. Lewis's Dr. Koerber, ch. g., 5, 109, (Mounce,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time—1:15 3-5. Himyarite, Kalif, Oyezpa, George Simons, Lightning, Brahmin, East Kelston, Historian, Hopbrook, Dora F., Prince John, and Brookweed also ran. Value to the winner, $670. Goldilia always the favorite. Winner trained by W. Rogers.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners of $1,000 in 1901, selling allowances; one mile and a furlong. J. D. Crimmins, Jr.'s, Intrusive, ch. h., 6 years, by Meddler-Frolic Grace, 121 pounds, (Shaw,) 3 to 5 and out, won easily by two lengths; the Albemarle Stable's McGrathiana Prince, ch. g., 4, 101, (H. Michaels,) 10 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a half length from J. B. Doerr's Fatalist, ch. f., 4, 104, (O'Connor,) 5 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:53 2-5. Alsike, Disturber, Elsie Skip, and Harry McCoun also ran. Value to the winner, $540. Intrusive always the favorite. Winner trained by W. Karrick.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies and geldings, two years old, special weights, with allowances; five and a half furlongs. Ascension and Lady Radnor, 109 pounds each; Lady Sterling and Lombre, 104 each; Musidora, Car Maid, and Chicadee, 99 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Anecdote, 102 pounds; Gertrude Elliott, 93; Dactyl, 91; Pleasant Sail, 90; Kid, Anna Darling, and Balloon, 86 each.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Ogden, 130 pounds; All Gold, 119; May W., 114; Marganiate, 112; Sadducee, 110; Scurry, 107; Lady Uncas, 93; Touraine, 92; Fonsalee, 88; Himself, 85.

FOURTH RACE.—The Neptune Stakes, for two-year-olds, allowances; six furlongs. Golden Cottage, 112 pounds; The Rival, Otis, Peninsula, Hyphen, 107 each; Major Daingerfield, Saturday, and Leonid, 102 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a furlong. Himself, 106 pounds; Edgefield, 101; Chaos, 98; Balloon and Oyezpa, 96 each; In Shot, 93.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners at the meeting; one mile and a sixteenth. Wax Taper, Intrusive, The Chamberlain, Hammock, Gold Fox, and Knight of the Bronx, 110 pounds each; Alsike, Staten Island, and Hopbrook, 107 each.

GRAND CIRCUIT RACES.

Harved H. Wins the 2:11 Pacing Event in Three Straight Heats.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 2.—At the Grand Circuit meeting to-day the undefeated gelding, Harold H., an almost prohibitive favorite, won the 2:11 pace in straight heats. He was never headed, and finished each heat pulled almost to a walk, and lengths ahead of his field. The 2:18 pace was more closely contested. John R. Potts was the favorite at $25 to $30 for the field of six. He won the first heat easily and the second by a nose, in a hard drive, from Capt. Potter. This heat finished Potts's chances, and he just saved his distance thereafter. Capt. Potter won the third heat, but he also fell away, and C. F. W. took the next three heats and the race, pacing the fourth heat in 2:10¼. Summary:

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2:18 Class.—Pacing. Purse, $2,000.

C. F. W., blk. h., by Roscoe (Higbee)	4	4	2	1	1	1
John R. Potts, b. g., (Turner)	1	1	5	5	3	3
Captain Potter, g. g., (Ervin)	2	2	1	3	4	2
Samaritana, b. m., (Miller)	5	5	3	2	2	ro
Joan, b. m., (Haws)	3	3	4	4	3	ro
Legal Hal, b. h., (Raybold)	6	6	6	dr.		
Be Sure, Jr., b. g., (Underwood)	dis.					

Time—2:11¼; 2:11¼; 2:11¼; 2:10¼; 2:13; 2:12½.

2:11 Class.—Pacing. Purse, $2,000.

Harold H., br. g., by Roadmaster, (Proctor)	1	1	1
Major Marshall, b. g., (Myers)	2	3	2
Billy H., b. h., (Fisher)	7	2	3
Pussy Willow, b. m., (Munson)	3	4	4
Charles Dewey, ch. g., (Wickersham)	4	5	5
Rego N., ch. h. (Underwood)	5	dis.	
Garnetta, br. m., (Hogan)	6	dis.	

Time—2:08¼; 2:08¼; 2:10.

Harness Races at Elkwood Park.

From all indications the sport for the patrons of light harness racing at the three days' meeting at Elkwood Park, Long Branch, N. J., beginning next Tuesday, will be fully up to the standard of a Grand Circuit meeting. The stables at the track are well filled with high-class trotters and pacers, and the moves by the horses in training there within the past few days promise that all will be ready when the racing begins. The programme arranged extends through Aug. 6, 7, and 8, and the entries to the chief events include such horses as Georgiana, winner of the Charter Oak Stakes last year; Lady Geraldine, winner of the Merchants and Mechanics in 1900; Little Dick, Bertolus, Chanty, Swift, and Bellcannon. Of these Georgiana has been worked out a mile in 2:13, finishing handily and in good style, while Lady Geraldine has been tried miles, in very easy work, at a rate of speed that leaves no doubt about her ability to go as well this season as she did last year. Bertolus, owned by ex-Superintendent of Police Byrnes, is in the pink of condition and shows a marked improvement over the form he raced in a year ago, the horse having done quarters within the past few days as good as 32 seconds. Among the early arrivals will be Swift, owned by John F. Cockerill, and the entries of the Bay View Farm, together with a number of horses that have been racing at Albany. It has been decided that Little Gem, formerly owned by Dr. H. H. Kane, now the property of Charles McCue, who won the Farnsworth Cup on July 4, will be a starter for the 2:08 pace.

Other Harness Racing Results.

NASHUA, N. H., Aug. 2.—Except in the second heat of the 2:17 pace, the finishes in to-day's races at the Nashua Driving Park were rather tame. In that heat Helen made a grand attempt to take first place, but was beaten out by a nose by Shorty at the wire. All the races were won by favorites and in straight heats. Summaries:

2:26 Class.—Pacing. Purse, $300.

New Jersey, b. g., (Clark)	1	1	1
Glen Onward, b. g., (Moody)	5	2	2
Airline, ch. g., (Coe)	2	4	4
Krinklewood, ch. m., (Wilbur)	3	3	3
Telephone Boy, b. g., (Cox)	4	5	dis

Time—2:24½; 2:22¼; 2:21½.

2:17 Class.—Pacing. Purse, $300.

Shorty, ch. g., (Reynolds)	1	1	1
Helen, b. m., (Ridge)	4	2	4
Arius, b. g., (Warren)	2	4	6
Blue Boy, g. g., (Littlefield)	5	7	2
Carrie Strathmore, b. m., (Cornell)	6	3	3
Big B., g. g., (Ramsden)	3	8	7
Christobol, ch g., (Bever)	7	6	5
Lexington, br. g., (O'Neill)	8	5	8

Time—2:17¼; 2:15¼; 2:17.

2:40 Class.—Trotting. Purse, $300.

Fred C., b. g., (Cox)	1	1	1
Almond King, ch. g., (Ramsden)	5	2	2
Black Belle, blk. m., (Warren)	2	6	6
Lakeside Maid, b. m., (Rombough)	3	3	3
Miltonia, b. m., (Farrar)	4	4	5
Epernay, b. g., (Connell)	7	5	4
Dorena, br. m., (Fletcher)	6	7	7

Time—2:22¼; 2:22½; 2:21¼.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 2.—Two trotting races closed the meeting at the Old Saugus track to-day. The 2:24 trot was won by Marion Wilkes, as was expected, in straight heats. In the third heat Wilkes, a big, rangy Connecticut horse, forced the winner in the fastest heat of the race. Summary:

2:24 Class.—Trotting; purse, $500.

Marion Wilkes, b. m., by Hawthorne Wilkes, (Titer)	1	1	1
Wilkes, b. s., (Bogue)	2	3	2
Easter, blk. m., (Johnson)	5	2	3
Easter, b. g., (Kilham)	4	4	4
Ralph Wick, b. s., (Riley)	6	5	5
Handspring, b. s., (Pierce)	3	dis	

Time—2:20¾; 2:20; 2:18½.

2:14 Class.—Trotting; purse, $500.

Alkalone, blk. s., by Wilton, (Dore)	3	1	1	1
Consuela, b. m., by Directum, (Pierce)	1	3	5	6
Hunter Hill, b. g., (Humphreyville)	2	2	6	4
Waukeen, b. m., (Stark)	5	5	2	2
Lissa B., b. m., (Middleby)	6	4	3	3
Emma D., b. m., (Lawrence)	4	6	4	5

Time—2:20; 2:15½; 2:18½; 2:19½.

ALBANY, Aug. 2.—The trotting and pacing at Island Park to-day was fully up to the standard of the first few days. Summary:

2:22 Class.—Trotting; purse of $500, (continued from Thursday.) Two heats were run yesterday, but some of the horses did not participate to-day.

Away, ch. m., by Ambassador, (Burch)	3	1	1	1
Bemay, ch. m., (Snyder)	2	3	3	2
Lord Middleton, br. g., (Smith)	5	2	5	3
Mattie Smeltz, ch. m., (Doble)	7	7	2	5
Clarence B., blk. g., (Rites)	6	5	4	4
Pleasant Hill Belle, b. m., (Davis)	1	6	6dis	

Time—2:20¾; 2:18½; 2:18¼; 2:18¼.

2:22 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,000.

S. P., br. s., by Sherwood, (White)	1	2	1	1
P. H. Glynn, b. g., (Arthur)	7	1	11	8
T. H. Brady, b. g., (Nickols)	2	3	3	2
Nellie Staples, s. m., (Rosemeyer)	9	4	2	4
Tommy W., ch. g., (Earnest)	6	11	6	3
Dorothy Marie, b. m., (Titlow)	4	6	7	6
Knox Geletine, br. m., (Earing)	10	8	4	7
Heloise, blk. m., (Biggs)	8	9	5	5
Little Earl, g. g., (Van Auken)	3	7	10	dr
The Judge, b. g., (McDonald)	5	5	8	dr
Seaweed, b. m., (Hallenbeck)	11	10	9	dr

Time—2:15¾; 2:13½; 2:15¼; 2:16¾.

2:14 Class.—Trotting; purse $500.

Senator K., blk. g., (Nickols)	3	3	1	1	1
Mac C., b. m., (James)	1	1	2	5	4
Nigger Jack, blk. g., (Arthur)	2	2	4	2	2
General Johnson, blk. g., (W. James)	5	5	5	3	3
Bird Eye, ch. s., (Biggs)	4	4	3	4	5

Time—2:16½; 2:14¾; 2:14¼; 2:16½; 2:17.

2:08 Class.—Pacing; purse $500.

Mazette, b. m., (A. McDonald)	1	1	1
Dariel, b. m., (A. P. McDonald)	2	2	2
Bernice, b. m., (Smith)	3	3	3
Deveras, b. s., (Allen)	5	4	5
Tom Nolan, b. g., (Nickols)	8	5	4
Exploit, g. g., (Perrin)	6	6	7
Democracy, g. s., (Bush)	7	7	6
Reuben S., b. g., (Ryan)	4	8	dr

Time—2:07¼; 2:07¾; 2:07½.

American Jockeys Win at Goodwood.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Barbary Maid, gelding, (Thorpe), won the race for an allaged selling plate, distance six furlongs, at the Goodwood race meeting to-day. Lilly Palmer, ("Clem" Jenkins), was second, and Kilmantle came in third.

The Hortensia, filly, (J. H. Martin), won the Molecomb Stakes, six furlongs. St. Alwyne came in second, and William C. Whitney's Abeyance filly, (L. Reiff), ran third.

Veritable, (C. Jenkins), won the race for a two-year-old selling plate, six furlongs. Treadmill, (L. Reiff), was second, and Leather Fire finished third.

Bayshore's Summer Horse Show.

With an entry list that comprises about all the best and finest show horses of Long Island, and many noted exhibits from New York, Brooklyn, and Westchester County, with a big part of the exhibits that were shown at Long Branch, distributed among the twenty-five classes opened, the Bayshore Horse Show Association's annual Summer exhibition promises to go for a record when the show opens at Bayshore, L. I., on Friday, Aug. 9, to continue two days. The classes opened are fairly divided among the many popular varieties of the horse, with a total of $1,500 in money and plate offered as prizes, while several novel features are planned, among which are two races, one for ponies at five-eighths of a mile, and the other for trotters, at heats of a half-mile, three in five. By special arrangement of the Long Island Railroad a special train will leave East Thirty-fourth Street on each day of the show at 8:25 A. M., with a connection leaving Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, at 8:28. The officers of the association are Charles F. Hubbs, President; H. T. Peters and Allan Pinkerton, Vice Presidents; George A. Ellis, Jr., Secretary, and J. Campbell Smith, Treasurer.

Southampton's Annual Horse Show.

The annual exhibition of the Southampton, L. I., Horse Show Association will take place this season at the Interlaken grounds of the club on Friday and Saturday, Aug. 23 and 24, and encouraged by the successes of past years, the association this Summer has planned an exhibition that from all promise will surpass greatly all former shows. There are nineteen classes divided into competitions for roadsters, carriage horses, tandems, four-in-hands, saddle horses, ponies in harness and under saddle, and jumpers. Entries will close Wednesday, Aug. 14. Prizes in silver will be awarded in addition to the usual rosettes. All entries are confined to residents of Suffolk County, L. I., and must be owned and shown by amateurs. The exhibits must also have been the property of their owners since Aug. 1, 1901. The Southampton Horse Show is one of the few exhibitnons of its kind where horses only count, vehicles not being considered. Another feature is the absence of all professionalism. The officers of the association are: Board of Governors—Dr. Gaillard Thomas, President; George C. Clark, Vice President; George R. Schieffelin, Treasurer; Stephen Peabody, Secretary; Thomas H. Barber, Charles Coster, Walter G. Oakman, Charles T. Barney, George A. Dixon, James L. Breese, Henry E. Howland, W. C. Gulliver, Frederic H. Betts, H. W. McVickar. Executive Committee—George A. Dixon, Charles Coster, Stephen Peabody, George R. Schieffelin, Thomas H. Barber, (the President ex officio,) and W. S. Blitz, Secretary.

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Swimming Clubs Suspended.

The Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union has suspended the Yorkville Swimming Club and the Captain's Pier Association for two weeks dating from Thursday, Aug. 1, for having accepted entries from unregistered athletes and allowing them to compete in races recently held. If the athletes who were unregistered won prizes they must be returned to the Chairman of the Registration Committee, John Steil, 193 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn. No penalties have been imposed upon the athletes who competed, as the races had been sanctioned by the Amateur Athletic Union, and the athletes are not held responsible for any faults of the management of the two clubs.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Timely Hitting Wins for New York—Brooklyn Beaten by Boston.

New York's baseball team won another game yesterday, and this time from Philadelphia by timely batting. Taylor pitched an excellent game. With the exception of the final innings the Philadelphias were unable to bunch their hits. He struck out six men, three of them failing to connect with the ball in the second inning after one run had been scored. Donohue, Philadelphia's pitcher, was hit freely throughout the game, especially so in the opening inning. Hallman fielded Van Haltren's ground hit and threw him out at first. Selbach singled to left and Strang did the same to right. Hickman cleared the bases and reached third himself with a hit that nearly reached the centre field ropes. Davis followed with a bounding ball which went safely over second, Hickman scoring. McBride also reached first, but Warner and Ganzel failed to bring Davis and McBride home, Jacklitsch throwing Warner out at first, Ganzel flying out to Thomas.

Jennings started the second inning for Philadelphia by sending the ball on a line over third base for two bases. Hallman's hit was good for three bases, Jennings, of course, tallying. Cross struck out, Donohue did the same, and so did Thomas.

Hickman singled in the third inning, stole second, and reached third on Davis's safe hit, coming home on a long fly by McBride which Flick captured. In the sixth inning Ganzel singled. Taylor hit to Donohue, who threw Ganzel out at second. Van Haltren's single placed Taylor on third. Selbach hit to Cross, who threw to Hallman, Van being out on the play, which enabled Taylor to score.

Philadelphia's second run was scored in the eighth inning, Jacklitsch going around the bases, after singling, on Jennings's hit and Hallman's fly to McBride. The third and final run was scored in the ninth inning after two men were out, three consecutive singles by Flick, Delehanty, and Jacklitsch scoring the run. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	Van H'n, cf.	0	1	3	0	1
Wolve'n, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0	Selbach, lf.	1	2	1	0	0
Flick, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	Strang, 3b.	1	1	2	5	0
Deleh'ty, lf.	0	2	3	0	0	Hickm'n, 3b.	2	2	1	0	1
Jacklit'h, c.	1	3	4	1	0	Davis, ss.	0	2	3	2	1
Jennin's, 1b.	1	2	9	0	0	McBride, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Hallm'n, 2b.	0	1	1	3	0	Warner, c.	0	0	6	1	0
Gross, ss.	0	0	2	5	0	Ganzel, 1b.	0	1	9	1	0
Donohue, p.	0	0	2	3	1	Taylor, p.	1	0	0	3	0
Total	3	9	24	13	1	Total	5	10	27	12	3

Philadelphia ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—3
New York ..... 3 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0—5

Earned runs—New York, 3; Philadelphia, 2. First base by errors—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Left on bases—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 10. Three-base hits—Hickman, Hallman. Two-base hit—Jennings. Sacrifice hit—Strang. Base on balls—By Taylor, 3; by Donohue, 1. Struck out—By Taylor, 6; by Donohue, 3. Stolen base—Hickman. Hit by pitched ball—Flick. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

BOSTON 4; BROOKLYN 1.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—Boston defeated Brooklyn in to-day's baseball game by superior all-around work. Catches by Slagle and McCreery and Farrell's throwing to the bases were features. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf.	0	0	2	1	0	Keeler, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	1	0	14	1	0	Sheckard, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Demont, 2b.	2	1	0	5	0	Kelley, 1b.	0	1	4	0	0
Cooley, cf.	1	2	1	0	0	Daly, 2b.	0	1	8	2	0
Murphy, lf.	0	2	2	0	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	0	3	1	1
Lowe, 3b.	0	2	1	1	0	McCr'ry, cf.	0	1	4	0	1
Long, ss.	0	0	2	5	1	Irwin, 3b.	0	0	2	0	1
Kittred'e, c.	0	0	5	1	0	Farrell, c.	1	1	1	5	0
Pittinger, p.	0	1	0	3	0	Hughes, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Total	4	8	27	17	1	Total	1	6	24	10	3

Boston ..... 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 1 .—4
Brooklyn ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hit—Cooley. Sacrifice hits—Cooley, Demont. Stolen base—Tenney. Double play—Slagle and Tenney. First base on balls—Off Pittinger, 1; off Hughes, 4. Struck out—By Pittinger, 4; by Hughes, 1. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

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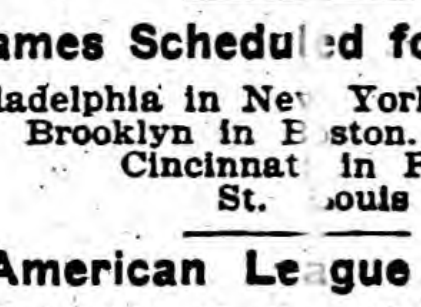
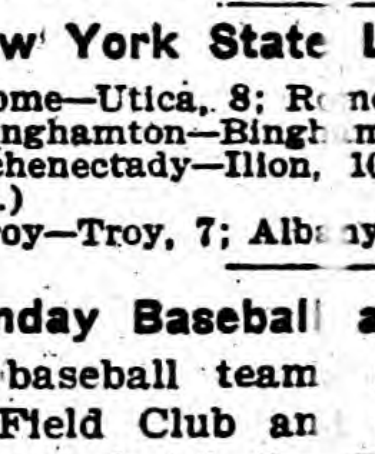


PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Promotes the growth of the hair and gives it the lustre and silkiness of youth. When the hair is gray or faded it BRINGS BACK THE YOUTHFUL COLOR. It prevents Dandruff and hair falling and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.



CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	49	32	.605	Boston	40	41	.494
Philadelphia	47	36	.566	New York	36	41	.468
St. Louis	48	38	.558	Cincinnati	33	48	.407
Brooklyn	44	41	.518	Chicago	35	55	.389

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Philadelphia in New York.
Brooklyn in Boston.
Cincinnati in Pittsburg.
St. Louis in Chicago.

American League Games.

At Philadelphia—Boston, 16; Philadelphia, 0.
At Chicago—Chicago, 7; Detroit, 0.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 5; Washington, 4.
At Milwaukee—Cleveland, 7; Milwaukee, 0.

Eastern League Games.

At Worcester—Worcester, 7; Providence, 2.
At Brockton—Hartford, 11; Brockton, 5.
At Toronto—Toronto, 9; Buffalo, 0, (forfeited.)

New York State League Games.

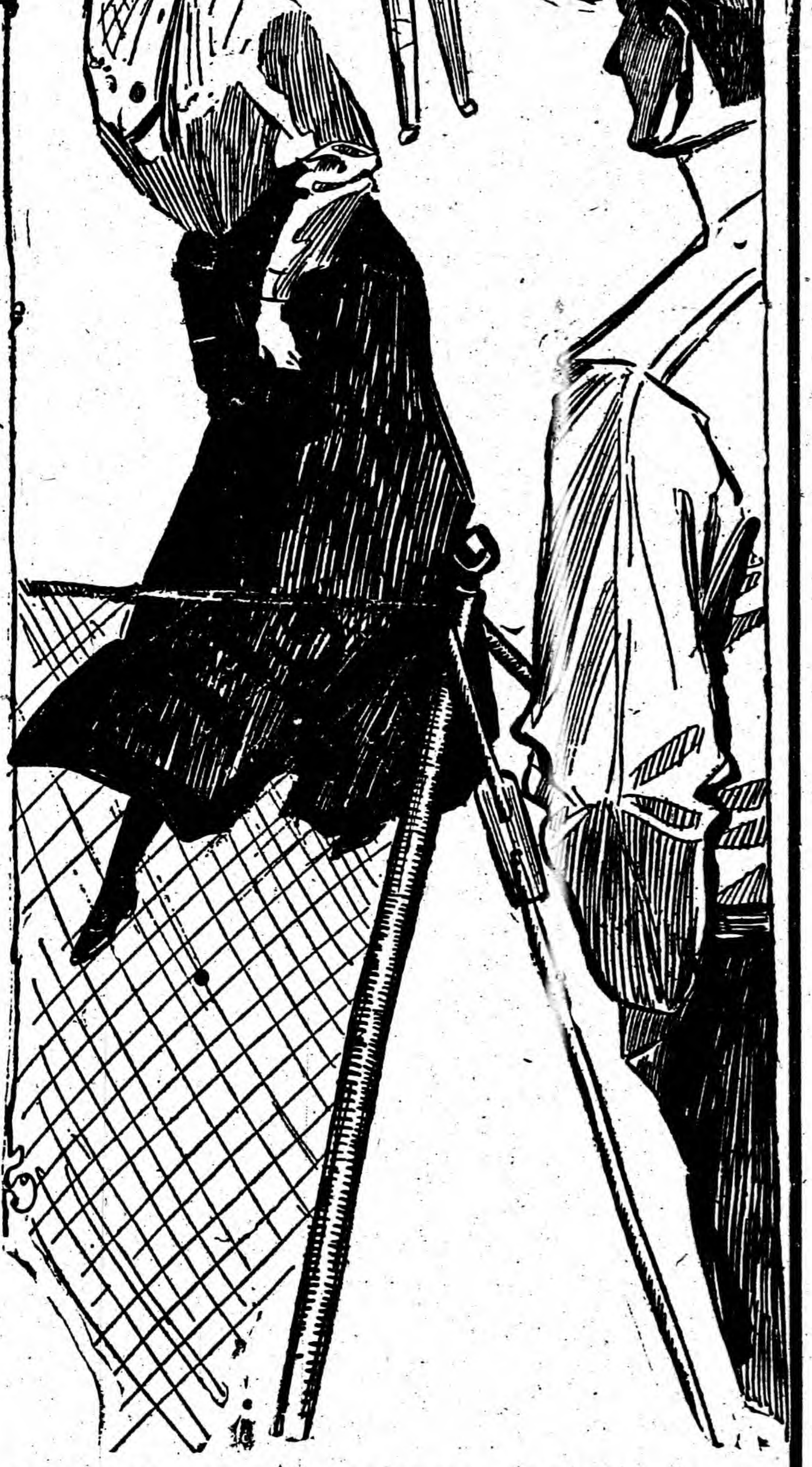
At Rome—Utica, 8; Rome, 4.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 6; Waverly, 4.
At Schenectady—Ilion, 10; Schenectady, 9, (15 innings.)
At Troy—Troy, 7; Albany, 6.

Sunday Baseball at Weehawken.

The baseball team of the West New York Field Club and the Senecas, from the Borough of the Bronx, will play a match game at the Weehawken grounds to-morrow. As the Senecas have beaten the New Jersey nine several times, a close contest is expected.

American Whist League Officers.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 2.—P. J. Torney of San Francisco was to-day elected President of the American Whist League without opposition. Other officers elected are: Vice President—Robert H. Weems, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Recording Secretary—Henry F. Try, Chicago; Corresponding Secretary—Ernest B. Cooper, Shelbyville, Tenn.; Treasurer—John T. Mitchell, Chicago; Directors for full term—George L. Bunn, St. Paul, Minn.; J. Everhard Faber, New York; J. C. Cummings, Des Moines, Iowa; J. W. Dusenbury, Scranton, Penn.



STORE CLOSES TODAY AT 12 O'CLOCK

Visitors' Day at This August Trade Sale of FURNITURE

THOUSANDS of people will go through the city today bound on an excursion to our seashore resorts. Those who have homes to provide for may save far more than the cost of their excursion by coming in this morning to take advantage of the August Furniture offerings, during the four hours that the store is open. They will find, too, such a vast and beautiful collection of furniture as they perhaps have never clapped their eyes on before.

Stocks in other stores are broken up at this season; but the Wanamaker Furniture Store today is a notable exception, and is practically as full and complete as at any season of the year.

Those who are unable to get to the sale this week will find practically the same goods here in full supply on Monday. Of course there are many fine pieces of which there is just one of a kind, and these choice things are being picked up and cannot be had again. Next week will make a radical difference in the goods left to choose from, although we have made purchases to keep up rapid selling during the entire month of August.

The first shall have the best, of course; and yet every purchase in every day of this sale shall give the buyer from a half more, up to double their money's worth, in well made, dependable and artistic furniture.

Come today if you are going through, or visiting the city. Come in next week. Whether you are interested in buying furniture or not, come to Wanamaker's and see the greatest trade movement of the month in the metropolis.

The Part that UPHOLSTERIES PLAY

It's an important one, in the newly furnishing of the house—putting on the finishing touches of comfort and elegance.

And the Upholstery Store is letter-perfect in keeping pace with the allurements of the August Furniture Sale, by offering to the refurnisher fabrics, in this season's styles, fresh and new, at important price-concessions.

A cue or two:

Lace Curtains—

White Irish Point—At $4.50, from $5.75; $5.25, from $6.50; $6.50, from $8; $7.50, from $9.25.

Brussels—At $9.50, from $12; $12, from $15; $17.50, from $22; $21.75, from $27.

Renaissance—At $5.45, from $6.75; $6.25, from $7.85; $8.45, from $10.50; $11, from $14 a pair.

Bed Sets—

White Irish Point—Full size; at $9.20, from $11.50; $12, from $15; $15.60, from $19.50 each.

Portieres—

Mercerized Tapestry Portieres—Neat patterns, in four colors; now $8, from $10 a pair.

Imported Cretonnes—

For draperies or furniture coverings; in new styles and colorings; very desirable at this season of the year. Prices, 35c a yd., from 50c to 75c; 65c a yd., from 75c to $1.

Linen Taffetas—50 in.; were $1.85 and $2, now $1.25 and $1.50.

Fancy Cretonnes and Ducks—At 18c, from 28c a yd.; for coverings and hangings.

Figured Sateen—Suitable for hangings or bed quilts; in variety of colorings; at 12c, from 18c.

Figured Denims—Extensively used for coverings; at 18c, from 25c.

Remnants and Squares—Of Tapestries and Damasks; from one-third to one-half less than original prices. Third floor.

Women's Bathing Suits

The best part of the pleasure on the beach is being satisfied with the style and fit of your bathing suit.

There is often discomforting guess work if you depend on one that everybody wears.

Ownership need not mean much outlay of money. For instance, these:

At **$2**—Suits of alpaca, with collar of white canvas; others of flannel trimmed with white braid. They have sold all season at $2.50.

Fine variety of Mohair Bathing Suits, at $3.50 to $12.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's UNDERWEAR
And Dressing Sacques

The Dressing Sacques are the kind for which cool days like yesterday bring out a demand—outing flannel, warm enough, yet light. At trifling prices, too.

News of Night Gowns and Petticoats is here for your reading, also. Merely a hint that your supply of muslin underwear may need replenishing.

Night Gowns—

50c—Of muslin; square neck; yoke of plaits and hemstitching; neck and sleeves trimmed with lawn ruffle, edged with Valenciennes lace.

75c—Of cambric; V neck; yoke of cluster of plaits and 4 rows of embroidery; neck and sleeves trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle.

$1—Of nainsook; round neck, trimmed with lawn ruffle, edged with Valenciennes lace; short sleeves.

Second floor.

Petticoats—

85c—Of cambric; deep cambric ruffle, finished with hemstitched hem.

$1—Of muslin; cambric ruffle trimmed with embroidery or insertion and plaits above.

$1.25—Of cambric; deep lawn ruffle, trimmed with embroidery and plaits above.

Dressing Sacques—

75c—Outing flannel in neat stripes; fitted back; full front; entire sacque trimmed with ruffle of solid color.

85c—Of outing flannel; Persian patterns on blue and pink grounds; fitted back; full front; collar trimmed with ruffle of ribbon.

Summer Girdles and Corsets
UNDER-PRICED

More of the excellent "R. & G." Summer Corsets—a hundred dozens of them—are here this morning. They are of strong net, in sizes 18 to 22, and fully worth $1.

Fifty Cents Each.

"Globe" girdles, of batiste, for young girls, sizes 18 to 22, that are worth 75c, are **50c each.**

An offering which makes Summer comfort in corsets cost very little.

Basement.

Little Prices Reign on Children's Hats and Caps

A group of hats, caps and bonnets for the little ones, that has been noteworthy all along on account of its attractiveness, now becomes prominent for another reason—reduced prices.

Dainty pieces of headgear, of white lawn—a few colored—trimmed with lace or embroidery, that have hitherto been 50c and $1, but which are slightly soiled, are newly marked at 25c and 40c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Parlor Furniture

Parlor Suites—

- $25, from $35—Three-piece, imitation mahogany.
- $55, from $85—Five-piece imitation mahogany.
- $55, from $80—Three-piece, imitation mahogany.
- $80, from $125—Three-piece, mahogany.
- $80, from $120—Three-piece, mahogany.
- $90, from $135—Three-piece, mahogany.
- $95, from $140—Three-piece, mahogany.
- $100, from $150—Three-piece, mahogany.
- $100, from $150—Three-piece, mahogany.

Library Suites—

- $48, from $70—Three-piece, golden oak, in leather.
- $65, from $100—Three-piece, mahogany, in leather.
- $75, from $100—Two-piece, antique oak, in leather.
- $75, from $100—Two-piece, imitation mahogany, in leather.
- $75, from $110—Three-piece, golden oak, in leather.

Music Cabinets—

- $10, from $16—Mahogany.
- $16, from $25—Mahogany.
- $22, from $32—Mahogany.
- $23, from $35—Mahogany.
- $28, from $40—Mahogany.
- $30, from $45—Mahogany.

Bookcases—

- $18, from $28—Golden oak.
- $19, from $27—Golden oak.
- $22, from $33—Golden oak.
- $25, from $38—Golden oak.
- $25, from $38—Mahogany.
- $33, from $45—Golden oak.

Library Tables—

- $7, from $11—Golden oak.
- $8, from $12—Imitation mahogany.
- $11, from $16—Imitation mahogany.
- $12, from $18—Golden oak.
- $12, from $18—Imitation mahogany.
- $13.50, from $20—Golden oak.
- $19, from $28—Antique oak.
- $18, from $27—Imitation mahogany.
- $30, from $40—Antique oak.
- $30, from $45—Mahogany.
- $32, from $48—Golden oak.
- $35, from $50—Mahogany.
- $40, from $60—Mahogany.
- $45, from $65—Golden oak.
- $55, from $80—Mahogany.
- $100, from $175—Mahogany, Dutch inlaid.

Dining-Room Furniture

Sideboards—

- $16, from $25—Golden oak.
- $25, from $40—Golden oak.
- $27, from $44—Golden oak.
- $30, from $45—Golden oak.

Sideboards—

- $33, from $50—Mahogany.
- $35, from $48—Golden oak.
- $40, from $60—Golden oak
- $45, from $65—Mahogany
- $55, from $85—Mahogany
- $60, from $95—Golden oak
- $60, from $90—Mahogany
- $70, from $110—Golden oak
- $65, from $95—Mahogany
- $65, from $110—Flemish oak
- $75, from $125—Golden oak or mahogany
- $80, from $105—Mahogany

China Closets—

- $18.50, from $30—Golden oak
- $22, from $35—Golden oak
- $25, from $40—Golden or Flemish oak
- $30, from $40—Imitation mahogany
- $30, from $45—Golden oak
- $40, from $55—Golden or English oak
- $40, from $60—Mahogany
- $45, from $60—Mahogany
- $50, from $70—Mahogany or Flemish oak
- $50, from $82—Mahogany
- $60, from $85—Mahogany
- $80, from $120—Golden oak

Extension Tables—

- $12, from $16—Golden oak, 8 ft.
- $15, from $20—Golden oak, 8 ft.
- $22, from $30—Golden oak, 8 ft.
- $22, from $32—Mahogany, 8 ft.
- $25, from $32—Mahogany, 8 ft.
- $25, from $45—Golden or Flemish oak, 12 ft.
- $30 from $45—Golden oak, 8 ft.
- $38, from $58—Mahogany, 8 ft.
- $45, from $75—Mahogany, 10 ft.
- $50, from $80—Mahogany, 12 ft.
- $58, from $95—English oak, 12 ft.

Buffets—

- $10, from $15—Golden oak
- $12, from $16—Golden oak
- $12.50, from $18.50—Golden oak
- $16, from $26—Golden oak
- $19, from $30—Golden oak
- $21, from $33—Golden oak
- $24, from $40—Mahogany
- $25, from $40—Golden oak
- $26, from $42—Golden oak

Dining Chairs—

- $2.25, from $3.75—Golden oak, cane seat side chair.
- $4.25, from $7.50—Arm chair to match.
- $2.50, from $3.75—Golden oak, cane seat side chair.
- $4.50, from $8—Arm chair to match.
- $2.75, from $4—Golden oak, cane seat side chair.
- $5.75, from $8.50—Arm chair to match.
- $3.50, from $5.50—Golden oak side chair, leather seat.
- $6, from $9—Arm chair to match.
- $4, from $6—Golden oak side chair, leather seat.
- $6, from $9—Arm chair to match.
- $4, from $6—Mahogany side chair, spring leather seat.
- $6.50, from $10—Arm chair to match.

Bedroom Furniture

Toilet Tables

- $13.50, from $20—Curly birch
- $14, from $20—Mahogany
- $14, from $21—Curly birch
- $15, from $20—Golden oak
- $25, from $40—Golden oak

Bedroom Suites

- $45, from $70—Three-piece, golden oak
- $47, from $70—Three-piece, mahogany
- $50, from $75—Three-piece, mahogany
- $55, from $80—Three-piece, golden oak
- $55, from $80—Three-piece, mahogany
- $60, from $90—Three-piece, golden oak
- $65, from $100—Three-piece, mahogany
- $65, from $100—Three-piece, golden oak
- $70, from $100—Three-piece, golden oak
- $75, from $110—Three-piece, mahogany
- $80, from $120—Three-piece, golden oak

Chiffonniers

- $15, from $20—Golden oak
- $18, from $25—Curly birch
- $20, from $30—Mahogany
- $23, from $32—Mahogany
- $24, from $33—Mahogany
- $25, from $35—Mahogany
- $28, from $40—Golden oak
- $30, from $42—Bird's-eye maple
- $30, from $45—Golden oak
- $33, from $48—Mahogany
- $42, from $60—Mahogany
- $45, from $60—Bird's-eye maple
- $50, from $75—Mahogany

Brass Bedsteads

A word of four styles—

- $28, from $40—Polished brass bedstead, in all sizes
- $33, from $48—Polished brass bedstead, in all sizes
- $45, from $70—Polished brass bedstead, in all sizes
- $35, from $50—Polet finished brass bedstead in 4 ft. 6 in., 4 ft., and 3 ft. 3 in. This bedstead is polished and Etruscan finished.

Iron Bedsteads

A word of four styles of which we have ample stock. The best value ever offered in iron bedsteads:

- $5, from $8—White enamel; brass knobs; 3 ft., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes
- $7.50, from $10—White enamel; brass trimmings; 3 ft., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.
- $7.50, from $10.50—White enamel; gold ornaments: 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.
- $8, from $12—White enamel; gold ornaments; 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.

Bureaus

- $15, from $20—Golden oak
- $20, from $30—Mahogany
- $22, from $33—Golden oak
- $25, from $40—Mahogany
- $30, from $40—Golden oak
- $30, from $48—Bird's-eye maple
- $25, from $40—Antique oak

This Morning's News of GOOD SHOES for Little

Shoes get scuffed up quickly when you get a few hours out in the country every day. Time for most people to get a new pair.

This is a good day to make up your mind; for here are big bargains for a short day:

For Men—

- $1 a pair—White canvas Oxfords and tan kid bicycle shoes. Pay for themselves in comfort in a couple of days' wear.
- $1.75, worth double—Patent leather Oxfords; sizes 8 and over. The essence of bargain goodness rounded up from higher priced bargains.
- $1.90 a pair—All our men's tan, calf and kid lace shoes. Nearly every size in the lot, and every tan lace shoe we own except sporting shoes.

Annex Store.

For Women—

- $1—Black kid Oxfords, in modern style. Many of them recently marked at $1.40 in the Under-Price Store.
- $1.50 a pair—Women's tan kid lace boots. Not a pair made to sell for less than $3, and nearly every size to choose from.
- $1.60—Women's black kid lace and button shoes. Dainty lightweight shoes; superior to Oxfords for country use.

For Children—

- 90c a pair—Children's black kid Oxford shoes. Not all sizes, but at less than half their value.

Basement.

These for women, in the Main Shoe Store:

- $1.60—Black kidskin Oxfords, with patent leather and kid tips, full toes, military heels.
- $2—Black kid Oxfords, with kid tips, flexible *welted* soles, sloping heels; extremely pretty shoes.
- $2.40—Black ideal kid Oxfords, with welted soles and medium heels; modified mannish last, the latest style.
- $3—All-patent leather Oxfords, with welted soles; best imported leather and fine workmanship.

PLAITED PERCALE SHIRTS
FIFTY CENTS

Sixty dozens more of these wonderful Fifty-cent Plaited Neglige Shirts are ready this morning. At the rate the previous lots have sold, you had better come early to secure your quota.

Of Percale, in splendid variety of colors and patterns; and with plaited bosom—not with plaits sewed on. All sizes from 14½ to 17. Cuffs detachable.

Fifty Cents Each

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Saturday Hints of Boys' CLOTHING

Have to be exceedingly attractive to gain attention on a half-holiday in August. Like these:

Norfolk Jacket Suits, of tan or white wash materials; for boys of 5 to 16 years; some sizes missing; $1.35.

Boys' Flannel Waists; splendid outing garments; sizes 6 to 14 years; worth $1.25, at 75c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

PEACH TARTS

A toothsome midsummer dainty—candy, of course.

Peach-flavored cream is wrapped in a coating of crisp white cream candy, and cut into square puffs, that you'll like, sure.

20c a Pound

Basement.

Hosiery and Underwear
At Trifling Prices

Merely a suggestion of Summer socks for men, stockings and underwear for women, of kinds for which you will look long to duplicate at the absurdly little prices we have set upon them.

They're just the sort you will like to pick up in a hurry and put in your hand-bag on your way out of town.

Men's Half Hose—

18c, 3 pairs for 50c; value 25c pair—Imported cotton; fast black, fast black with unbleached soles, and assorted shades of tan.

Women's Stockings—

25c a pair; value 38c—Imported cotton; fast black, fast black with unbleached feet or split soles, and assorted shades of tan or gray.

Women's Underwear—

12½c a garment—White ribbed cotton vests; low necks, short sleeves, plain or fancy trimmed.

Broadway.

A Few More VIKING BICYCLES

We sold out our stock, and learned that our Philadelphia store still had a small number. Not all had been supplied over here, so we had some wheels sent over, and they are ready today.

Diamond frames only, in sizes 21 and 22 inch—

$12.50 each

The last of the best bicycle bargain of the year.

Annex Store, 80 East Ninth street.

Final Clean-up of Go-Carts

Perhaps you're making the old go-cart "do," even to the point of danger to the child—to say nothing of appearances. Maybe you're still using the baby carriage for economy's sake.

Today's offering makes the economy too little to be worth while.

Go-Carts that were already sharply under-priced, are now cut very much lower, to wind up our stock in a jiffy.

At $4—Go-Carts that were under-price when marked at $6.50, $7.50 and $9. Some twin carts in this lot.

At $8—Go-Carts that were under-price when marked at $10.50 and $12.

At $11—Go-Carts that were under-price when marked at $13, $13.50, $16, $17 and $18.

Annex Store, 76 East Ninth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Small Protestant Church Attendance Here This Summer.

Preparations for the New York Christian Conference—Jesuits Changing Their Habitations and Their Work.

Protestant church attendance in New York this Summer is so small as to excite remark. Supplies who come to metropolitan pulpits and do not bring famous names with them get scarcely any hearers at all, while ministers from other cities who have made names for themselves fare little, if any, better.

The Rev. Dr. John L. Withrow, pastor of Park Congregational Church, Boston, and a former moderator of the Pesbyterian General Assembly, had hardly 100 in his congregation at the Old First Presbyterian Church. The Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, owing to work done for years among hotels, is getting congregations of about 200, and this is high water mark for the whole Fifth Avenue and west side churches, apart from services where three to five congregations join. President Stryker, at the Brick Presbyterian, has had fewer to hear him than for several Summers, and the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian, St. Thomas Episcopal, West End Presbyterian, Calvary Methodist, Harlem, and others have had congregations unprecedentedly small.

Even the union services of Harlem and of the West Side are affected. It is estimated that on Sundays during July there have not been in all Protestant churches on Manhattan Island 5,000 worshippers at all the services on any one of them.

Much interest is manifested to see how many the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan will attract to the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church to-morrow. He begins there for three Sundays. He is at the moment the preacher who can draw more largely than any other man in America. Usually when he has preached in August in this church he has filled it, galleries and all. What he does to-morrow will prove a test.

A Protestant church leader who has watched religious conditions in New York for many years said yesterday:

"An explanation of the small attendance upon divine services in this city this year, a meagreness which extends to Brooklyn, and I understand to Boston and Philadelphia as well, is found in the increased financial prosperity of the country. People have gone on vacations who never went on them before. I know this from actual tests. There are people in the city, but they are strangers, and strangers cannot be depended on to furnish congregations.

"That there is no lack of religious interest is shown by the fact that at Northfield, at Winona, at Chautauqua, and other centres attendance is one-third larger than ever before. Protestants are active, if they are not at home and attending church. Sunday school workers tell me they have, in twice as many instances as usual, closed their schools in this city solely because their children are away. The weather has been hot, and everybody who can do so has gone somewhere, either for a fortnight or for Sundays."

THE CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE.

Plans for the Gathering at Sea Cliff—Bible Study Under Prof. Sanders of Yale.

The New York Christian Conference is rapidly assuming definite proportions. The purpose of this conference is to gather together all local Christian workers, whose present privilege is to meet seldom, if ever, and who, in consequence, know but little outside their own fields, and to exert a spiritual stimulus and broaden the view of the workers.

The plan for each day will be varied, but through the whole conference there will run an effort to make the topics continuous and not fragmentary. Saturday, Aug. 31, will be an introductory session. Sunday, Sept. 1, will be Young People's Day; Monday, Sunday School Day; Tuesday, Brotherhood Day; Wednesday, Practical Work in the City, such as Rescue Work, Settlement Work, and kindred forms of Christian activity in cities, and efforts will be made to focus the thought of all in attendance on the necessity for personal activity in order to achieve any substantial results on the home field, and Thursday, the closing day of the conference, there will be considered worldwide missions.

The Bible Study, which is scheduled for 9 to 9:30 each morning, will be continued from day to day, and on the first three days of the meeting will be under the charge of Prof. Frank K. Sanders of Yale, whose work in this line has been so much appreciated at the Quaker Hill Conference. The leader of the Bible Study hour for the other days will be the subject of future announcement.

At the larger meetings, many well-known speakers and Christian workers have consented to be present and speak.

Special efforts will be made to have inspiring music and such as is adapted to the work of the conference. Announcements concerning the music director will be made shortly.

Sea Cliff, where the conference is to be held, has been chosen with special reference to its accessibility and beauty. Refreshments are to be furnished at reasonable rates, and for those wishing to remain ample accommodations, at prices ranging from $1 to $1.50 per day, including board and lodging, will be provided on application, some time previous to the conference, to the Rev. George W. Carter, Ph. D., at Sea Cliff. Arrangements are now being made for transportation, and announcement will be made at an early date.

CHANGES AMONG THE JESUITS.

Priests, Scholastics, and Lay Brothers in New Quarters by Order of the Provincial.

Jesuit priests, scholastics, and lay brothers are removing their habitations and their work in many quarters. The order to do so came on the Feast of St. Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the Society of Jesus, and locally affects St. John's College, Fordham; St. Peter's College, Jersey City; St. Francis Xavier College and parish church, Sixteenth Street, and St. Ignatius parish church, Park Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street.

The order comes from the Provincial, the Very Rev. Thomas J. Gannon, S. J., of this city, who is the head of the New York-Maryland Province. There is a St. Louis Province, and these two Provincials are appointed by the General of the Society, Father Martin, a Spaniard, who resides in Rome. He is called there the "Black Pope," because he wears a black habit.

At St. John's College, Fordham, Father Neary, formerly prefect of discipline, goes to Holy Cross College, Worcester, and Father Fox, formerly professor of physics, becomes minister of St. Francis Xavier's parish in Sixteenth Street. The new prefect of discipline at St. John's is Father Freeman, who comes from St. Peter's College, Jersey City.

Several scholastics go to Woodstock, among them the Messrs. Moakley, Boyle, Tondorf, and Krim. Father Mahony goes to St. Louis, and Father Cormican of Boston College takes his place. Father Bridges goes to Whitemarsh, Md., as missionary, and Father Harmon takes his place. The Rev. John Walsh will be prefect of discipline at St. John's, and Father Quigley, formerly prefect of Boston College, comes as his assistant. Father Judge, ex-Vice President of St. Peter's College, takes the freshman class at St. John's, and Charles Lane of St. Francis Xavier teaches the first academics.

At St. Francis Xavier's College, Father McCloskey, ex-prefect of discipline, and Father Donovan go to Florrisant, Mo.; Father O'Connell and Father Reed to Washington; Father Roche to Loyola College, Baltimore; Father James and Father McNiff to Frederick, Md., and Father Jones and Father Prendergast to Holy Cross College, Worcester.

Collegiate Church Services.

Regular services will be resumed to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock in the Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, the Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., minister. The Rev. Andrew Hageman, who is associated with Dr. Mackay in the work of this church, will occupy the pulpit at this service. "The Force That Wins" will be the subject of the sermon. There will be no evening service in the church during August.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Aug. 11, 1901.

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SUBJECT—God's promise to Abram.—Genesis, xv., 1-18.

GOLDEN TEXT—I am thy shield, and thy exceeding great reward.—Genesis, xv., 1.

However right and true the choice which we considered last week may be, and however well convinced the believer may be that it has been wisely and conscientiously made, yet there will come times to every one when all seems dark and doubtful. Difficulties surround him, dangers threaten him, success in his efforts elude him, even the promises of God seem to fail him they are so far off, and if he is not strengthened with "might in the inner man" he will become discouraged and faint. But it is in just such times that God draws His true child to Himself, as He did Abram in this lesson, and makes known to him more fully than ever the riches of His grace.

In our experiences, however, we are very apt to think that we are not at all like Abram. As we read his history it seems as if personal revelations from God to him were very frequent. Nearly every chapter records something of the kind. But we must remember that these incidents, although recorded in close connection with each other, actually took place with long intervals between them. In fact, in his whole life of one hundred and seventy-five years (xxv., 7,) we find that only nine cases are recorded, averaging only one in about every nineteen or twenty years. If we give heed to our own lives we will probably find that even yet in seasons of religious interest and in times of sickness and bereavement and other special providences God does still speak to most men quite as often as He did to Abram.

ABRAM'S PRAYER ANSWERED.

To understand fully the occasion now brought before us, we must recognize that it is very closely connected with another recorded in the seventeenth chapter. In fact, St. Paul in his argument on "justification by faith" blends the essential features of the two occasions as intimately together as if they were in reality but one. In the light of his interpretation, therefore, it would appear that in the incident of this lesson we have recorded the special occasion when God answered the prayer of His servant in such a significant manner that "Abraham believed God, and it was counted unto him for righteousness." (Romans, iv., 3.) Then in the seventeenth chapter, with the reiteration of the promises given in the fifteenth, Abram "received the sign of circumcision, a seal of the righteousness of the faith which he had, yet being uncircumcised." (Romans, iv., 11.) The accepting of his faith and the giving to him of the seal may, however, have been separated by several years in point of time, but in their spiritual significance they are very closely joined together.

This special revelation to Abram consists of two parts, a vision of the stars and a vision of the sacrifice. It was evidently given at a time when he was in mental darkness and depression. For the word of the Lord, "Fear not," is almost always the response to a troubled spirit. To see the cause of this in the case of Abram we must look for a moment at the incident recorded in the previous chapter, for the vision was given "after these things." (Verse 1.) That chapter gives us an account of Abram's victory over Chedorlaomer, and the deliverance of Lot from captivity.

This King Chedorlaomer was "King of Elam," (xiv., 1,) and at the time the most powerful King among the Chaldees. His capital was in the very region from which Abram had been called. The Chaldees and the Egyptians were then the two great world powers, and the traffic of the world was carried on through them. The route of this traffic was the northern one around the upper end of the desert lying between Mesopotamia and Canaan. It was the route Abram had taken. The tribes on the western side of this desert, as well as those on the eastern side, were under the dominion of Chedorlaomer. For "twelve years" the western tribes had obeyed his authority, but "in the thirteenth year they rebelled." (xiv., 4.)

THE CAPTIVITY OF LOT.

To subdue this rebellion he at once raised an army, and with a sudden onslaught crushed it, carrying his victories even to Mount Seir, (xiv., 6.) On his return the passage of his army was resisted by five Kings, or sheiks, governing the tribes situated in the Valley of the Jordan. The battle was joined "in the vale of Siddim," (xiv., 8.) The result was another victory, with great spoils, for the returning conquerors. Among those taken prisoners and spoiled of their goods was Lot. He then "dwelt in Sodom," (xiv., 12,) and must suffer with it.

At this time Abram was living "in the plain of Mamre, which is in Hebron." (xiii., 18.) He had removed to this place when Lot chose for himself the "plain of Jordan." A fugitive Sodomite brought him word of the incursion and of Lot's fate, (xiv., 13.) At once his whole soul was filled with anxiety for his nephew. So he gathered together his train servants, and probably associating with them those "who were confederate with" him, he started in pursuit with an energy and promptness that showed him to be a splendid General.

After a forced march of upward of a hundred miles, he came upon the camp of the victorious army. With the usual Oriental carelessness, and especially that of a victorious band, the camp was all unguarded. In the night Abram divided his forces into several bands, and toward morning, when the camp was in its deepest sleep, he ordered an advance from every side at once. The surprise was complete, and the result a victory which did not end until he had "pursued them unto Hobah, which is on the left hand of Damascus. And he brought back all the goods, and also brought again his brother Lot, and his goods, and the women also, and the people." (xiv., 15, 16.)

When Abram returned from this great effort, apparently the natural reaction took place. At home in his tent, he appears to have sat and thought over the results of his sudden espousal of his neighbor's cause. What had it accomplished? Lot had gone back to his residence in Sodom, and the people of Sodom had returned to their wickedness. As for the mighty host from Chaldea and all who were in league with its King, they would be embittered against him. Doubtless before long, they would return with a fresh army to keep control of the great line of traffic by which they were enriched, and then they would be avenged upon him. Probably also, those who helped him before, would turn away when a larger force confronted them, and then he would be left alone.

Besides all this, the promise of God—"I will make of thee a great nation"—was no nearer being realized than when it was given him many years in Ur of the Chaldees. He was now nearly eighty-six years old (xvi., 16) and as yet he had no child. To all appearances, he might grow rich and great, but on his death all of his property would pass into the hands of his faithful servant, "this Eliezer of Damascus," and his family would be blotted out. What then would become of the promise that he should become a "great nation," and that in him all the families of the earth should be blessed?

THE CHRISTIAN'S STRUGGLE.

How naturally such thoughts spring up in the mind under such circumstances! How often the child of God comes back from an earnest struggle against worldliness and self in his own soul, and in society around him, only to feel utterly discouraged at the results of his work! It seems so useless to try to stem the tide that he is almost tempted to give it up. It is because, like Abram, he looks down at his work, and not up to the Lord and His promises. For in such times nothing will give him either strength or peace but that which came to Abram—"the word of the Lord." And to every child of God it comes with the same assurance, "Fear not, I am thy shield and thy exceeding great reward" (verse 1) his "shield" to protect, and his "reward" to enrich.

This announcement brought Abram at once into the "full assurance of faith." It drew him close to his Lord like a little child, and he breathed out the great longing of his heart for one to bear his name and inherit his promises.

Then the Lord answered his prayer by one of the most magnificent of object lessons, and the most convincing of arguments. He led him forth out of his tent. It was before the break of day, and the stars shined brightly overhead. How grandly they moved in their orbits! How silently! How unceasingly! How irresistibly! Who set them in their habitations? Who ordered all of their movements? On what do they rest? Could not He who made these glittering worlds order the affairs of His own child, and bring to pass all of His own infinite promises in His own time and way?

And then Abram was bidden to count them. The problem was greater than before. If he could not comprehend the structure and the movements of the worlds of light, how could he comprehend their number? His arithmetic failed him, and he was silent. But the Lord broke the silence with the assurance, "So shall thy seed be." (verse 5.)

It was enough. Abram had not been consulted when the stars were set in their courses, and it was not necessary that he should understand how the promises would be fulfilled. The same power which decked the heavens with stars was able to people the earth with his children. And this is the strong argument of the prophet for all of God's troubled children. (Isaiah, xl., 26-31.) So Abram "believed in the Lord; and He counted it to him for righteousness." (verse 6.)

FULFILLMENT OF PROMISES.

Thus the incident not only declares the comforting truth that God will surely fulfill His promises, but the Scriptures use it to set forth the righteousness which is acceptable to Him. It is an imputed righteousness, "the righteousness which is of God by faith." (Philippians, iii., 9.) This is the foundation of the strong argument of St. Paul in Romans iv., 3-8, and Gallatians, iii., 5-14, and it is very important to consider it. For as we read the history of Abram we do not find that his obedience, when he went out of Ur was "counted to him for righteousness." Neither was his repentance, when he returned out of Egypt. Nor his zeal and courage, when he went against Chedorlaomer. Nor his magnanimity, when he gave Lot the first choice of the pasturage. Nor his brotherly love, when he exposed himself to fatigue and danger to rescue Lot. Nor even his devotional spirit, when he built altars at every camping place and called upon the name of the Lord. All of these grew out of his faith, but none of them were ever "counted to him for righteousness." And this "faith," it will be observed, did not make him "righteous." It was only placed to his "account," in place of or instead of or righteousness." (verse 6.)

Thus it is evident that "righteousness" in God's sight is something more than "goodness" in man's sight. "Goodness" is something which man may, and must, acquire; "righteousness," however, is something which may and must be "imputed," or "counted to him," or placed to his account, because of his "faith." What, therefore, was the special faith which Abram revealed at this time, and which was so "counted to him"? It could not have been simply that he believed that the word of the Lord was true, and that all that He had declared would surely come to pass, for that faith he had exhibited when he left Ur to go into Canaan, and in all of his subsequent career. But now there must have been something special made known to him which called out a new manifestation of it.

It is probably explained by our Lord's own assertion to the Jews some two thousand years later, "Your father Abraham rejoiced to see My day; and he saw it and was glad." (John, viii., 56.) We may reasonably believe, therefore, that when God renewed His promise to him at this time, and again more fully when He changed his name as recorded in the seventeenth chapter, He made known to him in some way the great fact that in his "seed" would be found the world's Redeemer. (Matthew, i., 1.) Thus the eyes of his faith were opened to see, as St. Paul declares, that "He saith not—And to seeds, as of many; but as of one—And to thy seed, which is Christ." (Gallatians, iii., 16.) Seeing this he beheld by faith, in his offspring, the promised "Seed" which should bruise the serpent's head, and he hid himself in Christ. This faith in Christ, therefore, was "counted to him for righteousness," just as it is counted to all of "the children of Abraham." (Gallations, iii., 7.)

THE SYMBOLIC RITE.

Having thus strengthened Abram's faith concerning his seed by a sight of the stars, God confirmed it concerning the land, by a significant rite in common use down to the time of Jeremiah. (Jeremiah, xxxiv., 18-20.) According to this rite Abram was bidden to take certain animals—slay them—and lay the severed parts opposite to each other so that there should be a passage way between then. In the ordinary custom of the time, when the parts of the slain animals had been thus placed, the parties to the contract about to be ratified entered this passage way from opposite sides—joined hands in the middle when they met—and there solemnly covenanted with each other to stand by its terms. If either party should prove false, then the fate of the slain animals would be his deserved fate. He should be slain and his deady body left a prey to the birds of the air and the beasts of the field.

When Abram had thus made the preparations as God had bidden him, he waited long and patiently for God to ratify the promise by passing between the parts. He had been led out to view the stars the night before. In the early morning he slew the animals. All day long he watched, driving away the birds from the slain beasts. But at night "a deep sleep fell upon Abram; and, lo! an horror of great darkness fell upon him." (Verse 12.) Then the voice of God was again heard, assuring him that although his posterity should go down into Egyptian bondage for "400 years," yet he himself should die in peace—and when the iniquity of the Amorites was full—then his seed should return and possess the land.

Then "when the sun went down," the symbols of God's presence—"a smoking furnace and a burning lamp"—passed between the severed animals. Thus the promise of God was ratified and confirmed in the most solemn manner known to men. God Himself passed between the parts of the sacrifice, but not Abram. He was only an astonished spectator. For the covenant was all of God. But how it must have strengthened Abram's faith! God had promised, He had shown His power to fulfill in the starry heavens, and now He had sealed it by His own presence in the solemn covenant of death!

Thus "God willing more abundantly to show unto the heirs of promise the immutability of His counsel, confirmed it by an oath." (Hebrews, vi., 17.) And when Abram believed, all of his fears were dispelled, and he went out from the presence of the Lord not only satisfied but rejoicing.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

To what experiences of the believer does this lesson call attention, and how do they compare with those of Abram?

What is St. Paul's explanation of this incident?

What was probably Abram's state of mind when this incident occurred, and what had probably induced it?

What would be his natural reflections when again seated in his tent, and when are they seen in all believers?

What was the Lord's assurance to Abram, and what did it lead him to do?

How was his prayer answered, and what was the result?

How do the Scriptures use this incident, and what is said of it?

What was the faith which was counted to Abram for righteousness, and how was it explained by our Lord?

How did God confirm Abram's faith in His promise concerning the land of Canaan, and what is said of it?

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

AUTO ELECTRIC COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss yesterday sold out the property of the Auto Electric Company of — Elm Street under an execution of $8,940, and the sale realized about $4,000.

MATTHEW A. RYAN.—Judge Hascall of the City Court has appointed Samuel Mayers receiver in supplementary proceedings for the property of Matthew A. Ryan and of his interest in the firm of Ryan & Burgdorf, carpenters and builders, on the application of Patrick Joseph Ryan, a judgment creditor, for $445.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ISIDOR SOMMERFIELD.—A meeting of the creditors of Isidor Sommerfield, shoe manufacturer of 30 West Thirteenth Street, was held yesterday at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, at 45 Cedar Street. Twenty-eight claims, amounting to $22,000, were filed. His schedules show liabilities $34,827 and assets $21,668.

THOMAS BENNETT.—Thomas Bennett, builder and plasterer, of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,819 and nominal assets $780, consisting of debts due him $745, a claim $20, and model of a machine, whereabouts unknown, $15. Of his liabilities $690 is due Mary J. Bennett for accrued alimony at $15 per week and $150 counsel fee in a suit for separation. He owes $67 to three boarding house keepers for board.

B. SCHLOSS & BROTHER.

Creditors' Committee Reports in Favor of Settlement at Twenty Cents.

Benjamin Schloss & Brother, manufacturers of cloaks at 837 to 841 Broadway, corner of Thirteenth Street, recently placed their books before some of their large creditors and a committee of creditors was appointed to look into their affairs and report some plan of settling their indebtedness. The committee consists of Leo Schlesinger, President of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank; Leonard Bromer of Myers, Goldsmith & Bromer; and S. Levy of Ihlefelder & Co.

The liabilities of the firm are $36,000, and the committee values the assets at about $11,000. The committee yesterday decided to recommend to the creditors that they accept a settlement with the firm at 20 cents on the dollar.

The troubles of the firm are attributed chiefly to losses on manufacturing. Benjamin Schloss, the senior partner, was formerly of Philadelphia. He came to New York in 1891 and became a partner in the firm of David Stern & Co. Joseph Schloss also became a partner in that firm in January, 1894. David Stern withdrew from the firm as a general partner in 1895, but continued as a special partner for $30,000 to May 28, 1900, when the partnership was closed, and Benjamin Schloss & Brother succeeded to the business.

Summer coolers are what you need nowadays. Nothing more refreshing than cold drinks aerated in a **Sparklets** bottle. Done in a minute and costs next to nothing.

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REFUSAL OF DISCHARGES.

Judge Thomas Acts Upon Unfavorable Reports in Bankruptcy Proceedings of C. H. Bliss and Max Bernhard.

Discharges in bankruptcy have been refused to Charles H. Bliss, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Jan. 12, 1900, as a clerk at 130 Broadway, with liabilities of $78,613, and no assets, and to Max Bernhard, a tailor, who formerly had three stores, at 419, 447, and 533 Sixth Avenue, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Dec. 7, 1898, with liabilities of $8,029 and no assets. Judge Thomas of the United States District Court has confirmed the report of the referee in each case, refusing a discharge.

In the case of Mr. Bliss the opposing creditors claimed that when he filed his petition he was the owner of a real estate and brokerage business carried on by him in the name of his wife, or by Charles H. Bliss, attorney, and that he concealed from his Trustee $2,500 in cash which he earned in business, and which he delivered to his wife a few days before filing his petition.

Peter B. Olney, referee in bankruptcy, in his report, said that there were many judgments outstanding against the bankrupt, and had been for many years. Evidently to keep his creditors at bay he pretended to do business in his wife's name, but as his wife contributed no capital and rendered no services whatsoever in the business, while the bankrupt himself conducted the whole business and earned all the commissions made, it was clear to the referee that the business and its proceeds belonged to the bankrupt. The objecting persons were creditors at the time, when without consideration he undertook to give this $2,500 to his wife.

The referee thinks that the money was the bankrupt's, and not his wife's, and remained his after his undertaking to put it out of reach of his creditors by delivering it to his wife. The referee's conclusion is, that the specification that he concealed this $2,500 from his Trustee is established, and also the specification that he swore falsely when he omitted to put this money in his schedules as part of his assets.

In the case of Bernhard, Referee in Bankruptcy Coxe submitted a report that the discharge be denied. It appears from the report that creditors opposed his discharge on the ground that he concealed assets from his trustee in the shape of the business conducted at 533 Sixth Avenue by Albert Strauss, which the creditors alleged was conducted in Bernhard's interest.

Mr. Bernhard made an assignment on April 23, 1898, and Mr. Strauss bought the assets from the assignee for $1,400, but the money was used in the expenses of the assignment and there was nothing left for the general creditors. Mr. Strauss had previously been in the employ of Mr. Bernhard.

Referee Coxe believes that the evidence shows that the entire transaction from and including the assignment down to the bankruptcy proceedings was a scheme knowingly entered into and carried on on the part of the bankrupt to defraud his creditors; that the property and business at 533 Sixth Avenue is really and substantially the business of the bankrupt, the benefit of which he is obtaining, and that its transaction in the name of the purchaser, Strauss, is upon a secret trust for the benefit of the bankrupt, and is a concealment from the trustee of property belonging to the estate in bankruptcy, under circumstances which should defeat his application for his discharge.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 160 failures in the United States during the week, against 199 for the previous week, and 170, 156, 189, and 214 for the corresponding weeks of 1900 to 1897. The Middle States had 42; New England, 21; Southern, 16; Western, 50; Northwestern, 13; Pacific, 15, and Territories, 3. Canada had 18, against 32 for the preceding week. About 83 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had a capital of $5,000 or less, and 11 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Warburton Hall Association.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The annual report of the Warburton Hall Association of the City of Yonkers was filed to-day in the County Clerk's office. Its capital stock is $120,000. Its debts do not exceed $1,000, and its existing assets are at least $100,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALTIERI, Tony—E. L. Mooney and others	$285
ALTIERI, Tony, and Josephine Gallo—E. E. Mooney and others	547
BRICOURT, Arthur F.—J. J. Frey	53
BOWEN, Arthur B.—C. Deitsch and others	19
COPEY, Albert J.—M. W. Copey, costs	719
DICK, Bertha—John Kress Brewing Company	818
DINKELSPIEL, Julius—J. Samek	545
FROELICH, William B.—L. Divizio	84
FEIST, Simon—Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, costs	341
GALLAGHER, Mary C.—A. Walthers	134
GOODMAN, Michael—L. H. Riley	490
HAMBURGER, Alice G.—H. Rothschild	117
HEYMANN, Estella—W. A. Spencer and others	3,838
HEYMANN, Estella—W. A. Spencer and others	3,773
HOLDORF, Charles—W. Vomkahl	405
JONES, William J.—W. Jones	436
KRAUSS, Edward—Mason Manufacturing Company	47
KELLNER, Henry—Granger Brewing Company	381
KENNETT, Francis J.—George B. Hopkins and others	18,218
KIERNAN, James; Helen Houston, Francis Proben, and William E. Lyon, Jr.—New York Life Insurance Company	1,148
LEONARD, Michael—D. H. Sully	87
LANGDON, George P.—Phoenix Fire Insurance Company	269
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—L. T. Russell, costs	27
MARX, Harry—New York Telephone Company	47
MARTIN, William H.—Globe Lithographing Company	36
McCLOSKEY, Patrick—H. Lindeman and others	72
PRICE, William A.—A. F. Ferris	571
PRENDERGRAST, George F.—J. S. Barran and others	163
SPIEGEL, Morris—Singer Manufacturing Company	123
SIEBERT, Louise—M. Wigger, costs	22
SEILER, Rosie—E. R. Poerschke	44
SACHS, Paul—M. Kalter	105
THE WARD DRUG COMPANY OF NEW York—New England Box Company	327
SOTILDO, Charles A.—D. L. Ormsby	129
SIMS, James E.—L. C. Mott	102
RINKER, Milton—J. Billman	78
ROHL, Richard—E. R. Poerschke	217
TOPLITZ, Solomon B.—S. Hollander	261
TREDE, George C.—F. S. Grot	67
TALLMAN, Cornelius H.—F. W. Devoe & C. T. Reynolds Company	138
WEIHER, Louis—A. Denemark and others	93
WILLIAMS, Elizabeth A.—G. Dalker, costs	90

Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. Morse preaches; morning, "Lessons at Jacob's Well"; evening, "Who Are Going to Heaven?" Everybody welcome.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D STREET, west of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, pastor. —11 A. M. and 8 P. M., preaching by Rev. Walter M. Walker, D. D., of Des Moines, Iowa.

Collegiate Church,
2d Av. and 7th St.,
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, Minister.
Rev. EDWARD G. W. MEURY will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Collegiate (Marble) Church,
5th Av. and 29th St.,
Rev. DAVID S. BURRELL, D. D., Minister.
Rev. ALFRED E. MYERS will preach, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning: "A Ransom for Many."
Evening: "A Good Beginning."

Collegiate Church,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Andrew Hageman will preach, 11 A. M.; subject, "The Force That Wins."

Collegiate Church,
West End Av. and 77th St.,
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, Minister.
Rev. C. L. Goodsell, D. D., will preach, 11 A. M., congregation uniting with St. Andrew's M. E. and Bloomingdale Reformed Churches.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
Corner Broadway and 34th St.
Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching in the morning by Rev. Gregory D. Walcott of Providence, R. I.; in the evening by Rev. G. Andrew Gordon. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHAPEL, PARISH House, 211 and 213 East 42d St., Rev. Leslie E. Learned, Pastor.—Morning service at 9:45; evening service at 8 P. M. All seats free.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 21st St., near 6th Av.—Rev. J. Luther Frantz will preach; services, 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Sundays, low mass, 7:30; matin, 10; high mass and sermon, 10:45; evensong, (plain,) 4; daily, 7:30, 9, 5.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Holy communion, 9 A. M.
Morning service, 11 A. M.
Evening service, 8 P. M.
Seats free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
6th Ave. and 20th Street.
7:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
9:30 A. M.—Children's Service.
11 A. M.—Service and Sermon.
12 M.—Holy Communion.
8 P. M.—Service and Sermon.
The Rector will preach morning and evening.
Morning Theme: "The Transmission of Power."
Evening Theme: "The Crowded Life."

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av. and 55th St., Rev. Dr. Sabine, Pastor.—Services, 11 and 8; Rev. Robert L. Rudolph, assistant, will preach.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-128 WEST 69th St., Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, Rector. —Services 11 A. M.

BEEKMAN HILL CHURCH, 321 E. 50TH ST.
REV. W. E. CASWELL, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

People's Church 61st St., rear 3d Av. Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street.
Services all Summer.
Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock.
Rev. M. Woolsey Stryker, D. D.,
President Hamilton College, will preach.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
corner of 55th Street,
Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., Pastor. On August the 4th, 11th, and 18th
REV. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN
will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
The public is cordially invited to all these services.

MADISON AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St.—HOWARD AGNEW JOHNSTON, pastor, preaches, 11 A. M., "A Shadow from the Heat."

SPRING ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. Boswell Bates, Sunday morning, 10:45; evening, 7:45. Visitors cordially welcome.

THE "OLD FIRST" CHURCH,
5th Av., 11th to 12th St.
Howard Duffield, D. D.
Rev. J. Hendrik de Vries
will preach 11 A. M. in the Chapel.
WELCOME!

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., Near 6th Av.—10:30 and 8. Rev. William B. Tower preaches.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 6th and 7th Avs., Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. A. E. Barrows preaches Sunday morning, 10:45. Sunday school, 2:30. Young People's Society, Christian Endeavor, 7:30 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th Street.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 o'clock. Rev. Wm. B. Bebb will preach. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

At the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and 76th St., Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—Service, 11 A. M. The Rev. Charles F. Patterson will preach. Subject: "The Greatest of These."

BIBLE SCHOOL AT MISSIONARY INSTITUTE, Nyack, N. Y., open for all through August. Rev. Kenneth McKenzie, Jr., and Rev. Z. C. Martin lectures coming week.

CHRIST'S MEETINGS, CHIMNEY HALL, 25TH St., 6th Av.—Sunday evenings, 8. Wonderful tests (truths) from Christ, through His personal instrument, MANNA STRAFFORD. 154 West 15th. Sundays, 3. Wednesdays, Fridays, 8. All welcome.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, (CHRISTIAN.)
REV. B. Q. DENHAM, Pastor, 323 West 56th St.
10:45 A. M. Regular services. No evening service.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8TH Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. Simpson, Pastor. —Services Sunday, 10:30 A. M. Evangelistic services, 7:30 P. M.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQUARE. —Rev. Mr. MacMurray at 10:45 and 7:30 on "The Church and the Working Man." All men specially invited.

Brooklyn.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, JEFferson and Marcy Avs., Brooklyn, Rev. J. F. Carson, D. D., Pastor.—Services to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock and evening at 7:30. Strangers cordially invited.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —S. BEACH JONES as Trustee for J. CHESTER JONES, under the last will and testament of S. BEACH JONES, deceased, plaintiff, against FRANK J. GRAFFE or FRANCIS J. GRAFFE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 1st day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz:

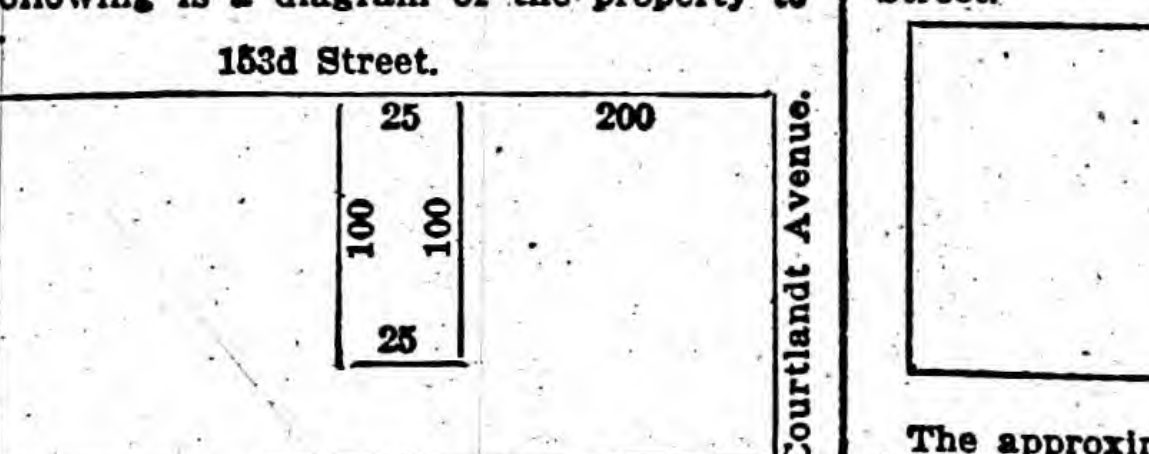
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and Courtlandt Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Courtlandt Avenue one hundred feet to the centre line of the block; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-third Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Courtlandt Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, 15th July, 1901.

W. F. S. HART, Referee.

JOHN LINDLEY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold.

153d Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is fourteen thousand nine hundred and nine dollars and five cents, ($14,909.05,) with interest thereon from 20th June, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and ninety-six dollars and six cents, ($396.06,) with interest thereon from the 1st day of July, 1901, together with the expenses of said sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, and other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is three hundred and two dollars and sixty-two cents ($302.62) and interest.—Dated New York, 15th July, 1901.

W. F. S. HART, Referee.

JOHN LINDLEY, Attorney for Plaintiff.

jy17-2aw3wW&S&au8

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EMILY M. SIMPSON HUNT, Plaintiff, against ROBERT AULD and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-seventh Street, distant four hundred and eighteen feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Tenth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-seven feet; thence northerly and parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet five inches to the southerly side of Forty-seventh Street; and thence westerly along the southerly side of Forty-seventh Street twenty-seven feet to the place of beginning.

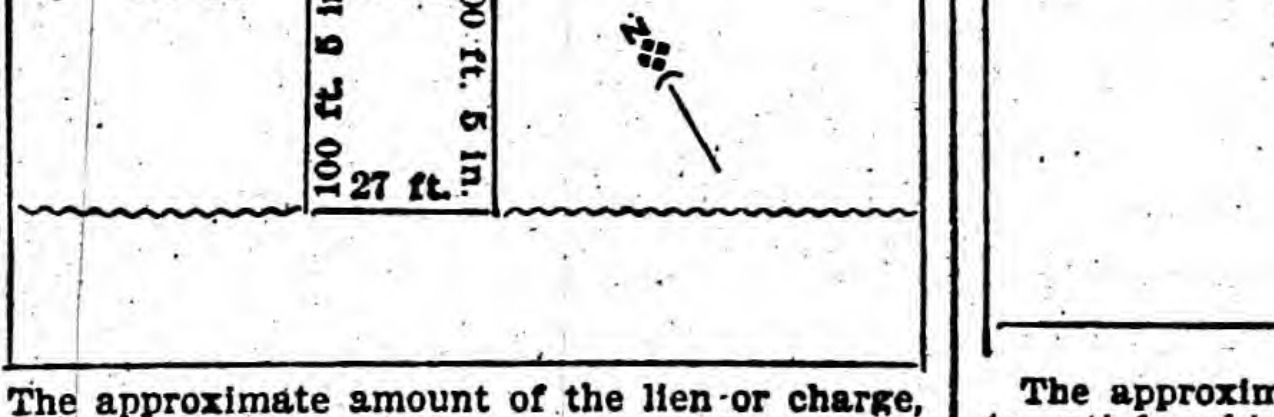
Dated New York, July 24th, 1901.

THOMAS J. RUSH, Referee.

BOOTHBY & BALDWIN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 35 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 432 West 47th St.:

47th St.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,030.00, with interest thereon from the 22d day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $457.10, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $2,623.72 and interest.

Dated New York, 24th day of July, 1901.

THOMAS J. RUSH, Referee.

jy27-2aw3wS&W&au19.

113 WEST 86TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARTHA M. HALL, plaintiff, against JOHN C. BARTH et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 16th day of August, 1901, at twelve (12) o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

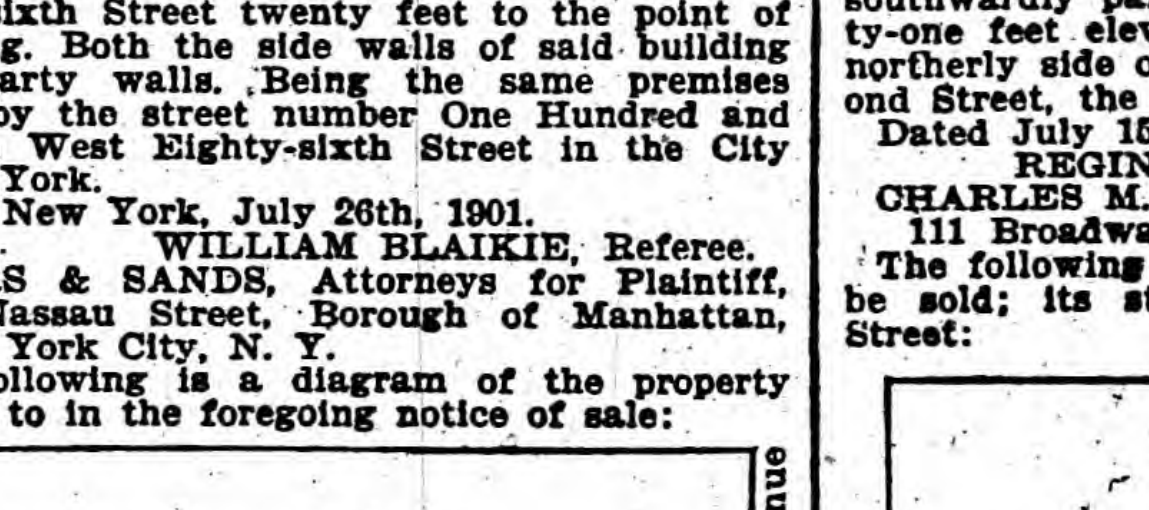
Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-sixth Street, distant one hundred and thirty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Eighty-sixth Street with the westerly line of Columbus Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, more or less, to centre line of block between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets; thence running westerly along said centre line of block twenty feet; thence running southerly, again parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the northerly line of Eighty-sixth Street; thence easterly along said northerly line of Eighty-sixth Street twenty feet to the point of beginning. Both the side walls of said building being party walls. Being the same premises known by the street number One Hundred and Thirteen West Eighty-sixth Street in the City of New York.

Dated New York, July 26th, 1901.

WILLIAM BLAIKIE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



86th Street.

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $32,574.58, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates for $1,168.09.

WILLIAM BLAIKIE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

jy26-2aw3wF&S&au16

Surrogate Notices.

JESSUP, SILAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILAS H. JESSUP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Theall & Beam, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the second day of December next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of May, 1901.

JOHN C. CLARK, Executor.
CARRIE I. JESSUP, Executrix.

THEALL & BEAM, Attorneys for Executors, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LENTE, MARY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Ellen K. Lente, Mary Lente, Margaret K. Van Winkle, and Margaret Lente, the heirs and next of kin of MARY LENTE, deceased, send greeting. Whereas Ellen K. Lente, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 7th day of May, 1901, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Mary Lente, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 14th day of August, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 19th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

BULL, EDGAR & MATHEWS, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 27 William Street, New York.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK against EDWIN H. BURR and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

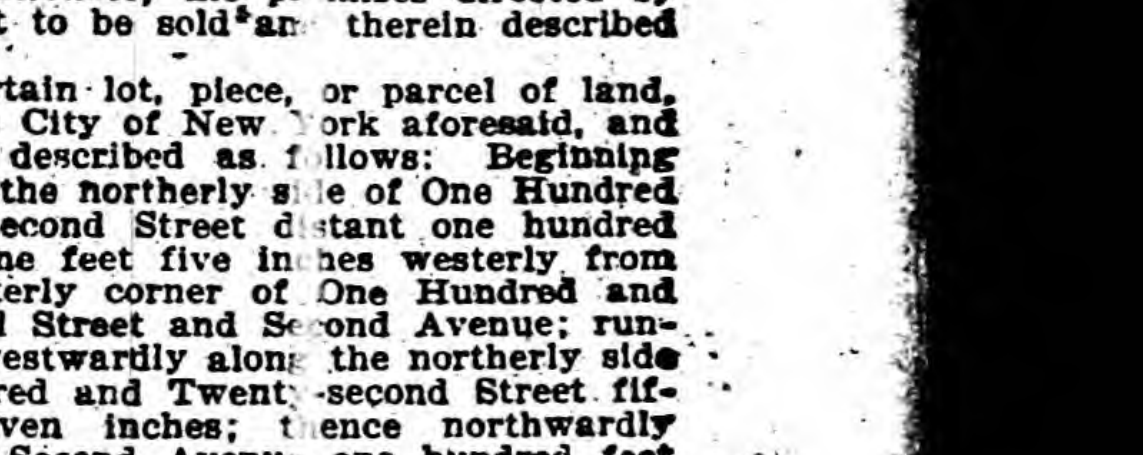
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of August, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New York aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street distant one hundred and eighty-nine feet five inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Second Avenue; running thence westwardly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street fifteen feet seven inches; thence northwardly parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence eastwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-second Street fifteen feet seven inches; thence southwardly parallel with Second Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, the point or place of beginning.—Dated July 16th, 1901.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

CHARLES M. MARSH, Plaintiff's Attorney, 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 239 East 122d Street.



122d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $5,863.91 dollars, with interest from June 28, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $261.07, with interest from July 8th, 1901, together with the expenses of sale and the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens to be allowed the purchaser or paid out of the purchase money is $937.89 and interest.—Dated July 16th, 1901. REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

jy18-2aw3wTh&S

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK against EDWIN H. BURR and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of August, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

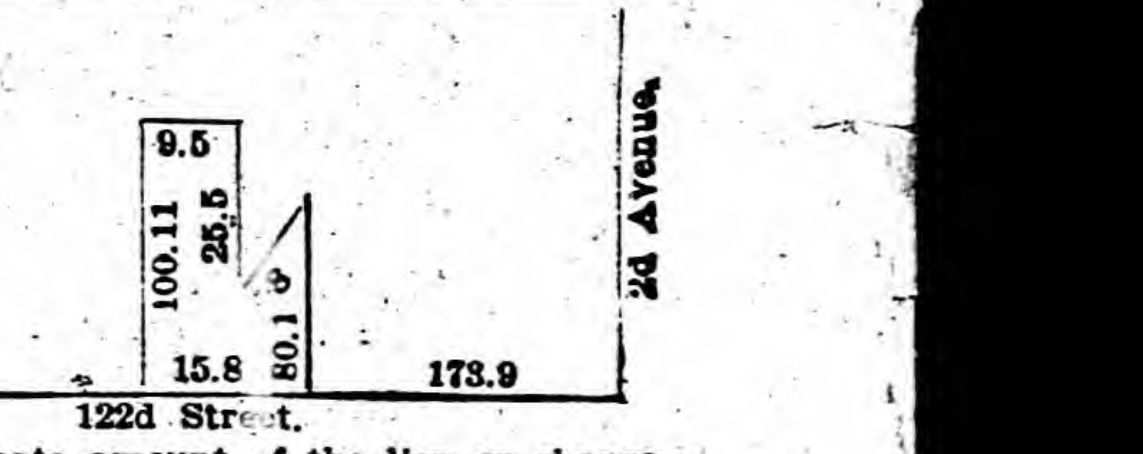
All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in the City of New York aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street distant one hundred and seventy-three feet nine inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Second Avenue; running thence westwardly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street fifteen feet eight inches; thence northwardly parallel with Second Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence eastwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-second Street nine feet five inches; thence southwardly along what was formerly known as the old Church Lane; thence northeastwardly along the same five inches, more or less; thence southwardly parallel with Second Avenue eighty feet one inch, more or less, to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, the point or place of beginning.

Dated July 15th, 1901.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

CHARLES M. MARSH, Plaintiff's Attorney, 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 241 East 122d Street:



122d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,330.83, with interest from June 28th, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $267.75, with interest from July 8th, 1901, together with the expenses of sale, and the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens to be allowed the purchaser or paid out of the purchase money is $937.89 and interest.

Dated July 15th, 1901.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

jy18-2aw3wTh&S

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK against EDWIN H. BURR and others, defendants.—Action No. 3.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of August, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

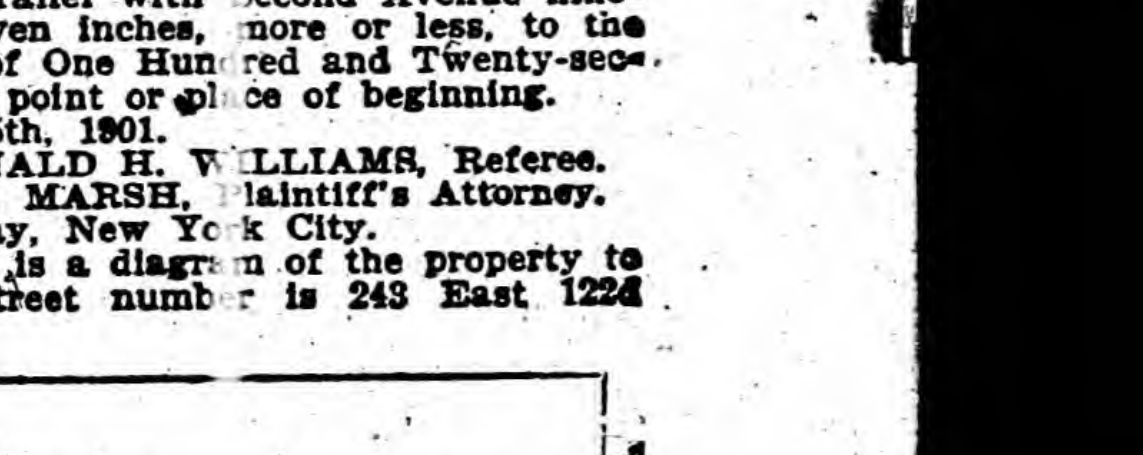
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street distant one hundred and fifty-eight feet one and a half inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Second Avenue; running thence westwardly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street fifteen feet seven and a half inches; thence northwardly parallel with Second Avenue and part of the way through a party wall eighty feet one inch, more or less, to the centre line of what was formerly known as the old Church Lane; thence northeastwardly along the same nineteen feet six inches, more or less; thence southwardly parallel with Second Avenue ninety-one feet eleven inches, more or less, to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, the point or place of beginning.

Dated July 15th, 1901.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

CHARLES M. MARSH, Plaintiff's Attorney, 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 243 East 122d Street:



122d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $4,797.75, with interest from June 28th, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $252.42, with interest from July 8th, 1901, together with the expenses of sale, and the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens to be allowed the purchaser or paid out of the purchase money is $583.82 and interest.

Dated July 15th, 1901.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

jy18-2aw3wTh&S.

Surrogate Notices.

KORNARENS, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. KORNARENS, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Grasmuck & Ostrander, her attorneys, Room 408, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1901.

META M. KORNARENS, Executrix.

GRASMUCK & OSTRANDER, Attys. for Executrix, 99 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

SMITH, JOHN JEWELL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JEWELL SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Baker, Smith & Company, No. 88 West Houston Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1901.

MARY HELEN SMITH, Executrix. ELIAS D. SMITH, Executor.

HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Executrix and Executor, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

je22-1aw6mS

WELLS, REBECCA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA C. WELLS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, at the office of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost & Colt, No. 30 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the [illegible] day of September next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of March, 1901. HENRY C. WELLS, Executor. CURTIS, MALLET-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys for Executor, [illegible]

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 3, 1901.

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SWITZERLAND, Geneva: C. E. Alioth, 7 Boulevard du Theatre.

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WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE CONVICTION OF BISSERT.

It would not be easy to exaggerate either the social or the political importance of the conviction of BISSERT. That the police habitually levy blackmail on disorderly houses and that many Police Captains have only this way of reimbursing themselves for the blackmail levied upon them by Tammany Hall—these are facts which nobody doubts and which, by the nature of the case, it is extremely difficult to prove. So long as the lawbreaker gets the police protection for which she pays it is highly unlikely that the details of the bargain will be divulged. In this case, owing very likely to irresistible pressure, the Captain could not keep his side of this "most filthy bargain." He would have been well advised, from his own point of view, if he had thereupon returned the woman her money. It is obvious that it is only when the consideration fails that the bribery is liable to exposure.

The necessarily and professionally bad character of the only possible witnesses in such a case is a protection to corrupt policemen upon which, as this case shows, such policemen may rely too much. But we greatly doubt whether, in a case which involved "the force," the experienced New Yorker would not pay quite as much attention to the testimony of the keeper or the inmate of a disorderly house as to the testimony of a policeman. Certainly perjury has not been nearly so well systematized among the former class as among the latter. And one of the most suggestive comments upon the result of this trial is that of the District Attorney, who has expressed a "hope that the day will come when the testimony of a policeman will be accepted with the same degree of confidence as that of any reputable citizen."

In this case, partly owing to the recklessness of the go-between, the testimony of two witnesses was available to the fact of bribery, and the strong corroboration of the savings bank book, which showed that the woman drew out almost precisely the amount which she said that she had paid just before the time when she said that she had paid it, was equivalent to the testimony of a third witness. It was a very complete case. And the Recorder is entitled to praise, not only for the energy with which he pushed the case, including the startling innovation upon the recent criminal practice in this judicial department of night sessions, but also for putting both witnesses and jurors, so far as he could, beyond the power of being tampered with by the emissaries of the police and of Tammany, who would surely have tried to tamper with both if opportunity had been given to them.

This conviction will serve, as to the complicity of the police in its kind of lawbreaking, the same double purpose that has been served by Justice JEROME's raids upon lawbreakers of another class. It shows the lawbreakers, the unofficial lawbreakers, in the first place, that they do not necessarily secure protection when they have "walked up to the Captain's office and settled." And, in the second place, it demonstrates to the public the close connection that exists between the police, under its present management, and the criminal classes. The rank and file of the police is, or was to begin with, at least as good as the average of our citizenship. If it has been depraved and corrupted, the fault lies with those who are responsible for its management. The corruption spreads from the top downward. And it proceeds from that horrible organization of vice and crime, and the exploitation of vice and crime, which constitute Tammany Hall, and by which, to our shame and sorrow, we permit ourselves to be ruled.

It is very fortunate that this conviction should have been gained at this time, when the opportunity is approaching to deliver ourselves from the filthy yoke of "the organization." It is said that other trials of the same kind will follow that of BISSERT. They ought to do so. The only trouble is to get the general moral certainty reduced to legal certainty. Thanks to Gov. ROOSEVELT we have an honest District Attorney who cannot be suspected of conniving at the partnership between the officers of the law and the lawbreakers. Mr. PHILBIN has an opportunity to do a most important public service and to make an enviable reputation for himself. He has made a good beginning. Nobody imagines that BISSERT would ever have been brought to justice under Mr. PHILBIN's predecessor. Every such conviction helps bring nearer the day when we shall shake off the yoke of Tammany Hall.

THE SHOEMAKERS OF VIENNA.

It is a curious mess that the shoemakers of Vienna have got into. There is some confusion as to what were the real designs of Mr. HERMANN BARTHMAN in connection with shoe stores devoted to the sale of American shoes in the capital of Austria. He says that he had a vague notion of starting them, because he knew that he could offer better shoes at lower prices than the Austrians could get from their own manufacturers. But he gave it up when he came to reflect on all the ways in which the opposition of the Austrians could make itself felt. The Viennese makers, however, are convinced that a lot of these stores are planned and that buildings for them have been secured. Whereupon they threaten that the stores will be attacked and that violence will be done to any one employed in them.

The idea that the American is going to try the experiment and put himself under the protection of the American Ambassador is not reasonable. As an American, he has no right to carry on business in Austria except by the permission and in accordance with the requirements of the Austrian Government. Doubtless our Government could claim that these requirements should not be harder for our citizens than they are for the citizens of any other country, but it would not be a matter as to which diplomacy could do much. Mr. BARTHMAN is probably right in thinking that the business would be too risky and too bothersome.

Meanwhile it is to be noted that the shoemakers of Vienna do not dispute that the American shoes would be cheaper than those they can make. Indeed, that is their complaint. That fact is the gravamen of their charge against the Yankee. They say that he is intending to sell shoes at least 30 per cent. lower than they can sell them. To the wearers of shoes this would probably not be an objection, but they do not appear to have been called into counsel on the matter.

This all seems very senseless to us as we read about its occurrence in Austria. But it is exactly the same thing in spirit and in effect that we are constantly doing in this country. Cheap as are the shoes we make at home, they would be cheaper if we did not fine the shoemakers for every pound of leather bought abroad to put into them. Practically we fine them for buying the leather even at home, for our tax on foreign leather keeps the home prices higher. There is a long list of articles which we could buy in Austria to advantage which our laws forbid us to buy. If there were rational freedom of exchange between the two countries, it is possible that the shoemakers of Vienna would not feel as they do. But they have a special grudge against rivals from a country as selfish and greedy in its own policy as ours undoubtedly is.

THE GARBAGE CONTRACT INJUNCTION.

Of a truth, Tammany has fallen upon evil days. On the application of a citizen and taxpayer, Judge BLANCHARD has granted an injunction restraining the Board of Estimate from taking any steps to carry into effect the contract made with the Sanitary Utilization Company for the removal and disposition of garbage. This contract promised to be a very profitable and satisfactory piece of business for the enterprising gentlemen who constitute the Sanitary Utilization Company, and incidentally to certain other equally enterprising people who do not appear as its officers, but who looked for the customary "rake-off" on its collections from the city. There was probably a clear half a million a year in sight to pay dividends on the problematical capital of the company and discreetly apportion among those who have claims upon it for services rendered. The injunction renders the consummation of the contract extremely doubtful. The fact that time is given the Controller to examine carefully and critically into the whole matter, and for public-spirited citizens to recover sufficiently from their surprise to take such action as the facts may warrant, tends to discourage the hope of those in interest that their miniature Ramapo job would materialize before the fact was discovered that they had "a good thing" at the expense of the taxpayers.

It has been suspected that the object of the very high bid of the Sanitary Utilization Company was that which prompts a billiard amateur to make a shot predicated on the theory of double chances. If they secured the contract, all right. It would leave nothing in garbage unutilized. If, however, that happened which has happened, and some meddlesome citizen, aided and abetted by a Controller who never knows when to be discreetly oblivious to the little schemes of the "boys," interposed his objections and secured an injunction which no effort on their part to show cause would dissolve, the plant at Barren Island could be sold to the city at a price which would commute the profits of several years' operation. It was possibly with this in view that the valuation of $750,000 was casually mentioned a few days ago by one of the officers of the company. Now, $750,000 is a good deal of money. The value may be there, but a rather critical scrutiny of the inventories should precede their acceptance. We have a vague idea, based upon perhaps insufficient data, that $75,000 would be nearer the replacement value of the Barren Island plant. As the rule, the purchase of an old plant which has been operated under a contract with an optional provision relative to its purchase by the city at some time in the near future is not a good bargain for the purchasers. This is a case in which the city should exercise a wise deliberation and act on good advice. We are not prepared to say that the contract accepted by the Board of Estimate was as great a fraud on the taxpayers as it appears to be; but we are quite sure they are to be congratulated on the fact that Judge BLANCHARD's injunction will render it necessary to turn up the lights and give the public a chance to see just what sort of a deal the board has made.

THE PRESIDENT AND RECIPROCITY.

It is reported on what is considered good Republican authority that President MCKINLEY intends to push the pending reciprocity treaties this Winter, and that in his next message to Congress considerable space will be given to the discussion of the advantages to result to this country from the ratification of the treaties now before the Senate. This is not unexpected, nor is it in any sense unintelligible. The President perfectly understands the nature of and reasons for the opposition to these treaties which has developed in the Senate. He believes that new conditions, the result of the surprising industrial development and commercial expansion of the United States, have rendered it in the highest degree expedient, if not indispensably necessary, for this country to do something to allay the increasing irritation manifested by the powers of Western Europe at our apparent disposition to take advantage of our favorable position to be unneighborly and even unjust in our commercial relations with them.

In this Mr. MCKINLEY is undoubtedly right. He means that the blame for such ill-consequences as may attend the refusal of this country to enter into mutually advantageous commercial relations with other countries shall not attach to the Administration, but, if to any one, to those who are inimical to the Administration. Under such circumstances the Republican Party would be in much less degree discredited than if the President had not put the duty of Congress very plainly and persistently before it in unmistakable language. We would remind the President, however, that such perfunctory and half-hearted commendation as the pending reciprocity treaties received in his last message to Congress will do more harm than silence. It will be regarded by foreign nations as an evidence of bad faith on the part of the Administration, which negotiated treaties it was not prepared to defend, or even commend.

If it is found that the opposition in the Senate to the ratification of treaties of commercial reciprocity is insuperable, it is hinted that the President will favor the passage of a tariff with maximum and minimum schedules, the former to be imposed against the countries which enact discriminating duties to exclude our manufactures or make captious objections to our food products for the benefit of their own agricultural interests. We are disposed to question the advantages of such a plan. Specific commercial treaties better meet the conditions in any particular case than general schedules can do, and while the President may be warranted in regarding this method of rewards and penalties as better than the present system, he will more thoroughly discharge his responsibilities in the case by doing all he can to secure the ratification of the excellent system of treaties negotiated by Mr. CASSON as the Special Agent of the State Department for this important purpose.

GORMAN AND THE NEGRO VOTE.

Ex-Senator GORMAN is making a desperate effort to regain the control of the politics of Maryland, which he once enjoyed and found so profitable as well as enjoyable. He has got so far as to secure the pretty complete sway of his party organization, but he is painfully aware that that is not enough. There have been times in the past when he had a firm grip on the machine but when the Democrats who could not or would not sustain him could overthrow him at the polls by an alliance with the Republicans. To prevent this is now his aim.

If the negroes can be in some way deprived of their votes, according to Mr. GORMAN, the Republican Party cannot hope to carry the State, even with the support of the opponents of Mr. GORMAN. Therefore he is trying to invent some way of taking the vote from the negroes. That there is anything like "negro control" in Maryland is, of course, pure nonsense, and no one who talks of such a thing believes in it, or in the remotest danger of it. Nor would there be any danger of Republican control in the State if the Democracy were honest and had honest leaders. The Republicans can hope to get in only through scandals among the Democrats. In plain truth, the scheme of Mr. GORMAN is but an indirect and unintended confession that he cannot command the confidence of the men of his own party, and that he cannot do so because the things he seeks are constantly so revolting and so mean that even an alliance with the negroes and the Republicans seems a proper means of defeating him.

There are doubtless ignorant and venal voters among the negroes as there are also among the whites. Any policy aimed intelligently and in good faith toward reducing or destroying the influence of this class in both parties and in both races would deserve respectful attention. Mr. GORMAN's policy does not seek this; it does not pretend to. It ought to fail, and we are much mistaken in our idea of the sense and decency of the people of Maryland if it do not fail.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Within the past few months we have had a good many different judicial rulings touching the vexed question of what constitutes contempt of court. It would seem as if the judicial dignity was becoming more sensitive or that the judicial purview of the right of a court to demand respectful consideration was growing wider. The net effect of this is to make one accused of contempt of court presumably guilty—for reasons which perhaps need not be explained.

For example, an incident lately happened in Waterbury, Conn., which is instructive in many ways. A letter carrier was subpoenaed as a witness in a petty case, and was excused from duty only long enough to give his testimony. He appeared in the uniform authorized by the Post Office Department, and prescribed by the Postmaster of the city in which he is officially employed. In lieu of coat and vest he wore a neat shirtwaist of some neutral colored material, belted at the waist and buttoned to the chin. It is not a costume which would be deemed quite suitable for an important social function, but for a letter carrier on duty it was obviously proper and becoming. The learned Judge would no doubt have received his mail from a carrier thus clad with no thought of protest; but when the carrier came into court in this uniform the judicial dignity was shocked. He called the Sheriff and directed him to see that the witness put on his coat or be fined for contempt of court. The carrier had no coat, his evidence was waited for, and to excuse him while he returned home to get a coat would have blocked the wheels of the chariot of justice. The only way out was for the carrier to don a heavy overcoat of the Sheriff which had been hung up in a closet at the end of the Winter. It was a very suitable garment for a sleighride, but for a midsummer day in a hot courtroom, with the mercury in the nineties, it was highly incongruous and absurd, and a man voluntarily presenting himself in court thus attired under the circumstances might very well have been suspected of a purpose to trifle with its dignity. However, the unhappy carrier had no choice, unless prepared to stand committed for the contempt of court which he no doubt felt and was perfectly justified in feeling. He gave his testimony in the Sheriff's ulster, the dignity of the court was vindicated, and the Judge deserves to be remembered as a monumental ass.

It is to be regretted that the carrier did not rise to the occasion and refuse to make a guy of himself to please a judicial crank. This he had a perfect right to do. He was clad as his official position required, and was no more in contempt of court in wearing his uniform than a soldier or a policeman would be in wearing his. Whether the court liked the uniform or not was a matter in which he was not called upon to feel any concern. However, a letter carrier is not paid enough to make it obligatory upon him to contest questions of principle with Magistrates, and in following the path of least resistance back to the open air and his work the one in question probably did the sensible thing.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Considerable effort—of a purely conversational sort—seems to have been expended by the more civilized citizens of Carrollton, Miss., to prevent the triple lynching in which the savages of the place indulged on Thursday night, but even the better part of the community showed that they shared to some extent the prevailing contempt for the law as a substitute for summary vengeance inflicted on victims chosen almost haphazard. The "best citizens" of Carrollton, instead of using their moral influence and as a last resort their physical strength to secure for the suspected negroes a fair trial in a duly constituted court, hastily formed themselves into a committee which, though it had no legal power or authority, proceeded to examine the prisoners for the purpose of determining their guilt or innocence. The motive for this action was probably good, and it may have been excusable as the only practicable expedient for holding the mob in check, at least for a while, but it was utterly irregular and in quality of lawlessness it differed little from the acts of the lynchers. Any way, the committee accomplished nothing except to emphasize the enormity of the killings which followed its investigation, and after its members had demonstrated that justice demanded a more prolonged and thorough investigation of the case than it had received, they stepped aside and permitted the mob to work its will. The officials in charge of the local jail made no attempt to perform their sworn duty. Anybody who wanted their keys could get them for the asking, the lynchers no less than the equally unauthorized committee. It is no novelty that the deed punished, or rather avenged, was not the "usual crime," but an ordinary murder, the result of a neighborhood quarrel that had already led to bloodshed. The negroes lynched were doubtless a bad lot, but not all of them had taken direct part in the crime for which they died, and their evidence was needed to make sure the capture of those who actually committed the original murder.

—A correspondent of The Evening Post says that the winners in the recent Oklahoma land lottery, while on the way by train from the scene of the drawing to the farms that chance had allotted to them, joined in vociferously with an itinerant evangelist who sang—

> "There'll be no sooners there,
> The drawing will be fair;
> In heaven above where all is love,
> There are homes for all up there."

If the poor fellows who, after months of weary waiting, failed to secure a prize in the great lottery had sung those verses it, would not have been remarkable, but for the winners to impugn the fairness of the drawing was more than a little outrageous, particularly as the Government officials had taken every possible precaution to avoid giving grounds for suspicion of crooked work on their part. The ingratitude of these lucky individuals prompts an inquiry as to why Government land should be given away, any more than any other property that belongs to the whole people. In other days, when the population of the Nation was comparatively small and the public domain was of enormous extent, such gifts were all well enough, since applicants were few and every acre that could be brought under cultivation or into profitable use was of appreciable benefit to all. Now conditions have changed. Most of the public land is gone, and for the remainder would-be occupants are numerous and eager. To give parcels of it to a few out of the many who want it, and could well afford to pay its real value, is hardly good business, and is certainly open to criticism on the score of justice. A lottery, too, is demoralizing to all who take part in it, to the winners perhaps even more than to the losers. For a while, at least, the new towns in the reservation just opened are sure to be places decidedly "tough," and one cannot wonder at it considering the emotions which have been cultivated in the settlers for months past.

—That was a most remarkable experience which Mr. J. W. SMITH had in McKeesport this week. According to the telegraphic dispatches, he went there looking for work in an iron mill as a "roller," whatever that may be. Within ten minutes after his arrival in town a large crowd of excited men who had heard his first request for employment surrounded him, and they were apparently about to give him a rolling from which he would probably have emerged in small and numerous fragments when the police intervened and saved the offender's life, but only to hustle him off to jail, where he was locked up on a charge of "disorderly conduct." Next morning, by some procedure which we do not pretend to understand, Mr. SMITH was arraigned before the Mayor, and that official, in the exercise of some mysterious power which must be peculiar to Mayors of McKeesport, gave him his choice of going to the workhouse for thirty days or of leaving town instantly. Mr. SMITH chose to leave, and we cannot too highly commend his preference. He probably isn't rich enough to live a life of leisure, and if he had asked for work again the chances are that he would have been drawn and quartered or hung in chains to serve as a grim warning for other visitors to McKeesport. To be quite frank, we will admit a suspicion, amounting to a conviction, that the strange treatment to which Mr. SMITH was subjected was in some way related to the fact that a strike is in progress at the mill where he made his application for employment, but that is an explanation which does not really explain, unless one admits a large number of utterly inadmissible things, and it throws no light at all upon the part in the curious drama that was played by the Mayor. Taking the case all in all, it is a distinctly terrible one, and Mr. SMITH would do well to institute a careful investigation into the extent of his rights as a human being and American citizen.

—Admiral SCHLEY's son, an army Captain stationed at Fort Douglas, in Salt Lake City, made within the hearing of a reporter the other day the not very surprising or obviously seditious remark that he thought his father was a pretty good man, all things considered, and that he expected the Admiral to give some interesting testimony before the board of inquiry completed its labors. Those are not the Captain's exact words, but they give the effect of what he said. Strangely enough, they attracted instant attention at Washington, and the Captain was hastily and sternly informed that officers in the army were expected to refrain from making public comments upon other officers in either branch of the service. We have heard before, as also, doubtless, had Capt. SCHLEY, of the existence of such a regulation, but it was a long time ago, and, judging from the recent volubility displayed by officers of a rank much higher than his in criticising and denouncing his father's character and conduct, we and he had good excuse for assuming that the old rule had been quietly revoked by somebody with power to do so. Such, it seems, is not the case, and Capt. SCHLEY was selected as a proper person upon whom to demonstrate the fact that the regulation is still in existence. Well, the reproof won't injure him seriously, and neither he nor we can deny that his remarks were injudicious and deserving of reprehensive attention from his superiors. Of course, now that the departmental notabilities have become so zealous in defense of the official proprieties they will have the newspapers of the last two or three years looked through by somebody with good eyes, and action like that in the case of Capt. SCHLEY will be taken against every officer who has given public expression of his hostility to the Commodore who was on the Brooklyn when CERVERA came out of Santiago Harbor. That will make everything all right.

Woman Labor in Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article entitled, "The Prussian Factory Laborer in the Year 1900," published to-day in the Berliner Abendpost, I read the following item: "In Silesia, where the employment of women in factories is in general usage, women are employed in iron works, and in brickyards in glazing brick, in feeding and dumping furnaces and ovens, even in pressing brick and carting."

Happy lot! As I look out of my window I see upon the mountain road scores of ill-fed women and girls trudging to the neighboring town, a distance about the same as from your office to Fort George, carrying upon their backs loads that would stagger an average New Yorker. Hurrah for America! OTTO DRESCHER.

Hohlebom, Germany, July 24, 1901.

NUGGETS.

To Add to Our Own.

Our latest submarine is named the Adder. Her business will be to subtract from the numbers of the enemy.—Boston Transcript.

Never Concealed.

"Harry, here's a good article on 'The Secret of Baldness.'"

"Huh! Baldness is no secret."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Prepared.

Orange Citizen—Did you say he had on his Sunday clothes?

Newark Man—Yes, he had on his golf suit.—Yonkers Statesman.

Destroyed His Sunday Outfit.

"No, we couldn't have our usual ride on Sunday, and we were so disappointed."

"What was the trouble?"

"Why, our horse got loose in the night and ate up his best bonnet."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

PONTIAC'S TRAIL.

Warren W. Lamport in Detroit Journal.

Thro' the forests dark and deep,
Where the gloomy shadows creep
And the night winds wail,
Deep in dust and leafy mold,
Worn by countless feet of old,
Stretches Pontiac's Trail.

O'er it one time wolf and bear,
Skulking from the forest lair,
Wandered to and fro;
And from out the stormy cloud
Screamed the eagle, shrill and loud,
To his mate below.

Here the wounded, frightened prey
In the thicket hid away
From the hunter bold;
And beneath the pine tree's shade
Oft the lover to his maid
Love's sweet story told.

And tall, painted forms swept by,
With the dreadful battle cry
Sounding thro' the gloom—
Feinted forms that came again,
Proudly bearing captive men
To a captive's doom.

Comes no more the captive train;
Swells no more the warlike strain
Thro' the solitude;
Vanished every living trace
Of the olden, primal race,
Children of the wood.

Yet, methinks, when pale moonbeams
Fall upon a world at dreams
And the night winds wail,
Dusky forms in single file
Still sweep thro' the forest aisle,
Over Pontiac's Trail.

ENFORCING TENEMENT LAWS.

Committee of Fifteen and Board of Health Co-operating—Brooklyn Inspectors at Work.

The Committee of Fifteen is pushing its crusade against the social evil in tenements. Under the new tenement house law, with the assistance of the Health Board, it has already succeeded in driving from the tenement houses a number of objectionable persons.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Henry Steinert of the Board of Health said yesterday that during the last two weeks he had had thirty-six complaints from the Committee of Fifteen against persons of disreputable character living in tenement houses.

"These complaints have in each case been backed by unmistakable evidence of evil," says Mr. Steinert. "President Sexton is more interested in this question than any other at present. He is positively enthusiastic about it. On the basis of the thirty-six complaints we have served twenty property owners with notices to dispossess their objectionable tenants. The owner is entitled to five days' time.

"If he wants proof, we give him the results of the Fifteen's investigations and advise him not to shirk his responsibility. Then we send back to the committee the names of the persons served. The landlords up to the present time have had no difficulty in inducing the tenants to leave, although the places are distributed throughout the city."

W. H. Baldwin, Jr., of the Committee of Fifteen declined to talk of the result the conviction of Detective Bissert would have on the work of the Committee of Fifteen. "We are quiescent now," he said, "but we may soon give the public plenty to talk about."

Deputy Commissioner of Buildings Guilfoyle of Brooklyn announced yesterday that he would begin at once the enforcement of the new law requiring that all buildings occupied by more than two families shall be provided with fire escapes leading to the street and built on the front of such houses. The law became operative on Thursday. It is believed that the owners of many houses in the better neighborhoods will make a fight against the law.

ENGINEER DURYEA HURRYING.

Trying to Finish Bridge Investigation in Time for the August Grand Jury.

Engineer Edwin Duryea is trying hard to complete his investigation of the accident to the Brooklyn Bridge before the end of the month. If he can do this and his report warrants it, District Attorney Philbin will place the matter before the Grand Jury which is to be sworn in on Monday next. As Mr. Duryea is making a most careful examination of the structure, he thinks it probable that he will not finish before Sept. 1. In this case the bridge problem will be one of the first things presented to the September Grand Jury.

Chief Engineer Probasco, when asked to give an opinion yesterday on the criticisms published in The Engineering News as to neglect of the bridge, said:

"It is to laugh." He further added in explanation:

"The paper does not say who its expert is and when he examined the bridge. Until we know who he is and how thoroughly he did his work we can hardly answer his criticisms. Everything is all right now and there need be no further worry."

JERSEY CITY ENJOINED.

Asphalt Company Asks Courts to Prevent the Authorities from Interferring with Its Business.

The Uvalde Asphalt Company of Jersey City yesterday applied to Vice Chancellor Stevenson for an injunction restraining the authorities of Jersey from interfering with the company's business by blockading its dock at the foot of Greene Street.

A rule to show cause was granted, returnable at Newark on Aug. 6. State Attorney General Samuel H. Gray, who represents the Uvalde Company, also served notice on the authorities that the city would be held responsible for any damage resulting from the blockade of its dock. The blockade is caused by a line of scows that the city placed in Morris Canal Basin to prevent the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company from filling in the basin.

Superintendent Crichfield of the Uvalde says that the company is being persecuted by the city officials because it refused to join the Asphalt Trust. This the city officials deny.

THE 25TH DISTRICT FIGHT.

Hawkes and Hess Forces Clash at a Meeting of the Republican Committee.

There was a lively meeting last night of the District Committee of the Republican organization of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District at the quarters of the Madison Square Republican Club, 1,146 Broadway. It was expected that there would be a show of hands in the fight in progress against the continued leadership of McDougall Hawkes.

Charles A. Hess, the predecessor of Mr. Hawkes, is credited with making a contest to have some one supersede Mr. Hawkes. Whether it is himself or some other person that he is fighting for Mr. Hess would not say.

Mr. Hess scored one point, however, by having Silas H. Tobias, on his motion, made a member of the committee in place of William Germain, deceased.

The fight of the session came up on the motion of L. J. Fernandez of the Eleventh Election District, who wanted to name two members of the committee in place of Dr. Stevens and Mr. Bailey, who were alleged to have vacated their offices by removing from the district.

Chairman Hawkes refused to entertain the motion or to hear an appeal from his decision, and amid some excitement declared the meeting adjourned.

The Hess people claimed that Mr. Hawkes feared a test vote as it would show a large majority in favor of the Fernandez resolution.

The Hess adherents have charged that Mr. Hawkes, or some one in his interest, has been circulating a story through the district that the organization was opposed to Mr. Hess. Mr. Hawkes denied it, and so, too, have Chairman R. C. Morris, Executive Chairman W. H. Ten Eyck, and F. S. Gibbs, the gentlemen named as authority for the report.

Mr. Morris is behind Mr. Hawkes, as he would be behind Jones, Smith, or Robinson as the leader of the district representing the organization, but he has no intention of interfering in the fight which promises to be one of the hottest in the city.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN CLASSES.

The Announcement of the Work for the New Year—One New Class.

Announcement of the classes for the coming year of the National Academy of Design, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Ninth Street, has been made. One of the main free classes is that for the study of the antique. Its hours are: 11 to 12 M., 1 to 4 P. M., and 7 to 10 P. M. Every two weeks there will be a composition class under the direction of George W. Maynard. Frederick Dielman will lecture on perspective and J. S. Hartley upon anatomy. A sketch class, in which students pose in turn, will meet daily from 4:30 to 5:30 P. M.

The above classes are a part of the free school of the academy. The special classes, with their instructors, announced, are as follows: Life classes, drawing from living model, Edgar M. Ward; painting classes, painting from living model, (head,) George W. Maynard; still life class, Francis C. Jones; etching class, once a week, James D. Smillie, and illustration class, Charles Louis Hinton.

In the school a new class will be established, that of coin and medal designing and die cutting. This will be under the direction of Victor D. Brenner, a pupil of Roty. This class begins Oct. 7, as do the other classes and has daily sessions from 1 to 4 P. M.

Indian Service Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The following appointments in the Indian service are announced: George Butler, Superintendent of Irrigation; John Charles, Wisconsin, Supervisor of Construction; R. M. Pringle, Missouri, Superintendent of Engineering; Clive Hastings, Minnesota, a special agent of the General Land Office.

The Ingalls's Trial Trip.

The army transport Ingalls, which recently capsized while in dry dock at Robins's Yards, Brooklyn, where she was being rebuilt, went out on her trial trip yesterday. She will dock at Pier 15, Brooklyn, on Monday, to take on supplies for a voyage to Manila.

SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY.

Acting Secretary Hackett's Tribute to Rear Admiral Kimberly—Capt. Parker's Complaint.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The Navy Department has not announced its selection of an officer to complete the Schley court of inquiry in place of Rear Admiral L. A. Kimberly, retired. In his letter of declination on the ground of illness, Rear Admiral Kimberly said:

> Much to my mortification this is the first department order that I am unable to honor during a naval life of fifty-five years.

Acting Secretary Hackett, in acknowledging Rear Admiral Kimberly's letter, said:

> The department learns with regret that you are suffering from a weak heart and its attending complications, for which you are under medical treatment. Such being the case, the department is reluctantly compelled to grant your request.
>
> Your letter continues: "Much to my mortification, this is the first department order that I am unable to honor during a naval life of fifty-five years." Let me hasten to assure you that there is no cause for mortification at this incident. On the contrary, it affords an opportunity of which the department gladly avails itself to congratulate you for a record so loyal to the service. Moreover, this record amply justifies the wisdom of the Secretary of the Navy in assigning to you the grave and conspicuous duty of serving upon the court. Permit me to express the hope that your health will continue to improve so that, in future, should a less arduous duty be required of you, you may be fully able to respond.

It is now said that the proceedings in open court will probably not occupy more than two weeks, or at most a month. This view is based upon the expectation that it will be necessary to call only a very few of the persons who participated in the West Indian naval campaign. The officials do not care for repetitions of uncontroverted testimony, and they feel that few of the naval officers who were on the fleet really know anything of the motives which moved the leaders.

Judge Advocate General Lemly will leave Washington to-morrow for a month's vacation. During his absence, the Judge Advocate General's Office will get in touch with the witnesses whose testimony is desired, so that they all will be ready to appear promptly before the court when wanted.

Capt. James Parker, of Rear Admiral Schley's counsel, left Washington to-day, expecting to return next week to complete his search of the records.

The complaint by Capt. Parker made yesterday to Acting Secretary Hackett has had some effect. Capt. Parker's complaint was that he was hampered and harassed in his work, and subjected to innumerable petty annoyances and small persecutions. Mr. Hackett decided that the Bureau of Navigation has the right to keep Capt. Parker under observation and to note every paper that he examines, and, as to this, he declined to interfere. He takes the view that the bureau would be negligent if it did not watch every stranger who looks over the records, especially when the records are taken from one room to another, because the bureau is responsible for their safe keeping. The same course, it is said at the bureau, would be followed with any person.

Mr. Hackett did, however, order that other harassments of Capt. Parker should cease. He particularly ordered that the officer who watches the Captain shall not perform sentry duty in front of him. This was one of the favorite means of making Capt. Parker feel like a suspect. The officer on guard would brace himself in a soldierly attitude and march up and down with measured tramp by the hour. All remonstrance on Capt. Parker's part have been unavailing.

CUBAN ELECTORAL BILL.

Constitutional Convention Settles Upon the Qualifications Necessary to Candidacy for Certain Offices.

HAVANA, Aug. 2.—The Cuban Constitutional Convention to-day took up separately the provisions of the Electoral bill, considering first of all the qualifications of candidates for the places of Provincial Governor, Provincial Councilor, Senatorial Elector, and Presidential Elector. These provisions were adopted as embodied in the draft submitted, except that in order to become the Governor of a province or a Provincial Councilor it will not be necessary that the candidate be the father of a family, or a taxpayer in the province, or the possessor of a degree, or that he should have held public office by virtue of popular election.

The question was raised as to whether the convention had the right to settle an electoral dispute. Señor Sanguily maintained that this function belonged to the Military Government. The convention did not vote on the question.

There was also discussion regarding the freedom of Presidential Electors to vote for whom they choose. Señor Sanguily maintained that it would be better to elect the President by the direct vote of the people than to have the Electors bound to vote for a special candidate. He favored a change in the Constitution in this respect.

As to the qualifications of candidates for Governor, Representative, Provincial Legislator, or Presidential Elector, the convention decided the candidate must be either of Cuban birth or naturalized, with a residence of eight years in Cuba after naturalization.

ELECTRIC TRAINS IN GERMANY.

Some Reports of Speed Have Been Exaggerated—Interesting Tests to be Made.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—United States Consul General Mason, at Berlin, has found it necessary to forward to the State Department a correction of very generally published newspaper statements to the effect that new electric trains have been running at the rate of 125 miles an hour between Berlin and Hamburg.

Mr. Mason says that a series of high speed trials, aided by the German Government, is to be made on an eighteen-mile line between Berlin and Zossen, in August and September, which will attract the electricians of the world. The greatest electrical house in Germany has built a special motor car, which is to run in competition with one made by one of the leading American concerns for this special test.

SMITH WILL CONTEST.

Mrs. Corwine Carries Her Suit to the Supreme Court—She Alleges "Evil Practice."

The contest over the will of Thomas C. Smith, the porcelain manufacturer of Brooklyn, who died in January last, is to be continued in the Supreme Court. The will is being contested by one of Mr. Smith's daughters, Mrs. Ella Smith-Corwine, the wife of ex-Paymaster John Corwine of the United States Navy.

Mrs. Corwine was disinherited by her father, who left his estate to his son, Charles H. L. Smith; a daughter, Mrs. Pastora Chace of Boston, and another daughter, who is the wife of the Vicomte de Avenel, and who resides in France. Mrs. Corwine's contest of the will was instituted before Surrogate Abbott of Kings County, but the document was admitted to probate.

Byron Traver, counsel for Mrs. Corwine, obtained from Justice Dickey, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, an order to serve Mrs. Chace and the heirs in France by publication. The suit the contestant has brought in the Supreme Court is for a partition of her father's estate. It is set forth by her that the will is a nullity, as it was not that of Mr. Smith, but an instrument procured through undue influence and "evil practice."

A STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

H. M. Shrady to Execute Register Howe's Gift to Brooklyn.

The art sub-committee of the committee of citizens appointed by Register James R. Howe of Brooklyn to take charge of the erection of an equestrian statue of George Washington as a gift from Mr. Howe to Brooklyn, has selected Henry Merwin Shrady as the sculptor to execute the work. The general committee has approved the selection. Five sculptors submitted models. The model submitted by Sculptor Shrady represents Washington at Valley Forge.

Register Howe is prepared to spend at least $50,000 in the erection of the statue. This amount represents part of the fees of his office, which he has set aside for the purpose. The statue will probably be erected in the square at Bedford and Division Avenues, in the Eastern District. The site, however, may be changed to the plaza of the new East River Bridge, now in course of construction

VENEZUELA MAY MAKE WAR UPON COLOMBIA

But Each State Has a Revolution to Deal With.

DIPLOMATS ARE WATCHFUL

News Dispatches from Caracas Rigidly Censored—Mail Advices from Colombia Say Gen. Uribe-Uribe Is Marching on the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The political situation in the neighboring republics of Venezuela and Colombia, in South America, and the possibility of war between these two States, is attracting considerable attention in diplomatic circles. Should war actually result the authorities in each country would not only have to deal with their foreign enemies, but also with their domestic foes, as each of the countries now has what practically amounts to a civil war on its hand. Neither the Colombian nor the Venezuelan Legation here has much direct information, and the cable reports are exceedingly conflicting.

The officials at the Colombian Legation are at a loss to understand the report of President Castro's declaration of martial law on the ground that his country is being invaded by Colombia. The revolution, headed by Dr. Rangel Calviras, who crossed the Venezuelan border from Colombia, where he had made refuge, is said to be in no sense an invasion by Colombians. Dr. Calviras belonged to the party of Andrade, who was overthrown by Castro, and it is stated in diplomatic circles that he is simply heading a rebellion of Venezuelans against Castro's authority.

No definite information has been received here regarding the whereabouts of Gen. Rafael Uribe-Uribe, who, in his turn, is heading a movement against the present Government in Colombia from the Venezuelan side. The last news of his whereabouts was that he was at Maracaibo, and had not yet crossed into Colombia, where it was supposed he would attempt to effect a juncture with Narin, a noted guerrilla, who is still carrying on a vestige of the last revolution in the mountains of the central range of the Andes.

At the Colombian Legation here the movement headed by Gen. Uribe is not considered at all serious thus far. A report received here on July 26 gave news of a projected simultaneous invasion of Colombia from Venezuela, Ecuador, and Nicaragua. Nothing has been heard of the movement since then.

A cablegram has been received at the State Department from the United States Consul at Colon, stating that if the revolutionary troubles in that region become aggravated troubles across the Isthmus will surely become interrupted. The United States Government is bound by treaty to keep this traffic open to the world. No request for a warship to be sent to the scene of trouble has been made.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Aug. 2.—Mail advices received here from Venezuela and Colombia say the censored cablegrams which the Venezuelan Government allows press correspondents to forward from Caracas, are inaccurate. President Castro's army, it is added, does not exceed 3,000 soldiers. Gen. Rafael Uribe-Uribe is reported to be a month's march from Bogota, the capital of Colombia, with less than 3,000 men.

Battles are said to be imminent. The Venezuelan revolutionists were at San Cristobal, and the Colombian revolutionists were at Cucuta, when the mail advices were forwarded.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Aug. 2.—The Venezuelan Government reports that the revolutionists have been defeated near San Cristobal.

[This dispatch is similar to those received on Wednesday and Thursday at the Venezuelan Consulate in this city from President Castro.—ED.]

POSSIBILITY OF WAR.

Official Representatives Scout the Report — Others Fear a South American Clash.

Considerable uneasiness is felt by Venezuelans and Colombians in this city over the report that a war between their respective countries is likely to be declared. Conservative exporters, too, whose business depends on the tranquillity of the countries they deal with, express some fear that this is to be the outcome of the breaches of neutrality between Venezuela and Colombia.

Notwithstanding the warlike attitude of President Castro of Venezuela in ordering his Ministry to recognize the Colombian rebels as belligerents, which caused the resignation of Minister of War José Ignacio Pulido, both Consul General de Brigard of Colombia and Venezuelan Consul General Gonzalez Esteves scout the probability of a clash at arms between their countries.

Against these official opinions is the report that President Castro will furnish Señor Luis Carlos Rico, Colombian Minister at Caracas, with his passport.

In the event of war, it is not probable that it will be declared by Colombia. She is not only seriously handicapped by reason of the rebellion which has received a fresh impetus by the arrival of Gen. Uribe Uribe, but is the only Conservative Government, in a group of four Liberal Governments, which have for years been waiting for an excuse to fight Colombia. By reason of their adherence to the principles of the Liberal Party it is considered certain that Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Ecuador would unite with Venezuela in a war with her conservative neighbor. They are on almost the same terms with Colombia as is Venezuela. They, too, have been accused of encouraging the Colombian insurrection.

No official news was received by Consul General Gonzalez Esteves yesterday regarding the revolutionary movement started against President Castro by Dr. Rangel Galviras.

IMPRISONED IN VENEZUELA.

American Professor, Ascending the Orinoco, in Custody Six Days.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Aug. 2.—Prof. Riddle of the San Juan Normal School, who has been visiting South America in the interests of the United States Fish Commission, has arrived here from Veneuela. He says that while ascending the Orinoco, accompanied by an official of the asphalt company, his launch was held up at Tukupit by a small Venezuelan gunboat, the General Hernandez, which made prisoners of the passengers and crew of the launch. They were held in custody at Ciudad Bolivar for six days and were then released.

Costa Rica Fears Revolution.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 2.—Letters received here from business men in Costa Rica report considerable dissatisfaction in that republic with the Government's increase of import duties in consequence of the abolition of export duties. It is feared that if the Government continues to increase the duties a revolution will follow. Already precautions have been taken to protect the leading Government officials. The new taxes have resulted in a general decrease in wages.

Gen. Alban Commands Columbian Forces

COLON, Colombia, Aug. 2.—A decree, dated Bogota, July 8, appoints Gen. Carlos Alban Commander in Chief of the sea and land forces of Colombia, in the Provinces of Magdalena, Panama, and Bolivar, in recognition of his patriotic zeal in the defense of the republic's institutions.

NICARAGUA AND THIS COUNTRY.

President Zelaya Wants the United States to Construct the Canal.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Aug. 2.—The Congress of Nicaragua assembled to-night. President Zelaya read a message advocating the Monroe doctrine, welcoming the assistance of the United States against European colonization in the Americas, and stating that Nicaragua is anxious for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States.

The Government, the President also said, had spent over half a million pesos this year in public instruction. The financial condition of the country was improving, and internal peace was so settled that the President felt secure against any Central American disturbance.

KRUEGER TO THE BOERS.

His Reply to Botha's Proposal Was "Continue Fighting; Alleviation Will Be Sent When Needed."

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A dispatch from Standerton, Transvaal, dated July 5, which had been stopped by the censor, has just been received here. It reads:

"Walter Kitchener met Louis Botha and his secretary De Wet, by appointment, near Plat Rand, a few days ago. They brought Krüger's reply to Botha's surrender proposal. It was:

"'Botha, De Wet, De Larey, Steyn: Continue fighting. Alleviation will be sent when needed. Enough for the present.'"

MASHONA CASE DECISION.

British Court Rules that Carriers Are Responsible for Delay in Delivery of Cargo to Pretoria.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Mr. Justice Mathew, in the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice to-day, rendered judgment in favor of the plaintiffs in the case of Mackie, Dunn & Co., who sued Donald Currie & Co., and Bucknall Brothers for delay in the delivery of a cargo of foodstuffs, shipped on the British steamer Mashona, from New York, Oct. 18, 1899, consigned to Pretoria. (The cargo of the Mashona was seized by the British warship Partridge, in Algoa Bay.)

The court found that the agents of the defendants knew that the goods were liable to confiscation on board the steamer, and that, therefore, delay in their delivery was probable.

A stay of execution was granted, as six other actions are pending.

The defendants in the Mashona case relied on an exception clause in the bill of lading, which provided against "restraint by Princes, rulers of people." The plaintiffs claimed that since the ultimatum of the South African Republic to Great Britain was issued Oct. 11, 1899, the shippers must have known that a state of war existed. The defendants denied this, saying that the Boer ultimatum was not published in the United States until November, 1899.

DOES NOT DESIRE DECORATION.

British Officer Wishes to Serve His King Without Reward.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—There was a curious announcement in The London Gazette last night, to the effect that King Edward had accepted the resignation by Major Karri Davies of the Companionship of the Bath, "that officer having expressed the wish that he might be permitted to serve His Majesty without any reward."

Major Davies received the decoration for conspicuous services in South Africa, especially in connection with the relief of Mafeking.

Such a withdrawal of a decoration is unprecedented.

CANADIAN FARMERS PROFITING.

Have Sold a Large Quantity of Hay for Use in South Africa.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Aug. 3.—The South African war has put a considerable amount of money into the hands of Canada's farmers. The orders so far received mean an expenditure on the part of the British War Office of about $1,800,000.

During 1900 the Department of Agriculture, which carries out all War Office orders, shipped 25,000 tons of hay to South Africa. Since the beginning of the present year about 48,000 tons have been dispatched, and a further quantity of about 20,000 tons will be shipped during August and September. This will bring the total shipments up to about 93,000 tons.

The last order received from the War Office called for 11,000 tons of hay of last year's crop for shipment in September. The Department of Agriculture placed contracts for this about ten days ago.

Krueger's Visit Here Still Undecided.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 2.—People who are in close association with Mr. Krüger say that, up to the present, it has not been decided that he will visit the United States.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—Mr. Van der Hoven, Secretary of the Transvaal Legation at Brussels, is now in St. Petersburg to attend a wedding, after which he will visit his mother, who is a Russian. He asserts that his journey has no political significance, despite the reports that Mr. Krüger and Dr. Leyds are coming here.

DISTRESS IN SOUTH RUSSIA.

40,000 Artisans Sent to Their Homes at Government Expense Owing to the Stagnation of Trade.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A dispatch to The Standard from Odessa says:

"As evidence of the ruinous stagnation of trade in Southern Russia, a Government Factory Inspector asserts that 70 per cent. of all the industrial works of the great manufacturing government of Ekaterinoslav have suspended, and in order to relieve distress and to prevent disturbance 40,000 artisans have been deported to their homes in the interior at the expense of the Government.

"Conditions in the other industrial centres of Southern Russia are similar."

THE BRESLAU BANK TROUBLE.

President of National Bank Resigns Because He Is a Partner in the Embarrassed Concern.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The Breslau banking concern yesterday reported in difficulties in consequence of Boerse attacks upon the banks in Eastern Germany is the Jacoblaender-Nachfolger Bank, in which Eugen Landau, President of the Board of Directors of the National Bank, is a partner. In consequence of the embarrassment of the Breslau house, Herr Landau to-day resigned the Presidency of the National Bank.

The difficulties of the Breslau house, which have not yet been surmounted, are due to the fact that its resources are locked up in unsalable securities. There is an intimation that rich family connections will come to the rescue.

It is stated that one of the leading American insurance companies in Berlin has since the present crisis began paid policies on bankers who had committed suicide aggregating 250,000 marks, (nearly $60,000.)

BRITISH TORPEDO BOAT SUNK.

There Was No Loss of Life, and the Vessel Will Be Raised.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 2.—Torpedo boat No. 81 has been sunk off the breakwater at the Island of Alderney, in the English Channel. There was no loss of life.

The boat, which was taking part in the naval manoeuvres, struck the submerged ruins of the old breakwater. She managed to reach the inner harbor, and sank there.

All the guns and stores were saved. The boat will be raised.

$960 FOR KAISER'S AUTOGRAPH.

Raffle on the Augusta Victoria Won by a Boston Man.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—When Emperor William visited the excursion steamer Auguste Victoria of the Hamburg-American Line in Ljardalsoeren Bay, Norway, the Austrian Countess Kielmannsegg begged His Majesty's autograph, to be raffled for the benefit of the ship's musicians and crew.

The raffle yielded 4,036 marks, G. H. Mifflin of Boston, Mass., being the winner.

Americans Abroad Now More Thrifty.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—From interviews with agents of the various trans-Atlantic steamship lines, The Daily Mail draws the following conclusions: "Visitors from America this year are as numerous as ever before; but apparently as the American tourist increases in number he increases also in thriftiness. Cabmen, porters, and hotel servants are at one in declaring that the average American is the least remunerative of their clients. This establishes a new reputation for the American abroad."

Kaiser Decorates a Moslem Dignitary.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The latest notable recipient of a decoration at the hands of Emperor William is a high dignitary of Mohammedanism. The Reichsanzeiger, this evening, announces that the Order of the Crown of the First Class has been conferred on Aga Khan of Bombay, the spiritual head of the Hindu Mohammedan Koja sect.

EVACUATION OF PEKING

Allies Expect to Leave the Chinese City on Aug. 15.

Withdrawal from Other Parts of China Depends on Circumstances—Draft of the Settlement Protocol.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—In the House of Commons yesterday Lord Cranborne, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, announced that the official date fixed for the evacuation of Peking by the allied troops was Aug. 15, subject to a few days extension if necessary.

The evacuation of other portions of China, said Lord Cranborne, depended on circumstances.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—A dispatch received here from Peking says the foreign Ministers have sanctioned the marching in of a division of 3,000 Chinese regular troops to a camp situated twenty-five li, (ten miles) from Peking, about Aug. 8, preparatory to the evacuation of the Chinese capital by the allied troops on Aug. 15.

PEKING, Aug. 2.—The Protocol Committee of the Ministers of the powers has virtually finished the draft of the protocol, and will submit the same for approval to the other Ministers.

All questions of principle have been settled, and the protocol will be signed in the course of a few days, unless there should be some disagreement as to the phraseology, resembling the discussion that arose over the word "irrevocable" in the early stages of the negotiations. Should such a hitch occur, the signing may be indefinitely delayed.

EARL LI WAS "DYING" AGAIN.

Temporary Indisposition Had the Usual Effect of a Sensational Report.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Globe reports that Li-Hung-Chang is dying.

PEKING, Aug. 2.—Li-Hung-Chang, who was seized with a sudden indisposition yesterday, called in a foreign doctor to consult with his personal medical adviser.

The malady proved to be a temporary attack, such as Earl Li has frequently suffered from during the last twelve months. To-day he seemed to have recovered.

To Open a New Treaty Port.

HONGKONG, Aug. 2.—The Commissioner of Customs has left Wu-Chow for Nan-Ning, Province of Quang-Si, to open Nan-Ning as a treaty port.

British Cruisers Were Bound for Amoy.

HONGKONG, Aug. 2.—The British warships Glory, Eclipse, and Daphne arrived unexpectedly to-day at Amoy. All is quiet there.

THE BRAZILIAN TARIFF.

Changes Prejudicial to This Country's Commerce Defeated.

RIO JANEIRO, Aug. 2.—Owing to the efforts of United States Minister Bryan, proposed tariff changes, prejudicial to American commerce and favored by British, Italian, and Argentine interests, have been defeated in the Brazilian Congress.

MR. CROKER TO RETURN.

This Is the Confident Expectation of Tammany Men, but Mr. Carroll Will Make No Disclosures.

John F. Carroll, the deputy leader of the local Democracy in the absence of Mr. Croker, was at Tammany Hall yesterday. He did not give out the promised statement that was to embody the views of the absent chief.

Indeed, Mr. Carroll, when approached by reporters, was extremely curt. Asked questions about the prospectus of Tammany he replied to them by asking others.

In Democratic circles, however, it is confidently predicted that Mr. Croker will very soon return to New York. The Timothy D. Sullivan coterie is gaining so much strength that some of the leaders are becoming alarmed, and the early return of the leader is regarded as the only possible obstacle to further successes for Sullivan.

Mr. Carroll would not talk about possible candidates for any office.

Said He Was Mr. Croker's Son.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., Aug. 2.—A man who represented himself as being Frank Croker, son of the Tammany leader, came here some days ago and remained a few days. He made a series of small purchases from various storekeepers, in all cases paying by check in amount from $10 to $25. Then he disappeared. The checks came back to-day from the Twelfth Ward Bank in New York, marked "N. G."

T. B. REED AND THE MAYORALTY.

He Alludes to the Proposition that He Be a Candidate as Absurd.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 2.—When ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, at his Summer home here to-day, was informed that he had been mentioned by a member of the Committee of Fifteen as a possible candidate for Mayor of New York, he smiled at what he called "the absurdity of the proposition."

"When a man becomes Mayor of New York," said Mr. Reed, "he makes many enemies. It will be all right for you to say that I have never heard of this matter before, and you may add that apparently I have no inclination in that line."

DON'T WANT CONSUMPTIVES.

Report that St. Luke's Hospital Will Abandon Tuberculosis Department.

Current talk around St. Luke's Hospital is that the department for the treatment of consumptives at that institution, comprising forty-two beds for men and women patients, is about to be abandoned. The reason given in the gossip is that the hospital has no special advantages for treating this disease, and that the wards are so close to those for the general run of patients that there is grave danger of infection.

The Rev. Dr. George Clover, Superintendent of St. Luke's, when seen there last night, appeared loath to discuss the matter, although he said that there had been much talk about it. No definite action could be taken, he said, until the next meeting of the Board of Trustees on the last Monday in September, and that if the subject was not taken up then it might be considered at the annual meeting of the board in October on St. Luke's Day.

Brief Railroad Items.

The Union Pacific dividend will probably be declared, so it was stated yesterday, at a meeting to be held next Tuesday. There will be no increase, and the dividend will remain on the 4 per cent. basis.

G. W. Brady, Assistant Superintendent of the New Haven Road, has resigned, and J. W. Wardrop has been appointed to succeed him with the new title of Superintendent of Freight Terminals.

It is understood that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has ordered twelve motor vehicles to be used as repair wagons. It is said they will cost $2,200 to $2,500 each.

The Central of Georgia Railway has adopted a new trade mark. It consists of the words, "Central Savannah Line," printed white on a red rectangle with the initials of these words separately intertwined, resembling somewhat a dollar mark. The route of this railroad, with its steamboat connections, was formerly known as the Savannah Line.

Wisconsin River Steamer Burned.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Aug. 2.—The City of Stiles, a river steamer, was burned to the water's edge to-day. The cause of the fire is unknown. The Stiles was of 212 tons, 114 feet long, 20 feet beam, and 7 feet depth. The steamer formerly plied between Green Bay and Gladstone.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Few well-known people were seen in the city yesterday, although, as a rule, Friday is a favorite day for coming to town. Mrs. Hildreth K. Bloodgood passed through and Mrs. Frederick Esler, who has just returned from a recent trip abroad, lunched in the palm garden. Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood was also in town on a shopping expedition.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Faneuil D. S. Bethune, (Miss Florence Curtis Jenner,) who sailed for Europe on June 15, have been traveling on the Continent and were recently at Venice. Most of their time will be spent in Switzerland. They will probably sail for New York some time in September.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Jenner and their daughters, the Misses Florence, Sara and Anna Jenner, are at Overlook, their country place at Ridgefield, Conn., where they will remain until November, except for the time they will spend this month at Mount Desert.

⁂

J. Mortimer Bush of London will sail for England Wednesday on the American liner St. Paul, and will there join Mrs. Bush, who sailed several weeks ago with her son. After a brief stay in London, on his arrival there, Mr. and Mrs. Bush will go to Russia. They intend returning to New York in the late Autumn.

⁂

James Norton Winslow, who went abroad in January last, will return early in September for the cup races, and after the racing is over will go to Labrador with a party of men in search of that rare animal, the musk ox. Mrs. James Norton Winslow and her son have left Southampton for Bar Harbor, where they will remain several weeks.

⁂

Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt, who is at the Malvern, Bar Harbor, has Miss Eleanor Sedley with her. Miss Sedley left New York on Wednesday for that resort. Phoenix Ingraham has also been at Bar Harbor.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Abner W. Colgate of Morristown have arrived at Bar Harbor, and are at the Louisberg; they reached there Tuesday. Mrs. D. H. Knowlton and her daughters also arrived there Tuesday and are at Lynam's. Last season the Knowltons occupied the Samuels cottage.

⁂

J. Dunbar Wright, who arrived on the Deutschland, is to spend the rest of the season cruising in his yacht Marion.

⁂

S. Gross Horwitz and his mother, Mrs. Benjamin F. Horwitz, have left Baltimore for Narragansett. They will stop at the Imperial. David P. Polk of Baltimore is visiting Mrs. William E. Carter, his sister, at Newport.

⁂

The engagement has been announced in Baltimore of Miss Sidney Patterson Saunders and Walter Newhall Vernon, United States Navy. Miss Saunders is the youngest daughter of John S. Saunders, and is a niece of Mrs. Charles Carroll of Baltimore and of Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., of this city.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, who left Tuxedo for California some weeks ago, are at the Hotel Del Monte, where they will spend the month of August. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander will return to Tuxedo early in October. Others who are at the Del Monte are Mr. and Mrs. Francis Carolan, Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Martin, the Princess Poniatowski, Mrs. A. M. Easton, and Mrs. W. H. Crocker. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Raoul Duval are not expected to return to the Pacific Slope before next year, as they are in England and have taken a place there.

⁂

"The Chalet," the place Clarence W. Dolan of Philadelphia has bought at Newport, and which the Dolans have occupied for the past two seasons, was built about twenty-five years ago by the father of Mrs. George Francis Train, the late Col. G. M. T. Davis, and was known for a long time as the "Davis Chalet." It is situated on Ocean and Bellevue Avenues, near Spouting Rock Beach. Col. Davis also built the Train villa, to the north of the chalet, which Mr. and Mrs. George B. de Forest have occupied for a number of Summers. Mrs. William E. Carter of Philadelphia has purchased the Fay cottage on Narragansett Avenue. Both the Dolans and Carters have been at Newport for a couple of seasons only.

⁂

Mrs. Walter Gould Jennings is the guest at Newport of Mrs. H. D. Auchincloss. Mr. and Mrs. A. Gordon Norrie have arrived there for the season. The vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron, now at Newport, are to leave there on Monday for a month's cruise. They will not return until September. The presence of the vessels has added much to the picturesque beauty of Newport.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred L. White (Miss Mary E. Townsend) have left Irvington for their camp in the Adirondacks on the Upper Saranac Lake.

⁂

The cable brought last night the news of the marriage on Thursday in Switzerland of Miss Edith Rutgers Crosby, daughter of the late Dr. Howard Crosby of this city, and W. R. Lethaby of London. The ceremony was celebrated in the American Chapel at Geneva. Mrs. Lethaby is a sister of Ernest H. Crosby, who married Miss Fannie K. Schieffelin, and she has of recent years lived much abroad. Her engagement to Mr. Lethaby was announced in this column many months ago.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 2.—To-day has been one of the liveliest in society this season, the entertainments exceeding in number those given on any day so far.

The entertainment which attracted the most attention was the dinner and vaudeville show given by Mrs. George Crocker. Her cottage did not afford accommodation for the number of guests she wished to invite, nor did it give the opportunity for the style of entertainment she wished to give, so she arranged to have guests at the Clam Bake Club, at Easton's Point, and prepared a programme, which included a formal dinner, an outdoor vaudeville show, a Rhode Island clam bake, and an informal dance. A stage was erected in the pavilion, palms and potted plants forming an artistic setting for the vaudeville. The night was perfect for an outdoor entertainment, the full moon giving a charming effect. The vaudeville show included songs by the Eureka Colored Jubilee Singers, a sleight-of-hand performance, a dance by La Petite Adelaide, and sketches by Wade and Mack, song and dance comedians. The Hungarian Orchestra furnished instrumental music. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Childs, Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. J. F. Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Denison Hatch, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind.

Dinners were given this evening by Clarence W. Dolan, Oliver G. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Miss Van Alen, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. George B. De Forest, and W. H. Sands.

Mrs. E. T. Gerry gave a luncheon this afternoon, and Mrs. J. Hude Beekman a card party. Dinners were given at Berger's by Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson and Mrs. Boyd, wife of Medical Inspector Boyd, United States Navy.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who spent a part of July with Mrs. Whitney's mother, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, at The Breakers, and who were to go to Scotland for the shooting season, have finally decided to remain here, and to-day moved to their cottage in Bellevue Avenue. They will be here until the Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, who have been occupying apartments at the New Cliffs Hotel, will leave here to-morrow morning for Saratoga for the racing season. Mr. Mackay has entered a number of horses for the Saratoga races.

Ex-Commodore Gerry's steam yacht Electra will sail for New York to-morrow.

Harry S. Lehr arrived here to-day, and will at once enter upon the occupancy of the Pratt cottage, Arleigh, which Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse have just vacated. Mr. Lehr registered at the Casino in the morning, and was the recipient of a very enthusiastic and rather boisterous welcome from a number of the Summer residents who were playing tennis at the time. Mrs. Lehr did not come with her husband, but is expected in a day or two, when the cottage is ready.

Count Calloredo and Lieut. Dolenc of the Austrian Navy, who have been making a year's cruise in South American, West Indian, and North American waters in the yawl Tadrima, and came to Newport earlier in the season, returned to-day from a cruise to the eastward. They were extensively entertained on their first visit, and will be the recipients of much attention now.

Miss Ellen Drexel Paul of Philadelphia is the guest of Mrs. John Clinton Gray.

Theodore Frelinghuysen of Tuxedo is visiting Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest at the Train villa.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane arrived this evening, and are guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis J. Pendleton, who have been visiting at several of the cottages, are now guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield.

George Von L. Meyer, the American Ambassador at Rome, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry McVickar of Morristown, N. J., are at Bateman's.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Randolph of New York have arrived at the New Cliffs Hotel.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 2.—Society was rounded up at the Pot and Kettle Club this afternoon to pay its respects to Major Gen. and Mrs. Alexander McDowell McCook. The reception was given by Capt. Thomas J. Bush of Lexington, and it was the most important affair of the season thus far.

The Pot and Kettle Club was well decorated for the occasion, and the Bay Drive was a continual stream of carriages from 4 o'clock to 6. Many went to the scene in launches. During the hours of the reception there were present more than 600 guests.

Mrs. Schofield, wife of Lieut. Gen. Schofield, received with Mrs. McCook and Capt. Bush. Some of the more prominent people present were Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Countess Festetics, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mr. and Mrs. Degrasse Fox, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Ketterlinus, Mr. and Mrs. Clement Newbold, Johnston Livingston, R. Hall McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McMillan, John G. Carlisle, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Bissell, Admiral and Mrs. Upshur.

Several large dinner parties are being given to-night. Mr. Lewis Niles Roberts is entertaining a party of twenty. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles have a party of eighteen. Mrs. Draper has a party of twenty. Mrs. C. B. Wright is entertaining at Tanglewold. Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin gave a buckboard ride and picnic to Somersville.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Dimock arrived to-day. They will occupy the Talleyrand for August. Gen. Samuel Thomas, accompanied by his family, and T. Sanford Beatty arrived to-day. Gen. Thomas has Mossley Hall.

IN THE SHOPS.

Stunning gloves for automobiling, driving of any kind, bicycling, all of the outdoor sports, are of silk and leather combined, white, the back of the glove of the silk and the palm of the leather, perforated and with gauntlets of the silk. They cost $2.50 and are very smart. One beauty is that they are tubbable.

⁂

It has always been supposed that diamonds were the stones to set with opals, but a beautiful ring, a large oval opal, is surrounded with tiny emeralds. The stones are not large enough to take from the beauty and delicacy of the stone, but the tiny line of green around the edge seems to accentuate the lights of the opal and give dignity to it.

⁂

Another ring in which emeralds are used to good effect is a diamond, a beautiful stone which is made into a small heart-shaped ring and surrounded with a line of the small emeralds. The ring is more refined than when larger colored stones are used.

⁂

People are tiring of cretonne window boxes and seats to some extent, though in all probability they will always be used more or less, but they have ceased to be a novelty, and here is something to supply their place. There are boxes and window seats of bamboo covered with Japanese matting in the matting color, and also in dark red. A square seat, which is at the same time a commodious shoe box, covered top and sides with the matting, will cost $3.50. Another, which is a different shape, more on the order of a tabourette, is also a box, and big window boxes or seats are large enough to hold almost a Summer's wardrobe of gowns, and will cost some $8. They are satisfactory because the bamboo and matting will go with everything, always look pretty and cool, and they are durable.

⁂

Charming combs for the hair, tall and narrow, have for a top the three graceful feathers of the Prince of Wales. They come in shell and amber. Pink coral is set with good effect into the backs of combs.

⁂

Persian rugs are brought over now small and round, with fancifully shaped edges, fringed, for table covers. They are the fine silk rugs, and will cost from $75 to $100. They are new and pleasing.

⁂

Matting mats and splashers cost 10, 15, and 25 cents apiece, and come in plain and colored matting.

⁂

First-class outdoor—or indoor, for that matter—thermometers can be bought for $1.25, mounted in copper, a thermometer which will last for years and tell the secrets of the weather correctly. A good thermomenter with a barometer, also mounted in metal, can be purchased for 40 cents. A fancy thermometer, which is also a good one, will cost $1.25. This is a three-sided affair which hangs out from the wall, and the mercury can be seen from any angle. It is intended particularly for an indoor thermometer, as it does not register below 20. However, the mercury can rise to 110, and even this Summer not more than that will be required in an outdoor thermometer.

⁂

A cool-looking woman wore yesterday a green figured linen batiste gown, with a bodice-shaped belt and stock of bright-green silk and a green silk drop skirt to match. It was a stylish gown.

⁂

Green always looks cool. Another younger woman wore a pale-green gown, with insertion of bands of white lace in the flounce and in the bolero, a white shirt waist, and big white hat, and around her waist a two-and-a-half-inch white ribbon tied with short bows in the back and long ends falling to the lower edge of her skirt, while a similar ribbon tied her bolero in front.

⁂

A pretty little blue-figured white gown had six or seven narrow ruffles around the lower edge of the skirt, finished with narrow black velvet ribbon; the lower part of the front of the waist was finished in the same way, fitting snugly above, and the back was simply gathered into the band. The waist was buttoned in the back with tiny linen buttons. These buttons are satisfactory for gowns buttoned in this way, as they are not uncomfortable to lean against.

⁂

A picturesque looking little girl with red-brown hair wore a linen batiste gown with pale violet figures. There was a a yoke of some sheer white embroidery, cut low, in a square, at the throat, a style very becoming to the child. Around the edge of the yoke the material of the gown was draped after the manner of the fichus worn this year.

Adams—MacGregor.

J. McGregor Adams, President of the Adams & Westlake Company of Chicago, and Miss Edythe Belle MacGregor were married on Thursday afternoon at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Ferdinand Wiegand, 122 Kenilworth Place, Vanderveer Park, Brooklyn.

Mr. Adams is one of the best-known business men of Chicago. His bride has been prominent in Brooklyn society circles. Both Mr. Adams and his wife are natives of New England and their fathers were close friends. Mr. Adams went from New England to the West and made a large fortune. He has a residence on the Lake Shore Drive, and a Winter home at Palm Beach, Fla. Mr. Adams's first wife died about three years ago. His engagement to Miss MacGregor was announced a short time ago.

The Rev. James C. Morris of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, officiated at the wedding on Thursday. The bride was attended by her sister, while John Drake was the groomsman. The bride wore white crepe de chine and white point lace, and carried a bouquet of white roses. Following the ceremony a wedding supper was served. Mr. and Mrs. Adams will sail to-day for a European tour.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Gramm.

William Gramm, a pioneer frame manufacturer of this city, died at his home, 240 East Nineteenth Street, yesterday morning. He had been ill for several weeks, and his death was due to the infirmities of old age.

Mr. Gramm was born in Berlin in 1818. He received only a rudimentary education. He came to this country in 1851 and started a frame factory at Canal and Centre Streets. Later he built a factory in Marion Street, where he continued the business up to the time of his retirement, fifteen years ago. He introduced a method of silver gilding into this country and was also the first to use metal ornaments on frames.

Mr. Gramm found time to study in his later years, and became interested in philosophy, literature, and art, on which subjects he wrote and published several books, among them being "Phantasy and Life." When he was sixty-five years old he studied modern Greek and went abroad, where he engaged in archaeological excavations with Schliemann and others. After his return he took up clay modeling and pursued that art until his death.

A son and daughter survive him. The funeral will take place from 240 East Nineteenth Street to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Henry Miller.

Henry Miller, for forty years a well-known down-town bookseller whose place of business was in Barclay Street, opposite the Astor House, died at his home, 371A Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday. Death was due to paralysis. Mr. Miller was a veteran of the civil war, in the Eighth Regiment of New York Volunteers and afterward was Captain of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. N. Y. He belonged to Atlantic Lodge, F. and A. M., and to Lafayette Post, G. A. R.

A wife, five daughters, and a son survive him. The funeral will take place at his late home on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. CLARA E. MASTERS, wife of Col. Hibbert B. Masters, President of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, of 1,097 Dean Street in that borough, and a daughter of the late Edmund T. Everett, died yesterday. She was fifty-nine years old.

Ex-Congressman JOHN DAVIS, of Kansas is dead at Topeka, aged seventy-four years. He was born in Sangamon County, Illinois. For many years he was prominent in the labor reform and Populist movements, and represented the Fifth Kansas District in Congress from 1890 to 1892 as a Populist. He wrote much on economic subjects.

Dr. HENRY B. HORLBECK, at the time of his death and for many years Health Officer of the Port of Charleston, S. C., died there on Wednesday. He was a Confederate Surgeon of ability, an ex-President of the American Medical Association, and an eminent authority on yellow fever. His body, according to his direction, will be cremated.

MYRON A. DECKER, head of the piano manufacturing firm of Myron A. Decker & Son, died at his home, 49 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, early yesterday morning of heart disease. He was seventy-eight years old, and was born in the Catskill Mountains, as was his father and grandfather. Mr. Decker was a prominent Mason. He leaves three daughters and one son, Frank Decker. Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed, but the burial will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

ISRAEL M. PARR, senior member of the grain firm of I. M. Parr & Son of Baltimore, Md., and one of the most prominent of the old-time merchants of that city, died late Thursday night at Fernwood, his country home, near Baltimore. He was seventy-nine years old. Death was due to heat prostration. Mr. Parr was one of the committee of five appointed by the grain men of Baltimore to solicit subscriptions for the establishment of the Corn and Flour Exchange, the predecessor of the present Chamber of Commerce, in February, 1853. He had also been President of the Chamber of Commerce.

GEORGE W. RANCK KILLED.

Kentucky Author Struck by a Train at Lexington, Ky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 2.—George W. Ranck, one of the best-known literary men of Kentucky, was struck and killed by a Louisville and Nashville train to-day.

Mr. Ranck was born in Louisville, Ky., Feb. 13, 1841, and was a graduate of the University of Kentucky. He was the author of several works, including a history of Lexington, Ky.; "Girty, the White Indian"; "The Traveling Church," "The Story of Bryan's Station," "The Bivouac of the Dead, and Its Author."

REFUSED TO REGISTER HIS DOG.

Greenwich (Conn.) Man Defied Town Ordinance and Went to Jail.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 2.—Warrants were issued to-day by the Selectmen of Greenwich against 200 citizens, including several prominent New Yorkers, charging failure to license dogs. Three arrests were made to-day, and two of the defendants paid the costs and registered their animals. The other refused not only to register his dog, but also to pay a fine and costs amounting to $16.30. He was taken to Bridgeport Jail, where he will work out the fine at the rate of $1 per day.

New Registrar of Smith's College.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Aug. 2.—Miss Mary Eastman of Great Falls, N. H., has been appointed Registrar of Smith College, in succession to Miss Mary Knox, who recently accepted a similar office at Barnard College. Miss Eastman graduated from Smith in 1886.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Hugh J. Gallagher, Commissary, recently appointed, will report to Major William H. Baldwin, Commissary, purchasing Commissary in San Francisco, for temporary duty as an assistant in his office, upon the completion of which he will repair to Washington for duty in the office of the Commissary General.

Capt. Guy G. Palmer, Thirtieth Infantry, will report for duty at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

First Lieut. William Mitchell, Signal Corps, will proceed to Seattle to take charge of the Signal Corps detachment now being assembled there, conduct the same to Fort Egbert, Alaska, and carry on such special instructions as he may receive from the Acting Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps are assigned to the companies of Coast Artillery indicated after their names: Capt. Charles F. Parker to the Thirtieth Company, First Lieut. Sam F. Bottoms to the Ninth Company. They will join the companies to which they are assigned.

Business Notices.

No mother should overlook so good a skin cure as GREVE'S OINTMENT. Every home needs it.
PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM aids the hair growth.

MARRIED.

LETHABY—CROSBY.—On Thursday, Aug. 1, 1901, at the American Chapel, Geneva, Switzerland, Edith Rutgers, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby of New York, to W. R. Lethaby of London, England.

DIED.

BOSWORTH.—At Richfield Springs, on Wednesday, July 31, Joseph S. Bosworth, son of the late Judge Joseph S. Bosworth of New York Supreme Court.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifty-fifth Street, Saturday morning, Aug. 3, at 11 o'clock.

DECKER.—On Aug. 2, 1901, at his late residence, No. 49 East 132d St., Myron A. Decker.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DUNLAP.—In loving memory of Robert Dunlap, who died at Monmouth Beach, New Jersey, Aug. 3, 1900.

FALCONER.—Suddenly, at Greenport, on July 31, Jane Falconer, sister of James H. Falconer.

Funeral on Saturday morning at half-past ten at St. Matthew's Church, 24 West 84th St.

GOODRICH.—At White Plains, Aug. 1, Mrs. Jane C. Goodrich.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 129 East 78th St., on Saturday at 8 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

GRAMM.—On Friday, Aug. 2, 1901, William Gramm, Sr., in his eighty-third year.

Funeral from his late residence, 240 East 19th St., on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

MASTERS.—On Aug. 2, 1901, Clara Everett, beloved wife of Col. Hibbert B. Masters, and daughter of the late Edmund T. Everett, in the sixtieth year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PARSHALL.—James Charles, son of Dr. George H. and Ada A. Parshall, Brooklyn, N. Y., died suddenly Wednesday, July 31, aged eighteen years.

TONETTI.—On July 31, 1901, at Palisades, N. Y., Olivier Pallier Tonetti, infant son of Francois Michel Louis and Mary Lawrence Tonetti.

HAD "UNCLE TOM" ON THE BRAIN.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 2.—Thomas Mallay, an old-time actor, who had for years played in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," was to-day committed to the Rochester Insane Asylum. Mallay had had so much of Uncle Tom that it affected his brain, and he now imagines that Simon Legree is constantly pursuing him with bloodhounds. It is not on record that he ever played the part of Eliza in the piece, but he seems to have got the characters mixed.

DEATHS REPORTED AUG. 2.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

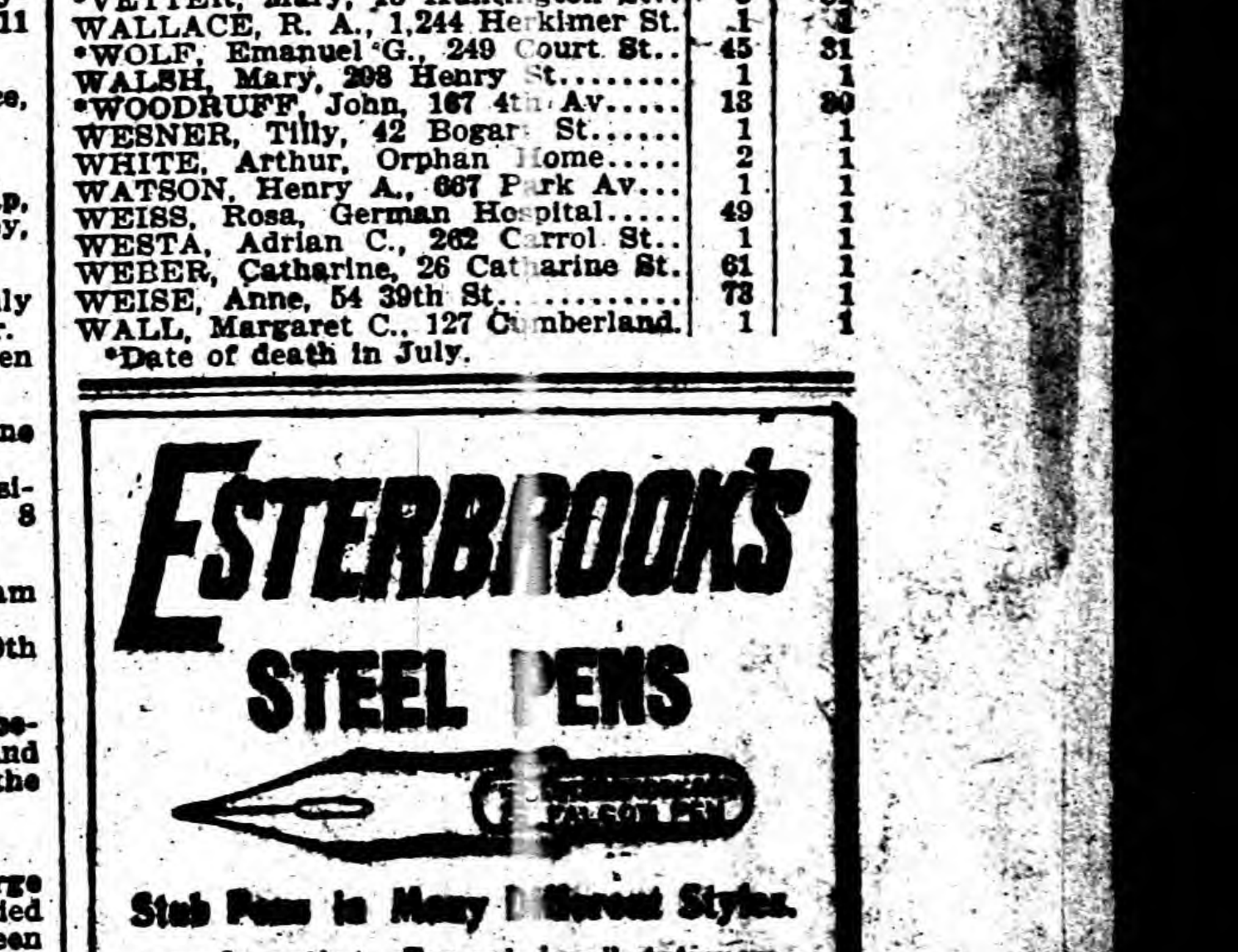
Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Aug.
AMTHOR, Minnie, 521 E. [illegible]st St.	17	1
ALBUCCI, Salvatore, 120 Mulberry St.	6	2
ANDERSON, Maggie, 584 Washington St.	1	1
*ARNSTEIN, Jennie, 100 Suffolk St.	3	31
BABCOCK, Elizabeth, 343 W. 11th St	61	1
BRENNAN, Florence, 455 Canal St.	1	1
*BURNS, Anna, 1,168 2d Av.	22	31
*BARRY, Helen C., 319 E. [illegible]5th St.	20	31
BUSH, Wolf, 309 E. 72d St.	57	1
BRUSH, Edgar R., Jr., 136 W. 34th St.	1	1
BRENNAN, Thomas F., 789 7th Av.	38	1
*BACIGALUPO, Marion, 63 James St.	36	31
*BRUNA, Anesta, 309 E. 10th St.	24	31
CAMZIA, Emilia, 15 Thompson St.	1	1
*CROSS, Lavinia, 424 W. [illegible]st St.	41	31
CONKLIN, W. C., 83 St. Mark's Pl.	1	1
*CLEARY, Maggie, 516 W. [illegible]8th St.	1	31
*CORRIGAN, Peter, 36 Washington St.	34	31
CASTELLOW, Antonio, 31 Cherry St.	23	1
COSTELLO, Katie, 1,887 Amsterdam Av.	1	1
*CALLERON, Cora, 16 1st St.	2	30
CANNIZZARO, Antonio, 130 Mulberry	6	1
COHN, Tillie, 30 Columbia St.	1	1
*DIONYSIUS, August, 1,280 [illegible]d Av.	60	30
DUSSCOX, Henry, 1,109 1st Av.	1	2
DEL VECCHIO, Joe, 325 Broome St.	1	1
*DUNN, Joseph, 601 W. 43d St.	57	30
EPSTEIN, Rosie, 408 Cherry St.	1	1
*FERRIS, Mary, 26 Albany St.	1	31
EFFENDY, Henry, 401 E. [illegible]th St.	52	1
*FARRELL, Eliza, 220 W. [illegible]th St.	47	31
*FITZSIMMONS, Henry, Workhouse Hospital	87	30
*FOGERTY, Hannah, 339 E. 24th St.	45	31
GORMAN, George M., 614 E. 12th St.	1	1
*GAZDIK, Anna, 217 E. 3d St.	1	30
GOODEY, Edward, 530 E. 1[illegible]th St.	60	1
*HALFERT, Louis, 26 Canal St.	40	31
*HERM, Wilhelmina, 51 Sullivan St.	59	30
*HAMILTON, Joseph, 226 W. 16th St.	1	31
HOPE, Charles J., 313 E. [illegible]st St.	74	1
HOEPFNER, Minnie, 960 1st Av.	48	2
HILL, Oliver, 537 W. 125th St.	65	1
HILL, Lena, 7 West 156th St.	1	1
*KLAPP, Synthia A., 309 W. 111th	37	31
*KENNEDY, John, 123d St. & 3d Av.	45	26
KUBE, Anna, 225 E. 105th St.	1	2
KAVANAGH, Peter J., 226 E. 80th St.	1	1
KEHOE, William J., 1,808 [illegible]d Av.	30	1
*KENNEY, John A., 58 Henry St.	26	31
KNIZEK, Mary F., 1,383 Avenue A.	1	1
LABOTS, Sorina A., 200 Mott St.	1	1
LEVY, David, 234 E. Broadway	48	1
*LIEBERMAN, Chella, 67 Avenue C.	1	31
*LOBMAN, Annie, Ward's Island	58	30
*LOGAN, Henry, 538 W. 2[illegible]th St.	68	31
MAFUCIO, Frank, Brooklyn	32	1
MARCUS, Leon, 210 W. 119th St.	18	1
*MORONEY, Thomas, 29 W. 111th St.	60	31
MAGUIRE, Sarah, 432 E. 6[illegible]th St.	1	1
MERGIN, August, Daly Av. and 179th	38	2
*McCABE, Mary, 152 E. 84th St.	50	31
McCABE, Lawrence, 524 10th Av.	56	1
MEAD, Walter F., 373 W. 11th St.	39	1
MONSKY, Jeanette, 167 Henry St.	56	2
*MESSINA, Andrew, 514 Canal St.	13	31
McMULLEN, J. A., 42 Whitehall St.	54	1
*MEURY, Mary, 410 W. 27th St.	1	30
*MILLER, Arthur, W. and C. Hosp.	1	29
*MYERS, Theresa, Ward's Island	75	28
McDOWELL, Harry C., 305 W. 143d	21	2
MESSINEO, Rosaria, 227 W. 60th St.	53	1
NELSON, Margaret, 605 W. 47th St.	1	1
O'CONNELL, Helen, 350 E. 79th St.	3	1
O'ROURKE, Elizabeth, 347 E. 122d St	53	1
POLATSKY, Gussie, 129 Clinton St.	1	2
PIRANIO, Giuseppe, 121 Baxter St.	1	1
*POTTER, William A., 96[illegible] Amsterdam Av	35	31
PERNICIARO, Girilamo, 241 Mulberry	1	1
PETERSON, James, 165 Park Row	40	1
*RAND, Mary G., 67 E. 12[illegible] St.	56	31
ROWAN, Ellen, 219 2d Av.	55	2
RYAN, Cornelius, 1,460 3d Av.	45	1
REINMANN, Mary F., Manh. St. Hos.	72	1
ROSS, Daisy, 80 Suffolk St.	3	1
RAMPONE, Magiorrcio, St. Vincent's Hospital	35	1
*SCHNEIDER, Reinhold, Manhattan State Hospital	41	30
SCHWARTZ, Bertie, 102 E. 110th St.	1	2
*SEXTON, Mary, Ward's Island	67	28
SANDBERG, Sigmund, 215 E. 106th.	1	2
*STONE, Bridget, 351 E. 30th St.	49	31
SMITH, Clarence S., 336 W. 21st St.	45	1
SCHOEPFLIN, Louisa, 1,00[illegible] Ave. A.	21	1
SIBERMING, Sarah, 52 Ludlow St.	1	1
SULLIVAN, James A., 172 [illegible] 82d St.	1	1
*STERITZ, Rose, 509 W. 4[illegible]th St.	63	31
TOPPER, Neiman, 78 Stanton St.	47	1
UHL, Lizzie, 435 W. 38th St.	1	1
*VANSON, Louis, 266 W. 2[illegible]th St.	1	30
*WHALER, Emma, 408 W. [illegible]6th St.	1	31
WHITE, John, 601 Water St.	70	1
*WALSH, Timothy V., 122 W. 20th St.	1	31
WEINSTEIN Nathan, 327 E. Houston	3	1
*WILLIAMS, Edgar L., 119 E. 11th St.	50	31
WHITEFIELD, Anna H., 2[illegible]8 W. 65th	1	2
WILLIAMS, Alice C., 329 West 35th	11	1

*Date of death in July.

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Aug.
*ALBERT, Gustav, 249 Broadway	1	31
*AUER, Helen A., 23 Central Av.	5	30
AVERY, Herbert, 586 7th Av.	1	2
BUETTNER, Frieda, 285 Wyckoff St.	1	1
*BONDINELLO, W. P., 1,3[illegible]5 3d Av.	1	31
*BLAKE, Ann, 532 4th Av.	12	31
*BELL, Viola, 37 Linden St.	1	21
BLOCH, Henrietta, 236 Graham Av.	1	1
BURNS, Thomas F., 307 Maujer St.	29	1
BOSCH, Baby, 404 Johnson Av.	1	2
BARTON, Vincent F., 291 Classon Av.	1	1
BERTALF, Elmine, 125 Pulaski St.	85	1
BROWN, Mary L., 405 Hudson Av.	1	2
CUNLIFFE, Robert J., Coyle St. and Sheepshead Bay	1	1
CUNNINGHAM, R., Brooklyn Hosp.	3	2
*CARROLL, Bernard F., 24 Joralemon	1	31
*CASSIDY, William, 35 Meeker Av.	48	31
CLARKE, Mary, 989 St. Mark's Av.	1	2
CARROLL, William J., 24 Joralemon	1	2
CORBETT, Ida, Seaside Home	1	1
*CORCORAN, Ellen, 10 1st St.	79	31
*CUNNINGHAM, George, 437 Lafayette Av.	63	31
DARIM, Agnes, 102 Clay St.	1	1
*DOLAN, William P. J., 2[illegible]1 St. and Surf Av., Coney Island	1	31
DUFFY, Francis, 2 Ashland Place	1	1
*DUFFY, Julia, Kings Co. Almshouse	76	31
*DAY, Josephine, 66 St. Felix St.	28	31
DIAMOND, Rose, Livonia and Watkins Sts.	1	2
*DONOVAN, Hannah, 85th St. and 25th Av.	16	31
ELLSWORTH, L. L., Kings Co. Hos.	76	1
ELLIOTT, Elsie, 358 Hicks St.	1	1
*ELLERS, John, 1,526 Gates Av.	45	31
FRANCESE, F., 373 Metropolitan Av.	1	1
*FIERTHALER, Wilhelmina, 133 43d.	62	30
*FOSS, Stephen, 15 Cornelia St.	76	31
*FAESSLER, Theresa, 223 Bleecker	31	31
*GRECO, Felippo, 294 Smith St.	1	31
GRAY, Sarah S., 14 Berkeley Place	70	2
HUGHES, John, 186 22d St.	1	1
HALL, Anne, Ocean Av. and King's Highway	1	1
HANDSCHIN, Achilles, 190 Melrose	66	1
*HAGGERTY, Mary, Utica & E. New York Avs.	1	31
HOLMES, Marie, 3 Embury Place	1	1
ISOLATA, Rosina, 192 Johnson Av.	1	1
*KILLEEN, Agnes M., 296 [illegible]5th St.	5	31
*KEATING, Margaret, 147 Concord St.	24	30
*KERRIGAN, Catharine, 3[illegible]3 Water	8	31
KRETCH, Jacob, 220 Franklin St.	1	1
*KLUEKACSCKI, Rose, 417 Oakland	44	31
KLEIN, Francisca, 95 Evergreen Av.	2	2
LOWE, John, 378 Bergen St.	1	1
*LENT, Mary A., 1,133 Dean St.	76	31
LARKIN, Charles, 14 Bedford Av.	1	1
LUIGI, Felicia, St. Mary's Hosp.	60	1
LANTRY, Marion M., 206 Greenp't Av.	2	2
MENGE, Albert, 224 36th St.	1	1
MUTO, Donato, Kings Co. Hosp.	42	1
*MAYWETHER, Samuel, L. I. Col. H.	27	31
MILLER, Henry, 371A Greene Av.	62	1
*MAHAN, Jane, 132 No. Oxford St.	63	31
McMANUS, Robert C., 274 9th St.	1	31
*McCOY, Walter, Brooklyn Hosp.	35	31
*McCOY, Helen, Brooklyn Hosp.	8	31
*McCOY, William, Brooklyn Hosp.	16	31
McCARRY, Sarah, 178 Java St.	1	1
McDONOUGH, Rose, 145 Centre St.	1	1
*McCLOSKEY, Patrick, K. Co. Almsh.	62	31
*NEILAND, Bridget, St. Peter's Hosp.	48	31
*NORTON, Elisabeth, 67 Columbia Pl.	35	31
*O'CONNELL, John, 54 N. 1st St.	5	31
OSMIRISKO, Mary, 109 N. 6th St.	36	31
*PATTERSON, Nellie, 952 Bergen St.	67	30
*PANENSKI, Steven, foot N. 4th St.	10	29
*POPE, Mary, Kings Co. Hosp.	70	31
*ROSSO, Mary, 230 Gold St.	42	29
*ROSENBERG, Henry, 26A Hart St.	79	31
*RESCHE, Oscar, 152 Manhattan Av.	54	31
RAPAPORT, Rose, K'gston Av. Hosp.	1	1
*REILLY, James, Kings Co. Hosp.	55	30
SKAFI, Mathias, L. I. Col. Hosp.	30	1
SORENSEN, Jennie, Norwegian Hosp.	32	1
*SCHMITT, Charles, 260 Stagg St.	1	31
STEED, Agnes, 35 Delmonico Place	2	1
*SALTZMANN, John, 238 Huron St.	1	31
SALTZMANN, Wm., 238 Huron St.	1	1
*SPENCE, Matthew, Broadway and Putnam Av.	27	31
SMITH, Philip, 31 Weirfield St.	62	2
*TEGELER, Madeline, 642 Kosciusko	1	31
TORIO, Gennario, Kingston Av. Hos.	2	1
THOMPSON, G., St. Catharine's Hos.	36	1
*VETTER, Mary, 13 Huntington St.	5	31
WALLACE, R. A., 1,244 Herkimer St.	1	1
*WOLF, Emanuel G., 249 Court St.	45	31
WALSH, Mary, 208 Henry St.	1	1
*WOODRUFF, John, 167 4th Av.	18	30
WESNER, Tilly, 42 Bogart St.	1	1
WHITE, Arthur, Orphan Home	2	1
WATSON, Henry A., 667 Park Av.	1	1
WEISS, Rosa, German Hospital	49	1
WESTA, Adrian C., 262 Carroll St.	1	1
WEBER, Catharine, 26 Catharine St.	61	1
WEISE, Anne, 54 39th St.	73	1
WALL, Margaret C., 127 Cumberland	1	1

*Date of death in July.



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I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company

CAR TRUST SERIES "A."

Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 33, 35, 38, 64, 87, 88, 129, 141, 145, 166, 186, 202, 225, 239, 241, 303, 336, 398, 431, 549, 627, 717, 730, 738, 787, 819, 1034, 1051, 1056, 1080, 1099, 1144, 1257, 1363, 1372, 1373, 1428, 1443, 1474, 1489, 1542, 1544, 1568, 1600, 1617, 1654, 1661, 1705, 1710, 1727, 1732, have, in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the 1st day of October, 1901, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, Atlantic Building, 49 and 51 Wall Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

Cumberland Electric Light & Power Co.

Nashville, Tennessee.
FIRST MORTGAGE 6% GOLD BONDS.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage dated July 1, 1892, securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustee, hereby give notice that five (5) bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 1, 103, 204, 309 and 486, have been this day fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104% and accrued interest. The bonds as drawn will be paid on presentation at the office of the ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Atlantic Building, Wall and William Streets, New York City, on the 1st day of September, 1901, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.

Dated July 29, 1901.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

PUBLICATION BY THE WEST SIDE BANK of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689 of the New York State banking laws of 1892:

Isaac Brown, Aug. 21, 1884	$69.26
Charles Carew, March 11, 1883	269.72
Ed E. Pryer, Sept. 26, 1894	56.64

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.: Theo. M. Bertine, Cashier of the West Side Bank, New York, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published according to Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.

THEO. M. BERTINE.
Sworn to before me this 12th day of July, 1901.
[Seal.] NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr., Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

Sinking Fund Notice.

ROANE IRON COMPANY.
Six per cent. Gold Bonds, Secured by Mortgage Dated January 20, 1893.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that, in accordance with article third of the above referred to mortgage, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and six (106) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Thirty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine 91-100 dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 12th day of August, 1901.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

C.B.&Q. New 4% Bonds Scrip
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Kingsley, Mabon & Co.,
40-42 WALL ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

HOLDERS OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS, BONDS
are requested to communicate with us, giving description of bonds held, and will receive full particulars of refunding proposition.
NOEL-YOUNG BOND & STOCK COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Union Trust Company of New York

80 BROADWAY.

New York, March 23rd, 1901.

The undersigned, the trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the Cecilia Branch, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from Cecilia Station to Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($55,000,) due on March 1, 1900, and that the undersigned not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, on notice and request by the undersigned, did on the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1901, at its office in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

5	214	355	559	823
23	244	398	634	840
40	246	410	661	847
66	248	433	668	856
68	286	447	700	872
86	294	448	711	925
87	306	451	715	930
95	321	452	752	940
151	328	455	768	947
159	337	525	778	949
179	351	552	818	981

Notice is therefore given that the principal of the said above-mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned, at its office in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1901, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF

STOCKS AND BONDS BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

WEDNESDAY, August 7th, 1901

at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
2 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
$5,000 Pitts., Cinn., Chi. & St. Louis Ry. 4s, "Series D," 1945, Guar.
$5,000 Central of Georgia Ry. Consld. Mtge. 5s, 1945.
$1,000 Atch., Top. & Santa Fé Ry. Genl. Mtge. 4s, 1995.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
16 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. 1st National Bank of N. Y.
83 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
10 shs. Morton Trust Co.
12 shs. Home Insurance Co.
200 shs. New York Real Estate Association.
10 shs. New York Produce Exchange Bank.
100 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
25 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. National City Bank.
35 shs. 1st National Bank of N. Y.
2 Memberships Adirondack League Club.
40 shs. National Broadway Bank.
10 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
100 shs. Magnus Metal Co. 8 p. c. Pfd.
$16,000 Ohio Mining & Manu'f'g Co. 5 p. c. Income Bds.
60 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
25 shs. Havana-American Co. common.
$5,500 Consld. Rubber Tire Co. 4 p. c. Deb. Ctf.
25 shs. Central Realty, Bond & Trust Co.

TO HOLDERS OF

San Francisco and North Pacific Railway FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, hereby gives notice, pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the said Mortgage, that the following Twenty-three Bonds have been designated by lot for Redemption at 110 per cent. and interest to February 8th, 1902, viz.:

Nos. 12, 40, 90, 99, 222, 720, 1030, 1188, 1313, 1443, 1492, 1587, 1949, 2282, 2337, 2675, 2912, 3309, 3407, 3522, 3677, 3846, and 3893.

The above Bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Trustee, in the City of New York, on February 8th, 1902, at which date interest thereon will cease.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
No. 120 Broadway, New York, July 17, 1901.

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY

Notice is hereby given to holders of the preferred stock of The Rio Grande Western Railway Company that on and after July 17, and until October 1, 1901, this Company will receive their preferred stock at its office, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, and issue in exchange therefor preferred shares of this company as promptly as is practicable on the basis of eleven (11) shares of the preferred stock of this Company for ten (10) shares of the preferred stock of The Rio Grande Western Railway Company.

All stock certificates presented for exchange must be properly indorsed and have the necessary revenue stamps affixed.

No fractional shares will be issued, but provision will be made for the assignment of rights attaching to fractional holdings.

EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co.

195 Broadway, N. Y.

This company is now prepared to issue, and will as promptly as is practicable, its preferred stock in exchange for its Interim Certificates heretofore issued, and will pay interest at the rate of 5% per annum on the said certificates from May 20th to June 30th, 1901, inclusive.

EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..........$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..........$1,000,000

OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Henry O. Havemeyer,
Frank H. Platt, Hosmer B. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon, Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre, William H. Gelshenen,
Peter Doelger, George W. Perkins,
William Halls, Jr., Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng, Edwin Warfield,
William R. Grace, Elverton R. Chapman,
Hugh Kelly, Charles V. Fornes,
Charles W. Morse, Frank R. Lawrence,
Jas. Ross Curran.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated August 16, 1897.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding, however, the par value thereof and accrued interest, with five per centum added to the principal, the total offer not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company in New York City at three o'clock P. M. on the 26th day of August, 1901.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice-President.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL. } Trustees.

TO THE OWNERS AND HOLDERS OF MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE XENIA (OHIO) ELECTRIC HEAT, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that, by an order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, the owners and holders of the Mortgage Bonds of the Xenia (Ohio) Electric Heat, Light and Power Company are hereby requested and required to present such bonds to the undersigned, Clerk of said Court, at Cincinnati, Ohio, on or before the 10th day of September, 1901, and make due proof of ownership thereof, and that upon failure to make such presentation and proof each and all of the holders of said bonds so failing to make proof shall be forever barred from setting up any claim to the proceeds of sale of the mortgaged property now in the Registry of said Court.

B. R. COWEN, Clerk.

Lost and Found.

Lost—Certificate No. 29,718 for one hundred shares of the common capital stock of the United States Steel Corporation, registered in name of H. G. Campbell & Co. Finder please notify H. G. Campbell & Co., 11 Wall Street.

FINANCIAL.

SECURITYHOLDERS' COMMITTEE
OF THE
Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois
AND OF THE
Litchfield & Madison Railway Company

To holders of the Income Mortgage Bonds, Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois, and of Income Mortgage Bonds and Common Stock of the Litchfield and Madison Railway Company.

It appearing to the interest of holders of the above-named securities that such Income Mortgage Bonds be converted into new First Preferred Stock, and that sale thereof be made only in bulk and as a unit, and that the existing and converted securities be held, managed, and sold as a majority and in bulk, an Agreement to accomplish said purposes and other objects has been entered into by holders of the above-specified securities to the amount of over a majority of the Income Mortgage Bonds of each of said Companies, and of all the Common stock and nearly a majority of the Preferred stock of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railway Company, under which Agreement, dated July 17th, 1901, and lodged with the Depositary, the undersigned have been constituted a Securityholders' Committee.

Holders of the above-specified Bonds and Stocks hereby are offered the opportunity of depositing such securities under said Agreement and securing the benefits thereof on or before August 31st, 1901, with the First National Bank of the City of New York as Depositary.

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement may be had from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, July 19th, 1901.

THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Chairman;
CHARLES F. DEAN,
E. W. CLARK, JR.,
Securityholders' Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel, 49 Wall Street, N. Y.
T. C. WELLMAN, Secretary, 27 Pine St., N. Y.

Financial Agents Wanted.
We desire to arrange for reliable representatives throughout the East and Middle West to sell preferred securities in sound enterprises. Acceptable persons can arrange for permanent and highly profitable employment.
AMERICAN FINANCE & TRUST COMPANY, New York City.

Iowa Banks.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, July 15, 1901.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,586,873.96	
United States bonds	293,200.00	
Due from banks and cash	744,804.47	$2,624,878.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$100,000.00	
Surplus and profits	63,089.40	
Circulation	100,000.00	
Deposits	2,361,789.03	$2,624,878.43

Charles R. Hannan, Pres. T. G. Turner, Vice Pres. F. A. Buckman, Asst. Cash.

Dividends.

Pere Marquette Railroad Company.

A dividend of 2 per cent. upon the preferred stock of this Company from the net earnings of the six months ended June 30th, 1901, will be paid August 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 5th, 1901. The preferred stock transfer books will be closed August 5th, 1901, at 3 P. M., and will reopen August 16th, 1901, at 10 A. M. Dividends on stock registered at the Boston office will be paid at 50 State Street, Boston, Mass.; and dividends on stock registered at the New York office will be paid at the office of Robert Winthrop & Company, 40 Wall Street, New York City.

CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

190th Dividend.

Bank of the Manhattan Company,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, July 29, 1901.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, August 10, 1901, to Stockholders of record on August 1, 1901.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10th.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company,
Treasurer's office, Chicago, July 30th, 1901.

The coupons for interest due August 1st, 1901, on the First Mortgage Four per cent. 40-Year Gold Bonds of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company will be paid in Chicago at the office of the Company, 1,001 Royal Insurance Building, and in New York at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., on and after that date.

GEORGE HIGGINSON, Jr., Secretary.

United Breweries Company of Chicago.

Coupons due August 1st, 1901, upon the First Mortgage 6 per cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the United Breweries Company will be paid by the Continental Trust Company, 30 Broad Street, New York, or by the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago.

UNITED BREWERIES COMPANY,
By ISIDOR BAUMGARTL, President.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, July 27th, 1901.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Tuesday, August 20th, 1901. Transfer books of the Preferred and Common stocks will close on Monday, August 5th, and reopen on Monday, August 12th, 1901.

S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

Standard Consolidated Mining Co.
of Bodie, San Francisco, Cal.
July 29th, 1901.

Dividend No. 102 of 10 cents a share is payable here and at Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., New York, August 21st. Books close August 7th.

J. W. PEW, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

Office of
The Twisted Wire Box Strap Co.,
451 and 453 Greenwich St., N. Y.
New York, July 26th, 1901.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of the TWISTED WIRE BOX STRAP CO., for the ELECTION of TRUSTEES for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 451 and 453 Greenwich St., New York City, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14th, 1901, at 2 o'clock P. M. Polls open from 2 to 3 P. M. Transfer books close from August 1st to August 15th.

ALBERT F. HOCHSTADTER, Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the LIEBIG MALT EXTRACT COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, at 128th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, in the City of New York, on MONDAY afternoon, August 5th, 1901, at three o'clock, for the election of Directors and for such other and further business as may be properly brought before said meeting.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1901.

EMIL BAAR, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co. will be held at the company's building, 19th St. and 8th Av., New York City, Monday, August 5th, 1901, 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and other matters.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1901.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence supplies in this city for thirty days, commencing Sept. 1, 1901, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on Aug. 15, 1901. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened Aug. 15, 1901," and addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR 5-INCH STEEL GUN FORGINGS.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, July 29, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 P. M. AUGUST 12, 1901, and then publicly opened, for supplying 10 sets steel forgings, more or less, for 5-inch siege guns. Information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. A. R. BUFFINGTON, Chief of Ord.

Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., July 31, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 10 A. M. Tuesday, August 27, 1901, for supplying certain hydraulic machinery; also annealing furnaces and accessories for large-caliber cartridge shops to be erected here. Information upon application. FRANK HEATH, Major, Comdg.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
August 2	363,481
To date this year	192,530,414
Corresponding date last year	72,771,224

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

August 2	$1,295,500
To date this year	$688,747,220
Corresponding date last year	$316,625,760

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@3 per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

⁂

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed pf.	2	General Electric	½
Am. Malting pf.	½	Hocking Valley	1¼
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	½	International Paper	½
Chi. & Northwest.	½	Long Island	4½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	N. Y. Central	¾
Col. South. 1st pf.	½	Pressed S. Car	1
Consolidated Coal	3	Reading 1st pf.	½
Consolidated Gas	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Delaware & Hudson	1¼	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Del., Lack. & W.	1¼	U. S. Steel pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	1	Laclede Gas	4½
Am. Ice pf.	½	Manhattan	¾
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	⅞	Met. Street Ry.	1¼
Am. Locomotive	½	Mexican Central	½
Am. Locomotive pf.	1¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Sugar	3¼	Mo., Kan. & Texas	¾
Anaconda Copper	⅞	Mo., K. & T. pf.	2
At., Top. & S. F.	½	National Salt	1
Baltimore & Ohio	1	Norfolk & Western	⅞
Chi. & East. Ill.	8½	Pacific Mail	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅝	People's Gas	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2	Pullman Co.	1½
Clev., L. & W. pf.	6¾	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Continental Tobacco	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	3
Con. Tobacco pf.	2	St. L. S'w'n pf.	1⅜
Denver & Rio Gr.	½	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Det. City Gas	1	Southern Pacific	⅝
Erie	¾	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅞
Erie 2d pf.	⅝	Texas & Pacific	¾
Great Northern pf.	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Hock. Valley pf.	1¼	Union Pacific	1¼
Illinois Central	½	Union Pacific pf.	½
International Power	1½	U. S. Rubber	½
Iowa Cent. pf.	¾	Wisconsin Central	¾

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Det. City Gas 5s	2½	N. Y. Cent., Mich. 3½s	1⅜
Mob. & Ohio ext. 6s	4		

Bond Declined.

Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange yesterday still further dwindled, the total number of shares traded in falling below 375,000—of which over 90,000 were Steel common and preferred. The main topic of discussion was still the delay in settlement of the steel strike, though, inconsistently enough, the Steel shares held much firmer than the railroad list. At the opening trading was almost stagnant; not till noon did any activity develop, about which time a sharp drive was made at the market, with the result that prices yielded generally—extreme declines reaching to 4⅜ in Rock Island, 3¼ in Sugar Refining, 2¾ in Union Pacific, 2½ in St. Paul, and a point each in Atchison, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore and Ohio. Some of the inactive stocks also showed serious declines on very light trading, Chicago and Eastern Illinois losing 8½ points on a sale of 200 shares, Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling preferred declining 6¾ points on a sale of 100 shares, and Laclede Gas declining 4½ points on a sale of 200 shares. At the low point a fresh period of extreme dullness ensued, followed by a considerable rally, which, with few exceptions, left the active stocks only fractionally down. Net railroad declines in active stocks of a point or more were: Baltimore and Ohio, 1; St. Paul, 1⅝; Rock Island, 2; Erie first preferred, 1; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 2, and Union Pacific, 1¼. The Reading issues lost their prominence of yesterday, and closed irregularly, the common stock declining ¼, the first preferred advancing ½, and the second preferred declining ¾. United States Steel common stock had an early decline of 1¼, which was changed to a net advance of ⅝ at the close—in like manner an early decline of ¾ in the preferred stock was changed to a net gain of ½. Other noteworthy net changes in the industrials were declines of 3¼ in Sugar Refining, 1½ in International Power, and 1 in National Salt. Despite the prevailing tendency, quite a number of noteworthy net gains were scored, including Colorado Fuel and Iron, 1¾; Delaware and Hudson, 1¼; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 1¾; Hocking Valley, 1¼; Long Island, 4½, and Pacific Mail, 1¼.

Selling of the Grangers and Pacific stocks was induced by the Missouri State crop report and the crop report put out by The Orange Judd Farmer, both of which were decidedly pessimistic. For really authoritative crop news, however, the report of the Department of Agriculture must be awaited, due Aug. 10. Till that time, however, trading will be more or less affected by State and private compilation of statistics.

An interesting incident of the day was a sale of 200 shares of Northern Pacific common stock at 95, "seller ten days," which was said to be for foreign account, the last previous sale, which occurred some weeks ago, being at 118. The price made yesterday was taken as cumulative evidence of the settlement of Northern Pacific affairs.

The sharp decline in Sugar was due to the announcement of yet another new refinery proposed to be built by a combination of grocers. The stock was much more active than of late, transactions reaching 26,000 shares.

Very strong support was evident in Atchison, of which over 34,000 shares were traded in. After breaking 2 points it quickly rallied and regained 1½, closing but half a point down. Union Pacific was specifically affected by a statement published that there would be no increase in the dividend rate at the Directors' meeting, to be held Aug. 8. The statement was printed on private, not official, authority.

The Burlington June statement showed a decrease in surplus, after fixed charges, of $79,000, which was disappointing, in view of Mr. Hill's prediction that the merger with Northern Pacific and Great Northern would result in increased net earnings.

The money market continued easy, much the same as yesterday, the call loan rate varying from 2 to 3 per cent. and again closing at the lowest quotation. Sterling exchange was a shade lower, under the influence of heavy offerings of wheat drafts against exports.

The corn market was erratic, selling up a cent per bushel at the opening, and then declining 2 cents, closing with a net loss of seven-eighths of 1 cent. No attention seemed to be paid in the security market to the movement of corn.

The market closed without any interesting feature, last transactions being very light in volume and with no decided tendency. There is no sign of any appearance of public interest, trading being left almost wholly to professionals. Such conditions usually involve the creation of a short interest. No decided turn in affairs can be looked for until the vexed steel question is settled.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STOCK SALE.

Two hundred shares of the common stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad were sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 95, "seller ten days." Andrews & Criss, specialists, made the trade, it being said that the shares were sold for Edward Sweet & Co. to Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and that the "seller ten days" was to enable the delivery of the stock by shipment.

The last previous sale was at 118, on July 17, after the announcement by J. Pierpont Morgan of his selection of five new Directors for the Northern Pacific. Previous to that 150 was the settlement figure for the "shorts" after the panic of May 9. The highest panic price was 700 regular and 1,000 cash.

UNDERWRITING COAL SYNDICATE.

There were reports again in Wall Street yesterday regarding the efforts to form an underwriting syndicate with a capitalization of perhaps $50,000,000 for the purpose of financing the desired consolidation of bituminous coal properties along the railroads in West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, and Ohio, including chiefly the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Norfolk and Western. The intention of the interests concerned is said to be the conduct of the soft coal business in harmony with the anthracite trade.

HEALTHFUL TRADE OUTLOOK.

The commercial agencies, in their reviews of trade conditions, will agree that business throughout the country is gratifying. Bad crop weather has exerted no grave effect. The steel trade strike is not yet a seriously disturbing factor in the general business world. Dun's Review will say:

Continued favorable weather conditions have resulted in the saving of much late planted corn, and in the Northwest ideal weather for Spring wheat harvest has been enjoyed. As this is the point that business in all parts of the country has been most carefully watching the general feeling is better than a week ago, although the disposition on both sides to settle the steel strike has not yet resulted in any agreement, and the labor situation is thus kept prominent.

The excellent business enjoyed in some important lines is illustrated by the refusal of the American Woolen Company to take further orders on the goods it recently opened, as mill capacity has been reached. Some of these could have been sold twice over.

Collections are prompt. Railroad earnings for July thus far reported increased 10.4 per cent. over last year and 23.3 over 1899. Bank clearings at New York gained 48.8 per cent. over last year and 11.4 over 1899, while at leading cities outside of New York the gain is 13.3 per cent. over last year and 8.5 over 1899. Prices of commodities are firm.

Official returns of pig-iron production in the first half of the year show a record-breaking aggregate of 7,674,713 tons, exceeding the remarkable output of the previous year by 32,044 tons. The second half of 1901 has opened with a much greater capacity of active furnaces, and the full year promises a considerably larger total than the 13,789,242 tons produced in 1900. While a heavy yield is not always an indication of sound conditions, since overproduction brings disaster, the situation at present is free from this danger owing to the ready consumptive demand and absence of accumulating stocks. During the past week leading mills have placed large contracts for early delivery, and inquiries for all forms of finished steel are abundant.

Dealers in some drought-stricken districts have countermanded orders for footwear, and these cancellations are felt mainly by Western makers, but as a whole the industry is in a healthy position. New England shops frequently decline orders that request delivery before November, indicating full employment for several months. The local jobbing trade is remarkably active for the season, and contracts for Fall goods are large. Leather is quiet, shoe factories buying lightly owing to large supplies taken recently. Scarcity of belting butts caused another advance of a cent. Liberal arrivals of hides tend to depress values. Wool has at last risen slightly above the lowest point in four years, Coates Brothers quoting one hundred grades at an average of 17.16 cents, against 17.06 a month ago. The cotton market awaits the Government report in a dull and weak position.

⁂

Bradstreet's summary, issued this morning, will present the following features:

Copious rains throughout the western half of the country have had the expected effect of inducing a more cheerful tone, and the feeling is decidedly more hopeful than it was a week or more ago. The rains practically insured a large Spring wheat crop and put an end to the talk of absolute destruction in the corn belt, although the damage already done appears to have been serious, judging from the strength of the corn market itself and the advices of heavily-reduced yields which are reiterated from the sections affected. Bradstreet's advices point to the early corn crop as practically a failure in the leading surplus-producing States west of the Mississippi, but late corn undoubtedly has been saved, and as time elapses estimates of production are being raised. The Western farmers are evidently recovering their courage, and the rush of cattle and hogs to market has been stopped, the recent rains apparently insuring plentiful forage supplies for the animals during the ensuing season.

From the rest of the country trade advices are in the main quite cheerful, and despite the intense heat and drought of July an extraordinarily large business appears to have been done, which is reflected in the bank clearings for that month. Cotton crop conditions improved at the South as a result of the recent rains, and trade advices are correspondingly more cheerful. Pacific Coast crop advices are also better.

Details of last fiscal year's trade show that products of agriculture were in chief demand by our foreign customers, the increase being nearly 13 per cent. The chief decline—one, by the way, more apparent than real—was that shown by manufactured goods, this largely growing out of the taking of Hawaii and Porto Rico out of the classification of foreign countries. China, Japan, and Russia showed the most important decreases last year, and practically the entire increase in our exports went to the United Kingdom, that country and its colonies, in fact, taking 56 per cent. of our total exports. As to imports, the falling off shown in the grand total is because of our smaller takings of raw materials and partially manufactured goods, the decrease in this line being 12 per cent., and even here the decreases were matters more largely of price than of quantities imported.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Philadelphia dispatches, the executive offices of the Southern Cotton Oil Company will be removed to this city and the title of the concern changed to the Virginia and Carolina Fertilizing Company.

Consolidation of all the coke properties of the constituent companies of the United States Steel Corporation, controlling practically all of the production and acreage of the Connellsville (Penn.) region.

Richmond (Va.) plant of the American Locomotive Company to be improved by the expenditure of $100,000 for electrical appliances and new machinery.

Dispatches from New Mexico stating that the Frazer Mountain Copper Company has been incorporated with a capital of $1,000,000 by New York, New Jersey, and New Mexico capitalists.

Reports that the new issue of $3,000,000 convertible ten-year bonds of the United Fruit Company is to capitalize $3,000,000 out of $4,000,000 of expenditures for capital account, which has never been capitalized.

Dispatches from the West stating that within a short time the Manhattan Mining and Smelting Company, with a capital of not less than $12,000,000, will be formed either under the laws of Colorado or New Jersey, to take over about 100 separate companies in Lincoln County, Nevada.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy-Great Northern new 4s no longer traded in "when issued," but in the regular way, being now in the listed departments of the Stock Exchange.

Southern advices stating that the Gulf Coast Shipbuilding and Drydock Company has been chartered, with a capital of $4,000,000, and will establish a shipbuilding plant, capable of building six steamships at one time, at Alabamaport, thirty miles south of Mobile, on the Gulf of Mexico.

Shipments of 265,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Decrease of $169,855 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous week, but increase of $10,955 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@3 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days, 4¼@4½ per cent. for ninety days, and 4½@5 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rate: 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $250,185,396; balances, $18,705,170; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,563,095.

Money on call in London, 1@2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2½ per cent. for short and 2½@2 9-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easier. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85¼@$4.85¼; demand, $4.87¾; cables, $4.88¼@$4.88¼; commercial bills, $4.84⅛@$4.85⅝.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 95 and 95½; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The short-loan market was much easier to-day. The supplies of money were augmented through large disbursements of dividends and also owing to the recent borrowing of £3,500,000 from the Bank of England. The ease is expected to be temporary, inasmuch as the bulk must be repaid by to-morrow. Another installment is due on consols next week, and it is anticipated that fresh borrowings from the Bank will be needful soon. The position, therefore, is very uncertain. Discounts were weak.

On the Stock Exchange to-day the attendance was poor. The majority of the members are enjoying their holidays. The business transacted was, mainly, the closing up of engagements. The general tone was steady. Consols and home rails were dull. The activity was confined to Canadian Pacifics. Americans opened above parity, and afterward were generally easier. They closed very quiet.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 93 3-16; consols for the account, 93 5-16; Anaconda, 9; Atchison, 75⅝; Atchison preferred, 97¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 100; Canadian Pacific, 110⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48; Chicago Great Western, 23; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 164; Denver and Rio Grande, 43; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 93½; Erie, 38½; Erie first preferred, 67⅝; Erie second preferred, 50; Illinois Central, 149½; Louisville and Nashville, 104⅛; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 56½; New York Central, 154; Norfolk and Western, 54⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91; Northern Pacific preferred, 99; Ontario and Western, 33⅝; Pennsylvania, 74; Reading, 21½; Reading first preferred, 39½; Reading second preferred, 27; Southern Railway, 30⅛; Southern Railway preferred, 86; Southern Pacific, 56⅝; Union Pacific, 101⅛; Union Pacific preferred, 91; United States Steel, 44; United States Steel preferred, 94; Wabash, 21½; Wabash preferred, 40½; Rand Mines, 41⅞.

Spanish fours, 69¾.

Money, 1@2 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2½ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2½@2 9-16 per cent.

Bar silver quiet at 26 15-16d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted to-day as follows: Buenos Ayres, 134.80; Madrid, 39.05; Lisbon, 38.50; Rome, 4.40.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £10,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm. The absence of demand resulted in dullness, but the few purchases made caused a steady closing. Rentes were firm, favorably influencing foreigners. Turks were sold, owing to the financial difficulties of Turkey. Rio Tintos were dull on disappointing copper statistics.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 32½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 19½c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 70.72½.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—High-class investments were active on the Boerse to-day. Otherwise there was little business done. The tendency, generally, was dull, especially in mines. Banks were irregular, industrials were weak. The firmness in Canadian Pacifics, which was the most active railway security in the market, was largely due to the heavy buying for New York and Montreal. A syndicate of German bankers will offer soon for subscription the 4 per cent. obligations of the Warsaw-Vienna Railway to the amount of 55,000,000 marks.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 44 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

MADRID, Aug. 2.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 78.90.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—The market went wrong again to-day. Gradual declines for several of the specialties were shown and pronounced weakness was developed in spots. The conditions, however, were about what had been anticipated, if anything, a little better. The steel strike situation is still a bearish force of much potency.

Money loaned at the Clearing House at 3 per cent. and New York funds sold at 20 cents' discount. Exchanges, $26,164,068; balances, $2,875,341.

Call money is loaning at from 3½ to 4½ per cent., with most of the business being done at 4 per cent. Time money is quoted at from 4½ to 5 per cent. In collateral loans the market is quiet. Some Boston commission houses have been borrowing in New York and paying off loans here. Boston banks are generally quoting 4½ per cent. as the minimum for time money.

Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.	RAILROADS.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,877	Atchison	73½	71⅝	73
476	Atchison pf.	95⅝	93⅞	94½
19	Boston & Main	193⅞	193⅞	193⅞
7	C. B. & Q.	197	196	197
1	N. Y., N. H. & H.	214½	214½	214½
23	Rutland pf.	104	104	104
2,192	Union Pacific	99	96⅝	97½
22	Union Pacific pf.	89¼	88½	89¼
	TELEPHONES.			
334	American Tel. & Tel.	160	159⅝	159⅝
50	Cumberland Tel. & Tel.	140	140	140
50	Mexican	2½	2½	2½
538	Massachusetts	39¾	38½	38½
25	Massachusetts pf.	93½	93½	93½
50	Westinghouse	70	70	70
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
10	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	88½	88½	88½
5,880	Am. Sugar com.	141	137¼	137¼
35	Am. Pneumatic Serv. pf.	30	29	30
110	Am. Woolen	18	17¾	17¾
10	Am. Woolen pf.	78	78	78
400	Dom. Iron & Steel	28½	28¼	28½
100	N. E. Gas & Coke	6¼	6	6
30	Pullman	207	207	207
230	Swift Pack. & Prov. Co.	107	107	107
466	United Shoe Mach.	38	37½	38
681	United Shoe Mach. pf.	26½	26¼	26½
375	United Fruit	91	90¼	90½
6,613	U. S. Steel	43¼	41⅝	43
1,313	U. S. Steel pf.	92⅝	91⅜	92⅝
	MINING.			
1,534	Amalgamated	113⅝	112⅝	113¼
10	Anaconda	45½	45½	45½
50	Arnold	2	2	2
195	Atlantic	37	36	37
32	Calumet & Hecla	750	745	745
1,816	Centennial	28⅝	27½	28½
50	Cochiti	5	5	5
80	Copper Range	76	75	75
878	Isle Royale	43	41¾	42
915	Mass.	21	20⅝	20⅝
100	Merced	4	4	4
90	Mich.	13	13	13
335	Mohawk	41½	41	41
180	Old Dominion	31	30½	30½
2,419	Osceola	100	96⅞	97⅞
539	Parrot	50½	50	50
345	Phoenix	4½	4¼	4½
15	Rhode Island	4¼	4¼	4¼
5	Tamarack	345	345	345
10	Tri-Mountain	50	50	50
668	Trinity	34½	33⅝	34
175	United States	18	18	18
30	U. S. Oil	12½	12½	12½
370	Victoria	7⅛	7	7
736	Wolverine	63⅝	61	63¼

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—Nearly all the important local stocks sagged to-day, but the losses were small. It seems that the concessions generally were made to spur the market and make sales. Choctaw warrants, after selling at 11, receded to 10½ and insiders had bids of 10 for all that might be offered. Cambria Steel, Lehigh Valley, and Bethlehem Steel all sold below last night's close. Pennsylvania, with the other railroads, sagged, and ignoring the heaviest June earnings in its history sold off ½ in sympathy with the heaviness in Wall Street. Late in the day there was a selling movement in Union Traction that carried the stock down to 26¾, a loss of ½.

In the local money market the banks are showing a disposition to harden rates, though call loans are still made at 4 per cent., and time loans at 4½ to 5. The latter rate is frequently shaded. Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	American Railways	40	40	40
115	American Alkali	¾	½	½
5	American Cement	6½	6½	6½
50	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	95	95	95
65	Bell Telephone	72½	72¼	72¼
200	Bethlehem Steel	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
1,995	Cam. S. rects., $2 50 pd.	2¾	2⅝	2¾
900	Cambria Steel receipts	22⅞	22¾	22¾
221	Choctaw T. C. warrants	11	10½	11
50	Danville Bessemer	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Diamond State Steel	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Electric Co. of America	7	7	7
1	Girard Trust Warrants	50	50	50
8	Insurance of N. A.	23	23	23
40	Lehigh Navigation	69	69	69
544	Lehigh Valley	36¼	36	36
100	Marsden Company	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
865	Palmetto Company	⅞	¾	⅞
505	Philadelphia Company	49½	49¼	49½
27	Philadelphia & Erie	35	35	35
16	Philadelphia Traction	96	96	96
20	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	87	87	87
333	Philadelphia Electric	5⅝	5½	5½
4,250	Reading T. C.	21⅛	20⅝	20 15-16
249	Reading 1st pf. T. C.	38⅝	38½	38½
4,000	Reading 2d pf. T. C.	26⅝	26	26¼
60	Susq. Iron & Steel	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	United Gas Improvement	115¼	115¼	115¼
608	Union Traction	26¾	26⅝	26¾
6,219	United States Steel com.	43	41⅝	43
206	United States Steel pf.	92½	91¼	92½
3	West Jersey & Seashore	65	65	65

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 2.—The market to-day dropped back into a state of comparative quietude, the aggregate sales being materially below the records of the three preceding days. The demand was slow and unwilling, which permitted such buyers as were in the market to pull the price level fractionally downward. The apparent fretfulness of New York under the steel strike controversy left a bearish impression here; so much so, in fact, that nearly the whole list suffered small losses. United Railway 4s were about the most conspicuous exception. Seaboards and Maryland Brewing issues, which were the bull features a day or two ago, both reacted somewhat, the common stock of the Brewing Company losing a full point. The Seaboards, though lower, yielded only to the extent of fractions. The undertone hardened somewhat before the close without affecting the price movements to any appreciable degree.

Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,710 shares of stock and $98,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
55	Fidelity & Deposit tr.	163½	163½	163½
17	Cotton Duck voting tr.	19	19	19
310	Maryland Brewing com.	6½	6	6
10	Maryland Brewing pf.	11½	11½	11½
10	Enameling pf.	85	85	85
303	United Railway com.	16⅞	16½	16½
200	Nashville R'way com.	3	3	3
10	Consolidated Gas	64½	64½	64½
25	Mechanics' Bank	31	31	31
50	Old Town Bank	93¼	93¼	93¼
425	Seaboard common	27½	27½	27½
300	Seaboard pf.	48½	47⅞	47⅞
$14,000	Seaboard 4s	82½	82⅜	82½
5,000	Carolina Central 4s	93	93	93
1,000	Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s	107½	107½	107½
4,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	102½	102½	102½
5,000	South Bound 5s	108	108	108
2,000	Virginia Century	94⅞	94¾	94¾
2,000	Norfolk Ry. & Light 5s	96¼	96	96
6,000	United Railway 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼
19,000	United Ry. incomes	73⅝	73¼	73¼
1,000	Light & Power 4½s	86	86	86
17,000	Cotton Duck incomes	60¼	60	60

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—New York exchange was at 10 cents' discount to-day. Call and time loans, 4½@5 per cent.

Northwestern Elevated common was in fairly good demand, the price advancing to 50. The offer of the right to subscribe to the new Northwestern Elevated bonds at 90 is responsible for the strength shown by the stock. The bid price for the bonds already shows a profit of about 5 points on the subscription. Metropolitan Elevated common also was firm. Shelby Tube common took a little upward spurt at the opening, advancing to 10. The rest of the market was devoid of interesting features. Tin Can common was somewhat easier. The trading in Biscuit was light.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
825	American Can	24	23¼	23¾
10	American Can pf.	74½	73¾	74½
5	Chicago City Railway	201¼	201¼	201¼
25	Diamond Match	145	145	145
10	Lake Street L	13	13	13
277	Metropolitan L	36¼	35¼	36
11	Metropolitan L pf.	91¼	91¼	91¼
266	National Biscuit	42⅝	42	42½
286	National Biscuit pf.	101½	101	101½
449	Northwestern L	50	47	48
1,045	Shelby Steel Tube	10	8¾	10

A PHILADELPHIA FAILURE.

Hart & Sons, Contractors, Assign with Liabilities of $100,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 2.—Samuel Hart & Sons, contractors and builders of this city, have made an assignment for the benefit of creditors, naming Henry J. Scott as assignee. The deed is executed by Charles P. Hart and John S. Hart, members of the firm, with Eliza M. Hart, wife of John S. Hart, joining in the instrument. The assets are $50,000 and the liabilities $100,000.

Assignee Scott said that the failure was indirectly due to the collapse of the building at 18 South Broad Street on May 4 last. The excavation for the building of the Commercial Trust Company adjoined it on the south, and was supposed to have caused the foundations to become undermined.

Four suits were begun against Hart & Sons by occupants of the collapsed structure to recover losses, and these caused the Equitable Trust Company to enter up a bond against the firm.

SEVENTH NATIONAL'S AFFAIRS.

Bank's Directors Hold a Meeting—No Statement for the Public.

The Directors of the Seventh National Bank met again yesterday, and after a long talk adjourned until Monday. After the adjournment had been taken, their special counsel, William Nelson Cromwell, said that no statement would be given out until Tuesday.

It is just two weeks ago that Controller Dawes gave the Directors a fortnight in which to agree upon a plan for the payment of creditors in full. The recently approved reorganization scheme is said to be regarded as an answer to this.

Reported Colorado Mining Deal.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 2.—The Herald says: "Within a very short time the Manhattan Mining and Smelting Company, with a capital of no less than $12,500,000, will be formed, either under the laws of Colorado or of New Jersey, to take over the sixty-seven properties owned by the Pioche Consolidated Company, in Lincoln County, Nev., and enough others to run the total up to about 100 different groups of claims, together with hoisting works, smelters, pumping plants, and the electric light and water systems of Pioche.

Election of Directors.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 2.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Russell, Burdsall & Ward Bolt and Nut Company of Port Chester the following were elected Directors for the ensuing year: William E. Ward, Robert W. Parsons, Samuel Comly, Richard H. Burdsall, Elwood Burdsall, Walter S. Comly, William N. Cromwell, Howard E. Marshall, and Charles Eldredge.

Stock Exchange Listings.

The Governors of the New York Stock Exchange have listed $215,163,000 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 4 per cent. bonds, guaranteed by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific roads.

Treasury Purchase of Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased $1,000 short term 4s at 113.444.

Payment for Gold.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday paid $298,000 for Klondike gold deposited at the San Francisco Mint.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Very little business was transacted in the outside market yesterday. Even the issues which were the most active showed totals of little more than 500 shares, and by far the greater number of outside stocks were dealt in to even a smaller extent. Prices were somewhat reactionary, and at the close quotations were, for the most part, below those of Thursday. For several days past the market has been growing less and less active, and there is no indication of any near-at-hand increase in business.

* * *

SEABOARD AIR LINE preferred opened at 48, but later in the afternoon sold down to 47, and closed with a net loss of a full point. The common stock was very dull, and closed fractionally lower for the day.

* * *

AMERICAN CAN sold between 23½ and 24, and closed at 23¾ bid, a slight net gain. The preferred stock closed half a point off at 74½ bid. Trading in the two issues amounted to less than 1,000 shares.

* * *

KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS preferred sold to the extent of 500 shares at 74½. The bonds were offered all day at 87, and no sales were recorded. They closed at 86½ bid.

* * *

CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s sold down to 66¾, and closed there, after transactions in $50,000. They showed a net loss of a quarter of a point.

* * *

BAY STATE GAS was dealt in to a considerable extent around 1. It closed at 1 bid, as compared with ⅞ bid the previous day. The buying of the stock is said to be based on the hope that the present effort to secure an accounting of the company's condition may prove successful and develop something of value.

* * *

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 2. Bid.	Aug. 2. Asked.	Aug. 1. Bid.	Aug. 1. Asked.
American Banknote	56	58½	56	58½
American Can	23¾	24	23½	23⅞
American Can pf.	74½	75½	75	75¼
American Chicle	82	86	82	86
American Chicle pf.	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	8	9½	8	9½
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	36	38½	36	38½
American Malt 6s	93½	94½	93½	94½
*American Thread pf.	4	5	4	5
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	26	30	26	30
*British Columbia Copper	13¼	14¼	13¼	14¼

Gas Companies.

	Aug. 2. Bid.	Aug. 2. Asked.	Aug. 1. Bid.	Aug. 1. Asked.
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	95	90	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¼	88¼	86¼	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	19	15	19
Western Gas	97	100	97	100
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	108½	107	108½

Ferry Companies.

	Aug. 2. Bid.	Aug. 2. Asked.	Aug. 1. Bid.	Aug. 1. Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	20	22	20	22
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92¼	92¾	92¼	92¾
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	81	83	81	83
Union Ferry	38½	40	38½	40

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,972,857, against $2,142,212 last week, and $1,961,902 last year. The value marketed was $1,959,114, against $2,037,272 last week and $1,724,520 last year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Aug. 2, 1901.

Sales ... 363,481

*Seller 10 flat.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Total sales ... $1,296,500

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
19,320	U. S. Steel	42	43⅜	41⅞	43⅜
180	U. S. Steel pf.	91⅝	92⅜	91⅝	92⅜
20	Wabash	21½	21½	21	21
90	Wabash pf.	40	40	39½	39¼

101,920

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Mex. C. 1st Inc.	32	32	32	32
2,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d.	82½	82½	82½	82½

$7,000

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption shows:

Available cash balance	$177,351,051
Gold	100,275,270
Silver	26,069,468
United States notes	13,932,323
Treasury notes of 1890	111,141
National bank notes	8,841,471
Total receipts this day	1,934,906
Total receipts this month	3,511,588
Total receipts this year	55,831,928
Total expenditures this day	1,785,000
Total expenditures this month	3,830,000
Total expenditures this year	56,137,590
Deposits in National banks	102,167,408
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	667,955
Government receipts:	
Internal revenue	799,201
Customs	827,487
Miscellaneous	308,217

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$291,858,689
Silver dollars	437,094,000
Silver dollars of 1890	175,367
Silver bullion of 1890	45,759,633
Total	$774,887,689

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$291,858,689
Silver certificates outstanding	437,094,000
Treasury notes outstanding	45,935,000
Total	$774,887,689

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$64,374,850
Gold certificates	35,900,420
Silver coin and bullion	20,224,598
Silver certificates	5,844,870
United States notes	13,932,323
Other assets	19,818,677
Total in Treasury	$160,085,740
Deposits in National banks	102,167,408
Total	$262,263,149
Current liabilities	84,912,098
Available cash balance	177,351,051

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 26 15-16d per ounce and in New York at 58⅜c. Mexican dollars at 46c.

On the Stock Exchange 150 Standard sold at 3.25@4.00.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 Anaconda Gold sold at .34, 200 Best & Belcher at .20, 800 Chrysolite at .06, 200 Gold Dollar at .20, and 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .36.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Particulars of dividends declared by the Standard Consolidated Mining Company and the Pere Marquette Railroad Company will be found in the advertisement columns.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con	.03	.03
Andes	.03	.02
Belcher	.06	.08
Best & Belcher	.14	.17
Bullion	.02	.01
Caledonia	.34	.35
Challenge Con	.36	.36
Chollar	.06	.08
Confidence	1.25	1.20
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.05	2.10
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.08	.08
Gould & Curry	.14	.15
Hale & Norcross	.25	.16
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.07	.07
Kentucky Con	.02	.03
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.15	.17
Occidental Con	.04	.05
Ophir	.71	.74
Overman	.12	.13
Potosi	.06	.06
Savage	.06	.08
Sag Belcher	.03	.01
Sierra Nevada	.16	.17
Standard	3.35	3.35
Syndicate	.05	.07
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.15	.13
Utah Con	.22	.08
Yellow Jacket	.25	.26
Silver bars	.58¾	.58¾
Mexican dollars	47@47½	47@47½
Drafts, sight	.07½	.07½
Telegraph	.10	.10

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 2.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Acacia	15¼	15¾	15¼	15½
Alamo	13½	14	13½	14
Argentum	14	15	14	17
Anaconda	34	36	34	36½
Battle Mountain	16⅞	17½	16⅞	17½
Blue Bell	14	16	14⅛	16½
Butterfly	40	43	40	43
C. C. Cons	7½	7¾	7½	7¾
Coriolanus	10¾	12	10¾	12
C., C. & M.	7¼	7½	7¼	7½
Columbine Victor	8⅝	9¼	8⅝	9¼
Dante	4⅝	5½	4⅝	5½
Dr. Jackpot	64	64¾	62	64
Elkton	176½	176½	176½	177
El Paso	46⅝	47	46⅝	47
Fanny Rawlings	15	20	19	20
Findlay	9¼	10	9¾	10
Gold Dollar	16⅛	16¾	16¼	16¼
Golden Cycle	63⅝	65	64½	66
Golden Fleece	35	40	35	40
Gold Knob	4⅝	5¼	4⅞	5
Gold Sovereign	4⅝	5	4¼	4⅝
Gould	16⅝	17	16½	16⅝
Hart	8	10	8	10
Ingham	15¼	15½	15¼	15⅞
Isabella	43½	44⅝	43⅝	44
Jackpot	40	45	40	45
Keystone	9	9¾	9	10
Last Dollar	55	67½	55	60
Lexington	6	6½	6	6½
Little Puck	7⅝	8½	7⅜	8½
Mint	15	18	15½	18⅜
Mollie Gibson	35	39½	35	37½
Mollie Dwyer	6⅜	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
Mary Cashen	13½	14½	13	14
Moon Anchor	27¾	28½	28	29
National	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Nugget	18	20½	18	20½
New Haven	5	6	5	6
Orphan	17	18	17	18
Pharmacist	8	8¼	7¾	8⅛
Pinnacle	7⅛	8	7	8
Pointer	8¼	8½	8⅝	8½
Portland	305	307½	305	306½
Rose Maud	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
Rose Nicol	6¼	7	6¼	6⅜
Republic	4⅛	5¼	4⅞	5¼
Rocky Mountain	3½	3⅞	3⅜	4
Sedan	7¼	7⅝	7½	7⅝
Vindicator	118	119	116	120
Work	13½	14	13¼	13½
Zoe	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Lumbermen's Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia has ceased doing business in Boston. Its agency in that city was its sole representation in Massachusetts, so that the company has practically withdrawn from that State.

John Shepherd, who was connected with the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company of Germany until the recent withdrawal of that company from the United States, has been appointed special agent of the London Assurance Corporation for Missouri, Kansas, and Texas.

The recent efforts of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department to obtain some changes in the local underwriting conditions, with special reference to an advance of some description in fire insurance rates generally, have not so far been successful, because of a seeming inability on the part of the Middle Department special committee to obtain the support of the local fire underwriting board at Pittsburg.

FIGHTING FRANCHISE TAX.

Ex-Senator Hill Appears for Consolidated Gas Company in Hearing Before Judge Earl, Referee.

ALBANY, Aug. 2.—The adjourned hearing in the franchise tax litigation was continued before Judge Earl as referee today. President Gawtry of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York City testified as to the valuation of the company's stock. The company was represented by Frank H. Platt, with ex-Senator David B. Hill as counsel. Deputy Attorney General Coman and J. Newton Fiero represented the State Board of Tax Commissioners.

Mr. Hill objected to the admission of testimony concerning the market value of the gas company's stock on the ground that the market value of stocks and bonds was no basis on which to form an estimate of the value for assessment under the Franchise Tax law. Judge Earl, however, admitted the testimony, and President Gawtry said the company's stock after the passage of the Franchise Tax act had varied from 167 to 230.

W. H. Page, Jr., counsel for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, submitted some additional formal testimony to complete the company's case, and Prof. Charles R. Collin put in some supplemental affidavits in the case of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

The next hearing is set for Sept. 4.

NEW YORK CORPORATIONS.

Cramer Chemical Company of Albany; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. H. Schaefer, F. W. Schaefer, and Philip Schaefer, Albany.

Oneida Automobile Company of Oneida; capital, $5,000. Directors—Theodore Coles, H. M. Reynolds, and S. Allen Clark, Oneida.

Consumers' Oyster Company of New York City; capital, $500,000. Directors—John Gerken, W. F. Hencken and Samuel Mayers, New York City.

Gold State Mining and Milling Company of Brooklyn, to develop mining lands; capital, $25,000. Directors—A. S. Bedell and M. H. Treharne, Brooklyn; C. S. Taber, Jamaica.

Raymondville Paper Company of Watertown; capital, $125,000. Directors—Charles H. Remington, Frank L. Moore, Frances M. Hugo, Stanley E. Hunting, and John Weekes, Watertown; Horace G. Atwater, Norfolk; E. Wallace Branaugh, Carthage.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:58	Sun sets...7:15	Moon rises...8:51

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....9:33	Gov. Isl'd...9:54	H. Gate...11:50
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....9:50	Gov. Isl'd..10:18	H. Gate...12:14

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 3.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Allegheny, Fortune Island, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Trader, Antwerp	....	....
Bulgaria, Hamburg	....	7:00 A. M.
California, Naples, &c.	....	....
Canadian, Liverpool	....	....
Colorado, Hull	....	....
Etruria, Liverpool	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Evelyn, Pensacola	....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
Holbein, Manchester	....	....
Hildur, Curacao, &c.	....	12:00 M.
Hylas, Montevideo, &c.	....	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Norge, Christiansand	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ponce, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Prins Willem II., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

MONDAY, AUG. 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 6.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
Madiana, St. Croix, St. Kitt's, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Valle, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Belvernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Esperanza, Cuba, Yucatan, &c.	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hildur, Venezuela	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	....	....
Uller, St. Kitt's, British Guiana, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at §6 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Porto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at §1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship America Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §5, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of Peking. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Idzuma Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July §27 and up to Aug. §17, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Lucania, due at New York Aug. §17, for dispatch per steamship Sonoma. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Aug. §18, (mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Olympia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates, Hongkong July 4, Shanghai 8th, Yokohama 16th, and Honolulu 26th, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer America Maru, were dispatched East on Aug. 1 at 6 P. M. and are due in this city on Tuesday morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 3.

Arabistan, St. Lucia, July 27.
Asama, Gibraltar, July 18.
Belgravia, Hamburg, July 20.
Eidsvold, Gibraltar, July 20.
Ferndene, Gibraltar, July 18.
Hylos, Liverpool, July 17.
Muriel, Gibraltar, July 20.
Neustria, Gibraltar, July 20.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Aug. 2.
St. Paul, Southampton, July 27.

SUNDAY, AUG. 4.

Bohemian, Liverpool, July 24.
Celtic, Liverpool, July 26.
Hildur, Maracaibo, July 25.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Aug. 3.
La Normandie, Havre, July 27.
Marquette, London, July 25.
Nubia, Stettin, July 18.
Statendam, Rotterdam, July 26.

MONDAY, AUG. 5.

Astoria, Glasgow, July 25.
Appalache, Shields, July 22.
Cairn Cross, Stettin, July 19.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga., Aug. 2.
Comus, New Orleans, July 31.
Massapequa, Havre, July 22.
Minneapolis, London, July 27.
Nomadic, Liverpool, July 26.
Philadelphia, San Juan, July 31.

TUESDAY, AUG. 6.

Alliance, Colon, July 30.
Benedict, Para, July 25.
Corby Castle, St. Lucia, July 30.
El Cid, New Orleans, Aug. 1.
Exeter City, Swansea, July 23.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Aug. 5.
Kensington, Antwerp, July 27.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, July 27.
Laurentian, Glasgow, July 27.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7.

Hamilton, Norfolk, Aug. 6.
Majestic, Liverpool, July 31.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen, July 30.
Panama, Bordeaux, July 25.

Arrived.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Walker, Liverpool July 27 and Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown. Southeast of Fire Island at 11:57 P. M.

SS Liguria, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Genoa July 18 and Naples 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Hirzel Feltmann & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Smith, Antwerp July 21, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. South of Fire Island at 1:07 A. M. Aug. 3.

SS Queen Cristina, (Br.,) new, 2,803 tons, Ritson, Shields July 20, in ballast to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Senior, (Ger.,) Steinorth, Clenfuegos July 24, in ballast to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Courtin, Hamburg July 19, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Nueces, Risk, Galveston July 20, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah July 30, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Alliance, (Nor.,) Nielsen, Samana July 26, with fruit and passengers to Bartram Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Dalldorf, Rotterdam July 18, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Afghanistan, (Br.,) Whitlock, Port Meuo, New Caledonia, May 11; Wellington, New Zealand, 20th; Coronel June 15, Pernambuco July 13, and St. Lucia 24th, with nickel ore to James W. Elwell & Co. Vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Oneida, Chichester, Providence, to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Goldsboro, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Bohemian, (Br.,) McCallum, Liverpool July 24, with mdse. to Frederick Leyland & Co., Limited. South of Fire Island at 9:25 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., 9:30 P. M., south; moderate breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Harry Luckenbach, for Colon.
SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Origen, (Nor.,) for Kingston.
SS Normandie, (Nor.,) for Progreso.
SS Rio Grande, for Brunswick.
SS Boston City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Cherokee, for Dominican ports.
SS Buenos Ayres, (Span.,) for Cadiz, &c.

Spoken.

Ship Landseer, (Ger.,) Capt. Steuer, from New York for London, was spoken July 22 in lat. 42, lon. 43.

Ship Helene, (Ger.,) Capt. Kohlsaat, for Bordeaux for New York, was spoken July 24 in lat. 46, lon. 27.

Notice to Mariners.

CAPE CHARLES LIGHT VESSEL.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that, on or about Aug. 5, 1901, Light Vessel No. 49 will be temporarily withdrawn for repairs from her station off Smith Island, (Cape Charles,) northerly side of the entrance to Chesapeake Bay, and the station will be marked by Light Vessel No. 72.

Light Vessel No. 72 will show, the same as Light Vessel No. 49, two fixed white lights, one from each masthead, each 57 feet above the water and visible 13 miles in clear weather, the observer's eye 15 feet above the sea, and during thick or foggy weather she will sound a 12-inch steam whistle, giving blasts of 5 seconds' duration separated by silent intervals of 55 seconds, (instead of 15 seconds,) thus:

Blast	Silent interval	Blast	Silent interval
5 sec.	55 sec.	5 sec.	55 sec.

Light Vessel No. 72 has two masts, schooner rigged, no bowsprit, and a red hull, but differs from Light Vessel No. 49 in having a flush deck, "72" in white on each bow, and a circular gallery at each masthead.

Light Vessel No. 49 will be returned to her station as soon as practicable, and Light Vessel No. 72 will then be withdrawn, of which due notice will be given.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1900," Page 108, No. 530, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fifth Lighthouse District, 1900," Page 14.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Fournier, from New York, arr. at Havre at 7 P. M. to-day.

SS Bellaura, (Br.,) Capt. Watson, from New York for Manchester, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Potsdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New York, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Bordeaux, (Fr.,) Capt. Cazatis, from New York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Ikbal, (Br.,) Capt. Jennings, from New York for Antwerp, arr. at Deptford to-day.

SS Sicilia, (Ger.,) Capt. Bachmann, from New York, arr. at Marseilles to-day.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, (from Glasgow,) sld. from Moville for New York to-day.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempf, (from Hamburg,) sld. from Southampton at 1:20 P. M. to-day for New York, via Cherbourg.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 3:20 P. M. to-day.

SS Satsuma, (Br.,) Capt. Chubb, from New York for Shanghai, &c., arr. at Indian Pt previously.

SS Langton Grange, (Br.,) Capt. Crichton, from New York via St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, arr. at Melbourne to-day.

SS Maracaibo, Capt. Crockett, from New York for Venezuela, arr. at San Juan at noon to-day.

SS Lombardia, (Ital.,) Capt. Pizzarello, sld. from Genoa for New York July 31.

SS Baron Innerdale, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, from New York for Yokohama, passed Pantellaria Island to-day.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Hogarth, (Br.,) Capt. Taylor, from New York for Manchester, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 5:50 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from Hamburg and Southampton, sld. from Cherbourg at 6:15 P. M. to-day for New York.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.76
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.60½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.38⅛
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Cotton, middling	.08 1-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅝
Sugar, granulated	5.45
Beef, family	11.75
Beef hams	21.00
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	16.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.07⅞
Lard, prime	9.05
Butter, Western creamery	.20½

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull; No. 2 red wheat, 69⅝@69½c; No. 2 corn, 56½c; No. 2 yellow, 56½c; No. 2 oats, 35½c; No. 2 white, 37½@38c; No. 3 white, 36@38½c; No. 2 rye, 56⅝@57⅛c; fair to choice malting barley, 50c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.76; prime timothy seed, $5; mess pork per bbl., $14.20@$14.25; lard, per 100 lbs, $8.72½@8.75; short ribs sides, (loose,) $7.85@$8; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7¾@7⅞c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.39@$8.40; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.29; clover, contract grade, $10@$10.25.

COTTON.—The cotton market started off steady in tone, with prices 1@5 points higher, and ruled generally firm all day on scattering demand from the room contingent and spurts of buying for outside account. The factors upon which opinions were based averaged up decidedly in favor of a higher market. The cables were fully 1 point better than expected, and English buying in the Fall months was something of a feature during the first hour. While the New Orleans market displayed no special feature of its own, and was very sensitive to every turn made here, New Orleans buying in the local pit was a feature of the day's operations. Soon after the close a commission house purchased 5,000 bales of October and 5,000 bales of December, pit traders selling this cotton, much of it short, on the theory that a reaction would follow the first hour's trading. But while there were slight reactions from time to time, the general course of the market was upward, with sentiment hourly growing more friendly to the staple. The weather reports, public and private, indicated continued drought over the central and western belt, and the forecast for to-night and to-morrow pointed to clear conditions generally. Moreover, bulls here were encouraged by heavy demand for spot cotton, sales in the open market reaching 5,306 bales, with rumor having it that some 3,000 to 4,000 bales more had been done quietly between Fall River spinners and the people who last took August cotton on contract. Crop accounts were mixed, but bullish as a whole, noting further shedding over the western belt and blooming at the top in other parts of the crop country. Estimates made by conservative cotton experts indicated a yield for Texas of about 3,000,000 bales only, with August usually trying conditions yet to be met with. Receipts at all points were again small. The New York stock fell off another 1,000 bales, with warehouses now totaling 133,000 bales. The general idea was that next Monday's Government report would show an average crop condition of 78 or 79 per cent., though shorts were fearful lest the report give 76 or under, and covered on every slight decline yesterday. The close was steady, with prices net 1 to 5 points higher. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 8 1-16c for middling upland, and 8 3-16c for middling Gulf. Sales, 5,306 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet, unchanged, at 8 1-16c; Mobile nominal, unchanged, at 8c; Savannah quiet, ⅛c lower at 7¾c; Wilmington quiet, unchanged, at 8¼c; Norfolk steady, 1-16c higher at 7⅝c; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 8¼c; Galveston quiet, but steady, unchanged, at 8¼c; St. Louis quiet but steady, unchanged, at 8c.

The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	7.25	7.26	7.25	7.25@7.27
September	7.29	7.31	7.28	7.30@7.31
October	7.33	7.38	7.34	7.36@7.37
November	7.39	7.40	7.37	7.38@7.40
December	7.40	7.41	7.39	7.40@ ..
January	7.45	7.46	7.43	7.44@7.45
February	7.47	7.47	7.47	7.45@7.46
March	7.47	7.48	7.47	7.47@7.48
April	..	..	..	7.48@7.50

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 2.—Spot cotton—Moderate business; prices higher; American middling, 4¼d. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 6,900 bales American. Receipts, 4,100 bales American. Futures opened quiet and closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, August, 4 20-64d buyers; August and September, 4 17-64@4 18-64d buyers; September, 4 17-64@4 18-64d buyers; October; good ordinary clause, 4 9-64@4 10-64d; October and November, 4 8-64d sellers; November and December, 4 7-64d sellers; December and January, 4 7-64d sellers; January and February, 4 7-64d buyers; February and March, 4 7-64d@4 8-64d buyers; March and April, 4 8-64@4 9-64d sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—For the day wheat lost ⅝c net, and was generally slow, with a bearish sentiment on crop news from the Northwest. Foreign houses and Wall Street sold a little wheat at various times, most of which was taken by shorts. The entire range on September was from 75¼c to 74¼c. Snow estimated a crop of 762,000,000 bushels, making Spring wheat 300,000,000 bushels. Some of the private estimates figured on 176,000,000 bushels for the three big States, which was rather below recent calculations. The Modern Miller noted increased feeding of wheat to live stock. Farmers refuse to sell for shipment, as they can get better prices at home for feed. Country mills have begun to grind wheat for feed, pointing to a decline in receipts at an early date. Thursday's primary movement was about the same as a year ago, and seaboard clearances were liberal again, while from both coasts the week's figures were only a little below last week's heavy totals. Export trade, however, partly because of Liverpool's holiday Saturday and Monday, was less active, aggregating 47 loads, half of it at New York. Liverpool closed up ⅛d, Berlin 1@1¼ higher, Budapest 3 points up, and Paris 15@25 points net lower. The Argentine shipments were only 160,000 bushels, against 200,000 bushels a week ago. On the late curb trade was dull and prices were unchanged. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, New York, 76⅝c, prompt; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 76¾c to arrive; No. 2 red, New York, 76c, prompt; new No. 2 red, New York, 76c, prompt, and No. 2 hard, New York, 76½c, Aug. 10 to 15.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 2.—Close: Wheat—Cash, 67c; September, 67@67⅛c; December, 67½c. On track, No. 1 hard, 69c; No. 1 Northern, 67c; No. 2 Northern, 65⅝c. Flour—First patents, $3.80@$3.90; second patents, $3.60@$3.70; first clears, $2.85@$2.95; second clears, $2.20. Bran in bulk, $13.50@$14.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 66c; September, 66⅝c; December, 69¾c; No. 2 hard, 67½@68c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 58½c; September, 58½c; December, 59¼c; May, 61¼c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 38c; September, 36c; May, 39c; No. 2 white, 39@39½c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 2.—Wheat—Firmer; close: No. 1 Northern, 70½@71c; No. 2 Northern, 68½@69c; September, 68½c. Rye—Higher; No. 1, 56½c. Barley—Firm; No. 2, 62@63c; sample, 45@62c. Corn—September, 57¼c.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 2.—Close: Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 70¾c; No. 1 Northern, 68¼c; No. 2 Northern, 63¼c; September, No. 1 Northern, 67¾@67⅞c; December, 68⅞c. Oats—35c. Corn—54½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.70@$4; Winter straights, $3.25@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.55@$3.55⅝; Spring clears, $2.85@$3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.60; no grade, $18.50@$19, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Quiet; fair to good, $2.75@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.15@$3.35. Cornmeal—Firm; kiln-dried, $3.10@$3.25, as to brand. Bag Meal—Firm; fine white and yellow, $1.40@$1.50; coarse, $1.12@$1.15. Feed—Steady; Spring bran, spot, $17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17@$17.50; Spring bran, bulk, $17@$17.25; coarse Winter bran, $18.50@$20; city bran, $18@$18.50; cornmeal, $29; linseed oilcake, $29.50; corn oilcake, $21; hominy chop, $18.75@$19; oil meal, $29@$29.50.

FUTURES

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	74⅝	74	73⅞	74
October	75¼	75	74½	74¼
December	76⅝	76	75 13-16	76
Corn—				
September	61½	61	60¼	60½
December	61¾	62	61¼	61½
Lard—				
July	..	..	..	$9.05

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
August	..	..	..	67¼
September	69⅝	69	68⅜	68½
October	69¾	69 15-16	68⅞	69½
Corn—				
August	..	..	..	56
September	59	59	57	57¼
October	58⅝	59	57½	57½
Oats—				
August	..	..	..	34½
September	35¾	35	34½	34¾
October	35¾	35	35	35
Lard—				
October	$8.85	$8.87½	$8.82½	$8.82½
January	8.82½	8.85	8.80	8.80
Ribs—				
October	8.00	8.05	7.95	7.95
January	7.90	7.90	7.85	7.85
Pork—				
October	14.32½	14.37½	14.27½	14.32½
January	14.95	15.02½	14.95	14.95

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady. Mess, $15.50@$16.50; family, $16.50@$17; short clear, $16@$17.50. BEEF—Firm. Mess, $9.50@$10; family, $11.50@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $15@$18. BEEF HAMS—Dull; $20.50@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Firm. Bacons, 7¾c; 180 lb, 7¾c; 160 lb, 7⅞c; 140 lb, 8c; pigs, 8⅜c. CUT-MEATS—Pickled bellies. Easier. Smoking, 10¾@11c; 10 lb, 10@10½c; 12 lb, 9½c; 14 lb, 9c; pickled shoulders quiet, 7@7¼c; pickled hams steady, 11¼c. TALLOW—Quiet; city, 4¾c; country, 4¾@5c. LARD—Steady; $9.05; city lard steady, $8.40; refined lard quiet, South America, $9.75; Continent, $9.20; Brazil, kegs, $10.85; compound strong, 7@7½c. STEARINE—Easy. Oleo, 9¼c; city lard stearine, 10⅜c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	..	..	..	4.85@4.95
September	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.95@5.00
October	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00@5.05
November	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.05@5.10
December	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.15@5.25
January	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25@5.30
February	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.30@5.35
March	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40@5.45
April	..	..	..	5.45@5.50
May	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50@5.55
June	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55@5.60
July	..	..	..	5.60@5.65

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market quiet; good average Santos, 4$600; receipts, 48,000 bags; stock, 23,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened ½ pfennig higher; at 2:30 P. M. was net ¼@½ pfennig higher; sales 6,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened quiet; ½f up; at 12 M. declined ¼f; at 3 P. M. quiet and unchanged; at 5:30 P. M. unchanged; total sales, 23,000 bags; January, 35; February, 35.25; March, 35.50; April, 35.75; May, 36.00; June, 36.00; July, 36.00; August, 34.25; September, 34.50; October, 34.50; November, 34.75; December, 35.00. Rio—Coffee market weak; No. 7 Rio, 4$700; exchange, 10¾; receipts, 20,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 11,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 5,000 bags; stocks, 415,000 bags.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.50, and in bulk, $4.95; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.45, and in bulk, $4.90; refined, cases, New York, $8.50. Cottonseed Oil—Prime, crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer, yellow, 38½@39c; off Summer, yellow, 37@37½c; prime, white, 43c; prime, Winter, yellow, 43c; linseed, American, raw, 82c; linseed, American, boiled, 84c; Calcutta, raw, 85c; Western linseed quoted at 2c under city brands. Lard oil, 69@70c.

METALS.—Tin in London regained some of its recent loss to-day, as a result of a good speculative demand and a scarcity of sellers. After a fair day's business the market finally closed firm in tone at £117 12s 6d for spot, and £114 for futures, indicating a rise of £1 2s 6d in the former and 10s in the latter. Locally trading was moderately active, and values advanced 20 to 65 points on spot in sympathy with London, and finally closed firm at 27.55@28.00. The local market for copper was featureless and nominally unchanged at 16½@17.00 for Lake Superior, and 16⅝@16¾c for casting and electrolytic. In London, however, a further loss of 2s 6d was noted under liquidation. The close was easy at £66 17s 6d and £67 6s 3d, spot and futures, respectively. Lead ruled dull here, while in London prices advanced 3s 6d, to £11 17s 6d. Spelter was also dull and unchanged here. In London prices fell off 2s 6d under a sheer absence of lack of support, closing easy at £16 10s. Domestic iron markets ruled exceptionally dull and inanimate yesterday. Prices were unchanged, but in buyers' favor, $15@$15.50; Southern, No. 2 foundry, $14@$14.50; No. 1 foundry, Southern, $14.75@$15.50; No. 1 foundry, Southern, soft, $14.75@$15.25. Glasgow warrants closed at 54s, and Middleboro, 45s 10½d.

SUGAR.—The market for raw sugar was without change as to price, but held fairly steady all day in the absence of offerings. At the close values were quoted at 4 5-32c for centrifugal, 3 9-16c for muscovado, and 3 5-16c for molasses. Cane sugar was unchanged. Beet sugar was steady at fully maintained prices. August was quoted at 9s 3d and September at 9s ¾d.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2.25; tar oil, bbls, $4.25. Spirits of turpentine, 35½@36c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.40; E, $1.60@$1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.80; H, $1.80; I, $1.90; K, $2.25; M, $2.65; N, $3; W G, $3.35, and W W, $3.65.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 2.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 33¼c bid; receipts, 1,162 bbl; sales, 787 bbl; exports, 3,020 bbl. Resin firm; receipts, 3,519 bbl; sales, 1,280 bbl; exports, 4,259 bbl. A, B, C, $1; D, $1.05; E, $1.10; F, $1.20; G, $1.25; H, $1.30; I, $1.45; K, $1.70; M, $2.20; N, $2.65; W. G., $3; W. W., $3.30.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 2.—Spirits of turpentine steady at 31½@32c; receipts, 101 bbl. Resin firm at 95c@$1; receipts, 192 bbl. Crude turpentine steady at $1@$2; receipts, 86 bbl. Tar firm at $1.35; receipts, 49 bbl.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 2.—Turpentine steady at 32c. Resin firm, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—Steers dull and 10 to 20 cents lower, except for top grades; bulls and cows steady to strong; steers, $4.15@$5.80; Texans, $4.20@$4.85; oxen, $4.10; bulls, $2.50@$3.25; cows, $2.10@$3.50; choice and extra, $3.90@$4.10; dressed beef, 7@9c per lb. Calves steady to firm; veals, $4.50@$7; mixed calves, $4; Western calves, $4; city-dressed veals, 8@10½c per lb. Sheep shade lower; prime and choice lambs steady, others unevenly lower; sheep, $2.62½@$3.90; extra, $4.50; lambs, $4.25@$6.50; choice, $6.87½; culls, $2.50@$2.75; dressed mutton, 5@7½c per lb; dressed lambs, 8@11c. Hogs about steady; Western hogs, $5.80; pigs, $6; State hogs nominal.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Hascall, J.—Patrick J. Ryan vs. Matthew A. Ryan—Samuel Meyers. Francis J. Nekurda vs. Joseph Dabrik—Augustus S. Houghton.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Malralson vs. Schaef—Edward A. Scott.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Bleecker vs. Dupuy, (two cases)—Eugene H. Pomeroy.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dwellings Sold in the Fifth Avenue Section and on Murray Hill—The Day's Dealings in the Salesroom.

Collins & Collins have sold for Mary H. Powers, to John F. O'Rourke, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 8 West Fiftieth Street, 25 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for Anna Whiteside, for about $60,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 110 East Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 100. The buyer is a client of Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. This property has been held in the family of the seller for about forty years.

Mrs. Hattie Campbell has sold the three-story brick dwelling, 215 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 17 by 100.

Morison & Ogle have sold for Mrs. T. E. Roessle, to an investor, the dwelling, 311 West One Hundred and Second Street.

George A. Hampton & Brother have sold for I. Abraham, the five-story two-family flat, 609 Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 80.

R. H. Jones has sold for John C. Eichelman, to Nicholas Gagliotto, the two-story frame dwelling, 2,368 Wilkins Place, 25 by 100.

Samuel Freedman has sold for Wolf Brand, to an investor, for about $85,000, the six-story double tenement with store, 416 and 418 Grand Street, 38.9 by 100.

Charles Buek filed plans yesterday for the two five-story dwellings which he will build on the south side of Fifty-third Street, 28 feet west of Madison Avenue. One house will be 39.6 feet front, and the other 40 feet. Charles Brendon, the architect, has estimated the cost of construction at $160,000.

Plans for William B. Leeds's new private stable were also filed yesterday. The structure will cover three lots at 56 to 60 East Eighty-eighth Street, and will cost $95,000. Hunt & Hunt are the architects.

The Longacre Realty Company transferred yesterday to George L. Felt the property 148 to 154 West Forty-seventh Street, 70.10 by 100.5, for a consideration of $71,500 over a mortgage of $78,500. The Century Realty Company has made a building loan of $273,500 on the property, and the Longacre Realty Company one of $25,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.	
27 and 29 West Eleventh Street, north side, 290.4 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 40 by 103.3, six-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to Edward Coyne	$88,800
By Peter F. Meyer & Co.	
883 and 885 First Avenue, and 361 East Forty-ninth Street, being the northwest corner, 40.6 by 37.6, four-story brick and stone tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to T. H. Gee	18,000
One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, Grant Avenue and Webster Avenue, the block; all title and interest of Florine A. Evesson on July 23, 1898; sale by order of the Sheriff, to Isabella E. Cooper.	110

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 56 to 60 East Eighty-eighth Street, for a three-story brick stable, 62.7 by 100.8 by 66.5 by 100.8; William B. Leeds of 987 Fifth Avenue, owner; Hunt & Hunt of 28 East Twenty-first Street, architects; cost, $95,000.

One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Third Avenue, for a five-story brick stable, 50 by 75; estate of Christian Erdenbrecher of 2,699 Third Avenue, owner; William H. Ralman of 9 Grand Circle, architect; cost, $30,000.

Fifty-third Street, south side, 28 feet west of Madison Avenue, for two five-story brick dwellings, 39.6 by 90 by 20.10 by 90 and 40 by 80 by 33 by 80; Charles Buek of 109 West Forty-second Street, owner; Charles Brendon of 100 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $160,000.

Alterations.

No. 355 Grand Street, to a two-story and attic brick store and photograph gallery; Sarah S. Knight, premises, owner; John G. Pfuhler of 157 East Fourth Street, architect; cost, $150.

No. 49 West Fifty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; James G. Sherman of 40 West Fifty-ninth Street, owner; William F. Wallace of 202 West Eighteenth Street, architect; cost, $75.

Nos. 600 to 604 Eighth Avenue, to a three-story hotel and store; Magdalene Alloron of 526 West One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, owner; Arthur Noblett of 4 Murray Street, architect.

No. 725 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, to a three-story frame dwelling and store; Clara Kosinsky, premises, owner; C. F. Lohse of 631 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $400.

No. 126 Essex Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; Ruben Auerbach, premises, owner; Hamburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $600.

No. 164 Mott Street, to a six-story brick factory; Marasco Abbate, owner, of 57 East Houston Street; Sasa & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $10,000.

Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, northeast corner, to three-story brick hotel; Karsel Brewing Company, College Point, L. I., owner; John H. Kimbel of 318 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 123 and 125 West Fifty-third Street, to a five-story brick stable; Thomas G. Cowan of 124 West Fifty-fourth Street, owner; W. R. Steinmetz of 9 Grand Circle, architect; cost, $1,600.

No. 170 East Seventy-third Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and stable; James Stillman of 52 Wall Street, owner; Bruce Price of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 528 to 532 West Forty-second Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; V. Loewer's Gambrinus Brewing Company, premises, owner; George Beetz, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Friday, Aug. 2.

ANDREWS AV, e s, 250.10 ft n of 184th St, 50x100; Elbert D. Brown to Mary E. Colwell, ½ part	$3,000
AVENUE B, w s, 77.11 ft s of 7th St, 0.6x64.6; Fred. C. Mayer and another to Julius Miller	1
AVENUE C, 62, e s, 96 ft n of 4th St, 24x83; Edmund Kohn to Lazar Frieder, (mtg $10,000, R S $2)	100
BROADWAY, n e corner 104th St, 73.4x103x70.11x91.5; Southern New York Baptist Association to the Hope Baptist Church, (R S $37.50)	75,000
BROADWAY, w s, 406 ft s of Depot Pl; 81x22, to old King's Bridge Road x80.11, gore; Robert L. Harrison, assignee, &c., to Andrew F. Higgins	57
CHRISTOPHER ST, 701½, s e corner of Gay St, 19x irregular; Daniel Rosenbaum to Waverly Realty Company, (R S $5.75)	1
CHRISTOPHER ST, s s, 124.1 ft w of Greenwich Av, 21x irregular; Lawrence Maley to Waverly Realty Company, (R S $5.25)	1
COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 84th St, 46.2x100; Henry Steers and another to Daniel Buckley, (mtg $100,000, R S $11.25)	1
CORNELL AV, s s, 375 ft w of Mapes Av, 125x100; Mary A. Myers to Mary Scully	1,300
DELANCEY ST, n e corner of Sheriff St, 25x75; Julius and Moses Valentine to Banned Friend, (mtg $35,000, R S $4.25)	100
GROVE ST, 23, n s, 71.1 ft e of Bedford St, 25x irregular; Elias Kempner to Edward Wilckens, (mtg $9,500, R S $15)	42,000
HOUSTON ST, s s, 80 ft w of Mangin St, 20x75; Charles Buermann to Samuel Spiegel and others, (mtg $5,000, R S 25 cents)	1
JEROME AV, e s, 128.8 ft s w of Mount Hope Place, 41.2x irregular; David Thomson, referee, to Anthony McOwen, (R S $4.25)	10,700
LEWIS ST, 140, e s, 68 ft n of Houston St, 30.8x100; Ida Solinsky to Isaac Beck and another, (mtg $34,500, R S $2.25)	1
LEXINGTON AV, e s, 80.5 ft n of 59th St, 20x80; Mary A. Kennedy to Lyman G. Bloomingdale, (mtg $5,000)	100
LEXINGTON AV, e s, 80.5 ft n of 59th St, 20x80; Lyman G. Bloomingdale to James Stern, (mtg $5,000)	100
LEXINGTON AV, 979, s e corner of 71st St, 20x69; Eleanor C. Huntington to William N. Cromwell, (mtg $30,000, R S $1.25)	1
MATILDA ST, Lot 210, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Catherine E. Allison to Henry Worms, all liens, (R S $1)	1
MONTGOMERY ST, 67, e s, 476 ft n of Cherry St, 21.10x58.7x20.5x57.5; Moser Arndtstein to Jacob Krisch, (mtg $11,000, R S $2.75)	19,000
ORCHARD ST, e s, 100 ft s of Houston St, 25x87; Fannie Solomon to Max W. Solomon, ½ part, (mtg $30,000)	1
SILVER ST, n s, 67.8 ft e of West Farms Road, 25x irregular; George P. Baisley and another to Matthew and Marie T. Gonzalez, (mtg $2,400)	1
STANTON ST, s e corner of Sheriff St, 24.10x75x25x75; Julius Tishman to Sigmund W. Barasch, (mtg $44,000, R S $2.25)	1
ST. MARK'S PLACE, 44, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x—; Moses Hochster to Moritz Muldberg, (R S $5)	1
ST. MARK'S PLACE, 64, s s, 375 ft e of 2d Av; 25x93.6; Fred. Eisele to Katharina Feser, (mtg $33,000, R S $6.25)	100
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 118 ft s of 177th St, 29.6x100; Anton Rinschler to Michael Gleason, (mtg $5,000, R S 50 cents)	100
WELLESLEY ST, n s, 100 ft e of Park View Terrace, 75x100; Jane Flood to James A. Donnelly and wife, (R S $1)	4,500
1ST AV, 2,205, n w corner of 113th St, 25x75; Augustus Ferretti and others to Donato Bracco and another, (mtg $20,000, R S $4.25)	31,000
1ST AV, s w corner of 93d St, 100.8x irregular; Rebecca A. Holmes to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine, (mtg $55,000, R S $7.50)	1
1ST AV, s w corner of 93d St, 100.8x irregular; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine to Moses and Julius Valentine, (mtg $55,000, R S $11.25)	100
2D AV, s w corner of 47th St, 25x73; John H. Tonyes to Albert J. Adams, (mtg $14,000, R S $5)	1
3D ST, w s, 100 ft s of 5th Av, 51x110x55x120, Wakefield; Maria Schweickert to Samuel Hess, (mtg $2,500, R S 50 cents)	1
4TH ST, 98 East, 25x96.2; Julius B. Fox to Peppy Reiss, (mtg $25,000, R S $125)	34,000
5TH AV, n e corner of 97th St, 100.9x200; Benjamin Stern to Lloyd S. Bryce, (mtg $130,000, R S $106.25)	345,000
6TH AV, 140 and 142, e s, 90.8 ft n of 10th St, 64.6x irregular; Roger Foster, referee, to Milton C. Bradley	400
10TH ST, n s, Lot 245, map of Unionport, 100x108; Mary M. Bickford to Henry Worms, all liens, (R S 25 cents)	1
10TH ST, 167, n s, 191.8 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x100.5; Sophie Hirsh to Charles Armbrecht, (R S $6)	15,500
11TH ST, 342, s s, 64.2 ft w of 1st Av, 35.10x69.11; Salvatore Strano to Rosa M. Salvatore Perniciaso, (R S $12.50)	1
31ST ST, 427, n s, 375 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Helene Stein to Herman A. Brecher, (mtg $21,000, R S $3)	1
47TH ST, 148 to 154, s s, 216.8 ft e of 7th Av, 70.10x100.5; Longacre Realty Company to George L. Zelt, (mtg $78,500, R S $34)	100
47TH ST, 141 West, n s, 380 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.5; Frederick T. Mueller to Tim J. Kieley, (mtg $15,000)	1
50TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.11; Charles E. Googins to William Rau, (mtg $12,500, (R S 25c)	1
51ST ST, 413 East, n s, 131.6 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x100.5; Moser Arndtstein to Annie Peyser, (mtg $58,000, R S $1.25)	1
70TH ST, n s, 208.4 ft w of 3d Av 16.8x100.5; Eliot Gordon to Charles Armbrecht, (R S $10)	22,500
70TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x100.5; David and Hannah Present to Charles Armbrecht, (R S $6.25)	15,000
75TH ST, 35, n s, 325 ft e of 9th Av, 22x102.2; Mary L. Quimby to Myer Foster, (mtg $30,000, R S $6)	Nominal
86TH ST, n s, 210 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Clara A. Williams to Mary L. Murphy, (mtg $20,000, R S $3.75)	1
89TH ST, 223, n s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Kathchen Elm to Emil and Henriette Wissler	....
92D ST, n s, 217 ft e of 4th Av, 32.11x100.11x33x100.11; Leopold H. Geis to executors of Max L. Bernstein, (mtg $20,000, R S 75 cents)	1
98TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Annie Peyster to Moser Arndtstein, (mtg $19,250, R S $2.25)	1
101ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 225x100.11; Robert S. Wallace to Nineteenth Ward Bank, (R S $5.25)	1
102D ST, n s, 160 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.11; Theophilus G. Roessle to Charles W. L. Roche, (mtg $17,000, R S $2.75)	1
132D ST, s s, 335 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Joaquin M. Aguerc to Philip Woolley, (mtg $15,000, R S $1.75)	1
132D ST, 556, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Libby R. Cooper to Adolph Levin, (mtg $19,625, R S 75c)	25,000
132D ST, n s, 322 ft w of 7th Av, 15x99.11; William E. Crandall, Jr., to Thomas J. McLaughlin, (mtg $9,000, R S $3)	1
140TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x99.11; Walter A. Seaman to Donald B. Toucey, (mtg $10,600, R S $2.25)	1
146TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; Anton Ragette to Louis Meister, (mtg $16,000, R S $1.25)	1
146TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; Anton Ragette to Clara Wottrich, (mtg $16,000, R S $1.75)	1
146TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; Anton Ragette to Christian Muller, (mtg $16,000, R S $1.75)	1
165TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x105.10; Gustav Lange to Edward T. McGinley, (mtg $17,000, R S $10)	40,000

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, 1,261, store; Anna L. Milligan to the El Buen Tono Company, 1 3-12 years	$5,200
GREENWICH ST, 178, s w corner of Dey St, all; Thomas E. Ostrander to James D. Hall, 3 years	4,500
HUDSON ST, 101, store; Claus Hulle to Degenhardt & Brinkama, 6 9-12 years, from Aug. 1, 1901	3,500
2D AV, 1,598, store, &c.; Michael C. Gross and another, executors, to Harry Stern, 2 years	1,200
3D AV, 1,856, all; John J. Sullivan, as trustee, to Alexander Schlang, 5 years	1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ADAMS, Albert J., to John H. Tonyes; 2d Av, s w corner of 47th St, due March 15, 1905	$6,000
BLANEY, Mary, and another to Samuel Keeler; Southern Boulevard, w corner of Dater St, due May 1, 1906	5,000
BRATTO, Donato, and another to Augustus Ferretti and another; 1st Av, 2,205, 4 years, 6 per cent	2,000
CAMBRUS, Mary, to the Franklin Savings Bank; Columbus Av, 1,291, 1 year, 4 per cent	13,500
CLARK, Eliza S., widow, to A. Foster Higgins; Broadway, w s, 295.6 ft s of Depot Lane, 3 years, 4 per cent	35,000
COMMERFORD, Thomas P., to Peter Doelger; Greenwich St, 178, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent	3,500
DECKER, Grace, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 185th St, 557 West, 3 years, 4 per cent	4,000
DEGENHARDT, Frederick, and another to the Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company; Hudson St, 101, store lease, demand, 6 per cent	5,000
DOHERTY, Thomas F., to Charles De H. Brower; 117th St, n s, 107.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, demand, 6 per cent	1,000
DONNELLY, James A., and wife to Jane Flood; Wellesley St, n s, 100 ft e of Park View Terrace, 5 years	2,500
DRYFOOS, Joseph, to Max Richter; Mountain Road, centre line, 60 ft n of 208th St, centre line, containing 2 310-1000 acres, 1-3 part, secures notes, 5 years, 6 per cent	6,000
FELT, George L., to the Century Realty Company; 47th St, 148 to 154 West, due Feb. 1, 1903, 6 per cent	273,500
FELT, George L., to Longacre Realty Company; 47th St, 148 to 154 West, prior mortgage $273,500, due Feb. 1, 1903, 6 per cent., building loan	25,000
FELT, George L., to Longacre Realty Company; 47th St, 148 to 154 West, prior mortgage $298,000, building loan, due Feb. 1, 1903, 6 per cent....6	71,500
FRIEDER, Lazar, to Edmund Kohn; Avenue C, 62, installments	5,000
FRIEDMAN, Robert, and wife to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 38th St, n s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, prior mtg $24,500, building loan, due May, 1902, 6 per cent.	22,000
GENS, Charles, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 57th St, 338 and 340 East, 3 years	40,000
GENS, Charles, to Pauline Rapp; 57th St, 338 and 340 East, 1 year, 6 per cent	6,000
GLEASON, Michael, to Anton Rinschler; Washington Av, w s, 118 ft s of 177th St, installments, due Jan. 1, 1902	2,250
GRAD, Elizabeth, to the David Mayer Brewing Company; Main St, e s, 100 ft n of Pilot Av, City Island, 5 years	2,000
GROSSMAN, Isaac, to Edward D. Witt; Madison St, 212, 5 years	32,000
GROSSMAN, Isaac, to Hyman Atlas; Madison St, 212, 1 year, 6 per cent	7,000
HAMMER, Ernest, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; St. Ann's Av, w s, 100.1 ft s of 142d Street Building Loan, demand, 6 per cent	42,000
HESS, Samuel, and wife to Maria Schweickert; 3d St, w s, 100 ft s of 5th Av, Wakefield, 5 years	2,300
HIRSH, Harry, to Abraham Richards, as trustee; Ludlow St, 112, 5 years, 4 per cent	20,000
IDEN, Albert, to John D. Hass; 2d Av, w s, 20.5 ft s of 58th St, 5 years, 4 per cent	6,000
JAEGER, Karl, to Henry G. Silleck, Jr.; Mapes Av, n w s, about 659 ft n e of Samuel St, 1 year, 6 per cent	3,500
KAEMPF, Peter, to George Ehret; 6th St, 520 East, leasehold, prior mtg $7,000, 1 year	1,400
KENSING, Henry, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 117th St, 35 and 37 West, two mortgages, 1 year, 4 per cent., each.	13,000
KNOERZER, William, to Beadleston & Woerz; 38th St, 451 West, leasehold, all title, demand, 6 per cent	1,900
KRISCH, Jacob, to Abraham Zadek and others; Montgomery St, 67, 3 years	10,000
LIGGIO, Leonardo, and wife to Maria A. Scerbo; 175th St, or Fairmount Av, s s, 111 ft e of Clinton Av, 6 months	800
LIPPMANN, Israel, and wife to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Rivington St, 75 and 77, installments, 3 years, 6 per cent	10,000
MARX, Frances, to Antoinette B. De Witt; 119th St, 15 West, 3 years	6,000
McOWEN, Anthony, to Harlem Savings Bank; Jerome Av, e s, 128.9 ft s w of Mount Hope Place, two mortgages, 1 year, 4½ per cent., each	4,000
MEISTER, Louis, to Martin Engel; 146th St, s s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 4 months note, collateral	1,000
MONGOMERY, Warwick E., and another to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 5th Av, s w corner of 26th St, due Feb. 1, 1902, 4½ per cent	50,000
MORAN, Mary C., to Alfred L. Larkin; Boston Road, s e s, 150 ft s w of Perot St, 5 years, 6 per cent	3,000
MULDEBERG, Moritz, to Moses Hochster; St. Mark's Place, 44, or 8th St, prior mortgage $15,000, 5 years, 6 per cent	5,000
MULLER, Philip, to Consumers' Park Brewing Company; Avenue C, 207, store lease, 6 per cent	597
NEVAN, George K., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 113th St, s s, 338.8 ft e of Park Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent	1,500
PARSONS, Helen C., to Mitchell Valentine; Boston Av, e s, 29 ft n of Teasdale Place, due July 31, 1904, 4½ per cent	8,000
PERNICIART, Rosa M., and another to Antonio Viciano; 11th St, 342 East, prior mortgage $16,000, 3 years	3,000
PERNICIART, Rosa M., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 11th St, 342 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent.	16,000
RAU, William, to American Mortgage Company; 50th St, 156 West, 1 year	12,000
REISS, Peppy, to Jacob Klingenstein; 4th St, 98 East, installments, $500 semi-annually, 6 per cent	8,000
ROCHE, Charles W. L., to Theophilus E. Roessle; 102d St, 311 West, prior mtg $17,000, 1 year, 6 per cent	400
SCANLON, James J., to Schmitt & Schwanenfluegel; 61st St, 224 West, saloon lease, monthly installments, 6 per cent	1,500
SCHAEPERING, Frederick, and wife to Maria L. Duryea; 201st St, s s, 233.4 ft e of Grand Concourse and Boulevard, 3 years, gold	1,500
SCHORER, William B., to William D. Lent; Anthony Av, e s, 203 ft n of 176th St, 1 year	9,000
SCULLY, Mary, to Mary A. Myers; Cornell Av, s s, 375 ft w of Mapes Av, 3 years, 6 per cent	1,000
SPIEGEL, Samuel, and others to Henry Buermann; Houston St, s s, 80 ft w of Mangin St, installments, due May 1, 1902, 6 per cent	1,800
SULLIVAN, Ellen J., and another to John M. Lyon; Fairmount Av, s s, being part of Lot 2, map of Fairmount, due July 1, 1904	3,500
THE HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH to the Southern New York Baptist Association; Broadway, n e corner of 104th St, due when mortgager shall cease to be church	75,000
VALENSTEIN, Moses, and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 1st Av, s w corner of 93d St, prior mortgage $55,000, installments, due Jan. 1, 1903, 6 per cent	9,000
VERNAGLIA, Antonio, to Antonio Petrone; Mott Av, e s, widened, 200 ft n of 144th St, prior mortgage, demand, 6 per cent	3,800
VERNAGLIA, Antonio, to Antonio Petrone; Mott Av, e s, widened, 227.5 ft n of 144th St, prior mortgage, demand, 6 per cent	3,300
WARD, Charlotte B., to William H. Payne; Washington Av, s w corner of 180th St, 2 mtgs, 3 years, aggregate	19,000
WILCKENS, Edward, to William E. Ver Planck, trustee; Grove St, 23, due May 1, 1905, 4¾ per cent	27,000
WILLIAMS, Clara A., to William Cutting; 86th St, n s, 210 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent	30,000
WINICK, Alexander, to Mary C. Mathews; 172d St, 752 East, installments, 10 years.	4,750
WISSLER, Emil, and another to Kathchen Elm; 89th St, 223 East, installments, 5 years	3,500
WISSLER, Emil, and another to Kathchen Elm; 55th St, 538 West, installments, $250 semi-annually	7,000
WOOLLEY, Philip, to Joaquin M. Aguero; 132d St, s s, 335 ft w of 5th Av, prior mtg $15,000, 5 years	2,000
ZIGLER, Paul, to V. Everitt Macy and another, as trustees; 121st St, s s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years	21,000
ZIGLER, Paul, to Pincus Lowenfeld and others; 121st St, s s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, prior mtg $21,000, demand, 6 per cent	4,559

Assignments of Mortgages.

ATLAS, Hyman, to Meyer Vessell	$7,000
BEST, Clara, to Bertha McConnell	15,049
BROGAN, Charles, to George Hill	756
BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Equitable Life Asurance Society	20,000
DEEGAN, Dennis, to John Murray and another	Nom.
HARLEM SAVINGS BANK to Louis S. Paulmier and another	4,026
ELLIN, Robert, trustee, to Mary A. K. Swan, trustee	Nom.
FRIEND, Banned, to Harris Mandelbaum and another	3,400
LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, assigns two mortgages, aggregating	11,000
STRONG, Charles E., and another, trustees, to John L. Cadwalader, as co-trustee	Nom.
STRONG, Charles E., and another, trustees, to William Cutting, Jr.	28,125
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Bowery Savings Bank	4,500
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Atlantic Trust Company	13,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to James Douglas	2,000
UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES OF THE City of New York to Jonas Well	17,000
WILL, John H., to Emma B. Levin	3,400
ZANONI, Virgilio, and others to Mary Leake	4,092

Mechanics' Liens.

BEACH AV, e s, 221.11 ft n of 152d St, 40x100; William J. Brandt against Catherine McDonald and John McKinnon, owners; Catherine and Alexander McDonald, contractors	$86
VYSE AV, 1,486; Thomas McKinly against Mary Benson, owner; James Benson, contractor	26
WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 171st St, 150x100; August J. Lundgren against Richard Wibber and another, owners; C. W. Wood, contractor	60
3D AV, w s, 31.6 ft n of 181st St, 25x102.11; Alfred Marsich against Otto Webber, owner and contractor	1,221
5TH AV, e s, 100 ft n of 110th St, —x—; Pasquale Zoccolo against Joseph Oussani, owner; Joseph Oussani and Arendt H. Olsen, contractors	259
7TH ST, 210 East, rear; Harris Herman and another against —— Horowitz, owner and contractor; J. Becker, contractor	60
27TH ST, 26 West; Paul S. Kenny against Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr., owner and contractor	2,235
27TH ST, 26 West; Mackenzie Brothers against Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr., owner and contractor	850
27TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Sigmund H. Adler against Reba E. Weiher, owner; Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr., contractor	997
98TH ST, 61 to 67 East; Max Kahn against Michael J. Naughton, owner and contractor	51
118TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; Joseph B. Alston against James B. Harris and John F. Comer, owners; James Powers, contractor	7

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

47TH ST, 148 to 154 West; Long Acre Realty Company, with George L. Felt	$25,000
47TH ST, 148 to 154 West; Century Realty Company, with George L. Felt	273,500

Lis Pendens.

DE MILT AV, n e s, 175 ft w of 2d St, 175x100, and Desbrow Place, w s, 150 ft n of De Milt Av, 100x100; Robert Marshall against Stephen G. Thomas and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. C. Coffin.

MOTT ST, 234; Department of Buildings against Florence Gerardi, (violation of building laws;) attorney, C. J. McCafferty.

4TH ST, n s, Lot 86, easterly half, map of Unionport, Bronx, 50x108; Robertina S. Kornstedt, administratrix, against John C. Baumann and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. W. Smith.

11TH ST, n e s, 175 ft n w of 6th Av, 22x103.3; Mary E. Haggerty against Thomas E. Haggerty, individually and as administrator, and others, (partition;) attorney, C. A. Hopkins.

12TH ST, s s, part of Lot 285, Unionport, Bronx, 25x108; Albert S. Clapp, administrator, against William F. Baumann and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Baker.

12TH ST, s s, Lot 285, map of Unionport, Bronx, 100x108; Robertina S. Kornstedt, administratrix, against Johanna T. Muller, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Smith.

18TH ST, n s, Lot 42, map of land of George Rapelje, 12th Ward, 26x63; 18th St, 249 West, and 182 Lexington Av, two actions; Benjamin A. Jackson against Eliza McKernan, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, N. W. Kerngood.

24TH ST, s s, 81.6 ft e of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Simon Uhlfelder and another against Meyer Solomon and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rose & Putzel.

28TH ST, n e s, Lot 346, lands of Cornelius Ray, 20th Ward, 25x98.9, leasehold; Charles Barth against Andrew Kreng and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Altmayer.

99TH ST, s s, 236.2 ft e of Riverside Av, 60x100.11; Hyman Sonn and another against Edward B. Teichmann and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. H. Hayman.

101ST ST, 124, 128, and 130 East, three actions; Elizabeth M. Lawrence and another against Julius Katzenberg and another, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorney, G. W. Ellis.

101ST ST, 126 East; Elisabeth B. Walsh against Julius Katzenberg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. Ellis.

101ST ST, 110 and 112 East, two actions; John R. Suydam against Julius Katzenberg and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, G. W. Ellis.

128TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of 5th Av, 20x84.11; Equitable Life Assurance Society against Jennie H. R. Heath and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Colby.

176TH ST and Walton Av, s e corner, 86.7x101.9 x irregular; William F. Mohr against Joseph P. O'Donnell and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, P. A. Hatling.

Summonses

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUISA MANDER, plaintiff, against CHARLES H. WEISS, Caroline L. Guenther, Catharine E. Newsome, Philip Mergenthaler, Betsy Lieberman, as administratrix of the goods, chattels and credits of Louis Lieberman, deceased; Charles Liebmann, Charles Bried, Alexander Hoch, the People of the State of New York, Walter Magee, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 9th, 1901.

JAMES W. & CHARLES J. McDERMOTT,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City.

To the above-named defendant Charles Bried:

The foregoing summons is hereby served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James A. O'Gorman, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 25th day of May, 1901, and filed with the complaint at the County Court House in the City, County, and State of New York on the 25th day of May, 1901.—Dated New York, this 25th day of June, 1901.

JAMES W. & CHAS. J. McDERMOTT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office & P. O. address, 155 & 157 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.
je29-1aw6wS

Legal Notices.

WILLIAM BURGDORFF.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court made at a Special Term thereof, held in and for the County of New York, by Hon. David McAdam, Justice, on the 16th day of July, 1901, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on said date, notice is hereby given to all creditors of WILLIAM BURGDORFF, lately doing business at No. 1,235 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, the assignee of said William Burgdorff, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of business, No. 10 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 17th day of October, 1901.

WILLIAM H. FRITCHMAN,
Assignee of William Burgdorff.
GIFFORD, STEARNS & HOBBS, Attorneys for Assignee, 58 Pine Street, New York City.
au3-1aw6wS.

Excursions.

Excursion Routes to the Sea.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
New York and Rockaway Beach Ry.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, 12:40 Saturdays only, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.

Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only,) 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

LONG BEACH.

Trains leave N. Y., 34th St., E. R., week days, 7:00, 7:50, 10:50 A.M. (12:50 Saturdays only), 1:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:30, 5:50, 6:50, 8:00 and 10:00 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Fare 15 cents.

Through Elevated Tains leave Broadway Ferries (Daily, except Sundays,) 6, 7, 8, 9, 9:34 A. M. and half hourly till 10:34 P. M. Last train returning leaves Rockaway Park at midnight.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Through Elevated Trains leave Broadway Ferries (Sundays) 6:04, 7:04, 8:04, 8:44, 9:14, 9:44 A. M., then every 10, 15, or 20 minutes, as travel warrants, until 9:44 P. M. Last train returning leaves Rockaway Park 11 P. M.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Amusement and Education Combined.

GLEN ISLAND

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE. Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45, 5.15 P. M. North 2d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.20, 11.20 A. M. 12.20, 2.00, 2.50, 4.05 P. M. East 32d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45, A. M. 12.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.30, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 32d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

NEWPORT $1.50 EXCURSION.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 4TH.
L. I. R. R. AND NORWICH LINE STEAMER "CITY OF WORCESTER."
SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN WITH PARLOR CAR.

Leave foot of E. 34th St., N. Y., at 8:20 A. M.

Leave Flatbush Av. station, Brooklyn, at 8:23 A. M., stopping at Franklin Av. 8:28, and East New York 8:35.

Due at Newport at 3:15 P. M.; leave at 5:15 P. M.

Tickets on sale, commencing Friday, at L. I. R. R. city ticket offices and stations.

Sale of tickets limited.

The right is reserved to postpone the excursion, and tickets purchased in advance will be redeemed.

Music and Refreshments on Steamer.

Arbuckle's Deep Sea Hotel Co.

Will receive passengers daily except Sunday, commencing Thursday, July 18, at South Ferry, Brooklyn side, at 4, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

Passengers on Saturday trips will remain out until Monday morning.

Tickets for sale and full information at 71 Water St., New York, and Hotel Margaret, 97 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

Rooms and berths can be secured up to 5 P. M. by telephone, 1,765 Broad, New York, or 1,381 Main, Brooklyn.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.

CONNECTING with TROLLEY for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE, AND FAR ROCKAWAY.

Leave West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M.
West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M.
Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A.M.; 2:05 P.M.
Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.
50c. Round Trip.

EVERY SUNDAY
UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.

THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET" will leave New York, Pier 13 E. R., near foot Wall st., 9.30; foot 31st st., E. R., 9.45 a. m. Returning, leave Glenwood 4.00, Sea Cliff 4.20 p. m.; due in New York 7.00 p. m.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

50c. POPULAR SUNDAY OUTING 50c.
UP THE HUDSON

AS FAR AS POUGHKEEPSIE
BY THE LONG ISLAND SOUND STEAMER "CITY OF LOWELL."

ON SUNDAYS, leaves Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., at 10 A. M.; 129th St., N. R., 10:30 A. M. Returning, due 129th St. 5:30; Pier 36, 6:00 P. M. Music. Table d'hote dinner; also a la carte. Main deck lunch counter, popular prices.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP

ALL DAY SUNDAY ON LONG ISLAND SOUND

On SUNDAYS the new fast steel STEAMER CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves Pier 25, East River, foot of Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M., E. 31st St. 9:45 A. M., due New Haven 2:00 P. M. Returning, due New York about 8:00 P. M. About one hour in New Haven. Music. A delightful all-water trip.

Fare, $1.00 Round Trip. Children, 50c.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.

STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

Hello, Battery Landing, is this Al. Foster's Iron Steamer Angler? Yes. How about fishing? Plenty fish. This is 33 times fishing on Cholera Banks this season. Come any evening before 5 P. M. and see for yourself.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.
Best accommodations; lowest rates. Send for booklets. Weekly Trips Co., 1,135 Broadway, Room 416, New York.

Surrogate's Notices.

COOMBE, CHARLES H.—Pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of CHARLES H. COOMBE, late of the City of New York, in the said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the undersigned executrix of said estate, at the office of Frederick H. Denman, 5 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December, 1901.—Dated this 14th day of June, 1901. JULIE C. TOMPKINS, Executrix.

HOLMES, EDWIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN HOLMES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Agar, Ely & Fulton, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated April 30th, 1901. EDWIN T. HOLMES, Executor. AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Attorneys for Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. my11-1aw6mS

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

Coney Island.

LEAVE FOOT 22D ST., NORTH RIVER, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:40, 1:20, 2:00, 2:40, 3:20, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later

LEAVE NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:40, 7:25, 8:10, 8:40, 9:20, 10:00, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

OCEAN ROUTE TO

LONGBRANCH

PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER

"Columbia."

Special Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9.30 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	12.30 P.M.
1.00 P.M.*	1.30 P.M.*	3.45 " *
3.30 "	4.00 "	6.30 "

*Iron Steamboat "Taurus."

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

THE SEA TRIP

Between New York and Virginia is most attractive and refreshing.

OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA BEACH and RICHMOND, Va.,

are delightful points to visit.

Express steamers of the Old Dominion Line sail daily except Sunday from Pier 26, North River, New York, where staterooms, tickets and full information may be obtained.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.

Kaiserin M. Th..Aug. 13
*Lahn..........Aug. 20
Kaiser Wm. Gr..Aug. 27
Kaiserin M. Th..Sept. 10
*Lahn..........Sept. 17
Kaiser Wm. Gr.,Sept.24

Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN.

Barbarossa, Aug.8, 11 AM
K. Luise, Aug. 15, 10 AM
Fr. der Gr., Aug.22, 10AM
Gr.Kurfurst, Aug.29, 4PM
†H.H.Meier, Sept.5, 10 AM
Barbarossa, Sept.12, 9 AM

From New Pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.
†To Bremen only.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Werra, Aug. 10, 1 PM
Aller, Aug. 17, 10 AM
Trave, Aug. 31, 10 AM
‡H'h'zoll'n, Sept. 7, noon
Werra, Sept. 14, 10 AM
Aller, Sept. 21, 11 AM

‡(Hohenzollern,) formerly Kaiser Wm. II.
From Congress St., Brooklyn. Take South Ferry.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

D'tschland, Aug. 8, 11 AM
A. Victoria, Aug. 15, 10AM
Columbia, Aug. 22, 10AM
F. Bism'rck, Aug. 29, 10AM
D'tschland, Sept. 5, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Sept. 12, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

*Bulgaria, Aug. 3, 7 AM
Penn'a, Aug. 10, 1:30 PM
Pretoria, Aug. 17, 7 AM
*Phoenicia, Aug. 24, noon
Patricia, Aug. 31, 6 AM
Waldersee, Sept. 7, noon
*Palatia, Sept. 14, 6 AM
Penn'a, Sept. 21, 10:30 AM

*To Hamburg direct.

SUMMER CRUISE

to the Baltic and the principal cities of NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, and DENMARK, from Hamburg Aug 18, by the new yacht PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE, (5,000 tons, 450 feet long.) All appointments strictly first-class. Attractive itineraries arranged. Further particulars on application to the

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

St. Paul..Aug. 7, 10 AM
St. Louis..Aug. 14, 10 AM
*Zeeland..Aug. 21, noon
St. Paul..Aug. 28, 10 AM
St. Louis..Sept. 4, 10 AM
Phila...Sept. 11, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

*Vaderla'd. Aug. 7, noon
Kensington. Au. 14, noon
*Zeeland..Aug. 21, noon
Friesland..Aug. 28, noon

*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

BERMUDA.

Delightful Ocean Trip for Summer Tourists. 1400 miles on the Atlantic and a few days at Bermuda, the charming Ocean Resort and British military and naval depot.

11-day trip, including Hotel and All Expenses......... $42.50

From NEW YORK Aug. 10, 24, Sept. 7. Programmes, berths, and information from

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.

Etruria...Aug. 3, 8 AM
Campania. Aug. 10, 1 PM
Umbria, Aug. 17, 8 AM
Lucania, Aug. 24, Noon
Etruria, Aug. 31, 7 AM
Servia, Sept. 3, 9 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO. Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Germanic..Aug. 7, noon
Celtic....Aug. 13, 5 PM
Majestic..Aug. 14, noon
Oceanic, Aug. 21, 9:30 AM
Cymric..Aug. 27, noon
Teutonic..Aug. 28, noon

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE. Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

SPECIAL.—The new White Star Line Steamship "Suevic" will sail from New York to Liverpool direct Sat., August 31st. Will carry Second Cabin passengers only. Rates from $35 up. For inspection of plans apply at the Company's offices, 9 Broadway, Bowling Green Building.

ANCHOR LINE

U. S. Mail Steamships

To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.

Astoria...Aug. 10, noon
Anchoria..Aug. 17 noon
Furnessia, Aug. 24, noon
Ethiopia, Aug. 31, noon

Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE CELTIC to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up, 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.

F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA

Hawaii and Philippine Islands.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.

Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong. Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

Am Maru.........Aug. 10
Peking..........Aug. 17
Gaelic..........Aug. 27
Hong Kong Maru..Sep. 4

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MARQUETTE	Aug. 10, 9:00 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS	Aug. 10, 11 A. M.
MENOMINEE	Aug. 17, 9 A. M.
MANITOU	Aug. 24, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA	Aug. 24, 11 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE—For Newport, Fall River, Boston, and all Eastern and Northern points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., weekdays and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE—For Providence, Boston, North and East. Strs PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., weekdays only, 6:00 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE—For Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Boston, and East. Strs MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lve. Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., weekdays only, at 6:30 P. M. Saty night westward trips will be omitted from July 6 to Sept. 7, inclusive. Sunday night westward trips will be made during same period.

NORWICH LINE—For New London, Fishers Island, Watch Hill, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, East and North. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Leave Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., weekdays only, at 5:30 P. M. On Sundays, from July 7 to Sept. 8, inclusive, steamer will leave New London at 10:30 P. M. for New York.

NEW HAVEN LINE—For New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North, from Pier 25, E. R. Double service weekdays. Steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves N. Y. 3:00 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK, 12:00 midnight. Sundays, steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves N. Y. at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaves New Haven 3:15 P. M. A delightful Sunday trip; all day on Long Island Sound.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.

DAILY except Sunday.

For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier..........8:40 "
" West 22d St...............9:00 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH—connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. R'y. Sundays leave half hour earlier and extends trip to PO'KEEPSIE & RONDOUT.

STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

STMR. "NEWBURGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, at 5 P. M., for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

ASBURY PARK AND BACK, 80c.
LONG BRANCH AND BACK, 50c.

PATTEN LINE.

WEEK DAYS.

Leave ft. W. Little 12th St., 9:00 & *11 A. M. *(Saturdays, 12:45 P. M.) & 2:40 P. M.

Leave Battery, 9:30 & *11:30 A. M. *(Saturdays, 1:15 P. M.) & 3:10 P. M.

Sundays—Leave ft. West Little 12th St., 9:00, 9:50 and 11:00 A. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:20 and 11:30 A. M. for Highlands, Seabright, Long Branch, West End, Allenhurst, Asbury Park and Ocean Grove.

Manhattan Delivery checks baggage any office.

PEOPLE'S LINE

Albany, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Saratoga, Lake George and Adirondacks.

DIRECT PAN-AMERICAN ROUTE.

Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning trains for Buffalo, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

DIRECT LINE TO PORTLAND, MAINE, connecting with all railroad and steamship lines to all Summer resorts. Steamships "Horatio Hall" and "North Star" leave pier 32, East River, foot of Pike St., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 P. M. Steamers fitted with every modern improvement for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Ticket offices 290 Broadway, cor. Reade St. Tel. 3419 Franklin. Thos. Cook & Sons, 1185 Broadway; General office, New Pier 32, East River.

TROY BOATS.

REBUILT, REFURNISHED & REDECORATED. Steamers SARATOGA or CITY OF TROY leave West 10th St. daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Sunday steamers touch at Albany. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts north and east.

Dining Rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight Display

Excursions—Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50.
Send for booklet excursion tours.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND, SOUTHOLD AND SAG HARBOR

Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line

Steamers leave N. Y., Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays 1:00 P. M. The steamer leaving on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays will not stop at Southold.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M. Saturdays, ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville connect.

FARE—New York to Tannersville, $2.00.
Descriptive Folders Mailed Free.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

To all New Jersey Seashore Resorts.

Steamers leave foot of Rector St. at 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. (8:00 P. M. to Ocean Grove and intermediate points.) Sundays, 10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. Orchestra.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS.

Leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads. Also, Saturdays, steamer ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with Annex for Hudson.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

Central R. R. of New Jersey.

Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than below, except as noted.)

	Week Days.	Sundays.
Easton Local	7:15 a. m.	....
Easton Local	†5:45 p. m.	....
Scranton & Reading	9:10 a. m.	....
Scranton & Reading	1:20 p. m.	....
Mauch Chunk & Reading	....	1:00 p. m.
Mauch Chunk & Reading	4:40 p. m.	‡5:30 p. m.
ATLANTIC CITY	9:40 a. m.	....
ATLANTIC CITY, SATURDAY SPECIAL	1:00 p. m.	....
ATLANTIC CITY	3:40 p. m.	....
Lakewood & Barnegat	9:40 a. m.	‡9:15 a. m.
Lakewood & Barnegat	4:30 p. m.	....
Lakewood & Bridgeton	1:30 p. m.	....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	8:30 a. m.	‡9:15 a. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	11:30 a. m.	....
N. Y. & Long Branch R. R. Saturday Special	‡1:10 p. m.	....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡2:45 p. m.	1:30 p. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	3:30 p. m.	....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡3:53 p. m.	‡4:00 p. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡4:45 p. m.	....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	5:30 p. m.	....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡6:23 p. m.	....

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

‡*4:30, †7:30, †8:00, *9.00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, †3:00, *3:40, †4:00, §‡4:00, †4:30, *5:00, *7:00, †7:30, §9:00, ‡†9:25 p. m., *12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

‡*4:30, †8:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, *3:40, *5:00, *7:00 p. m., *12:15 mdt.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

From foot of Rector St.

Through to Point Pleasant 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45 4:30, 5:30 p. m. Through to Ocean Grove, 8:00 p. m. Sundays, through to Point Pleasant, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 p. m.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 737 6th Av., 25 Union Sq. West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860, Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

‡From Liberty St. only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot c WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND I ESBROSSES AND CORTLANI STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt treets is five minutes later than that iven below for Twenty-third Street tation, except where otherwise note.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation C rs. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Tole o, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. L UIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toled except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACI FIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valle Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturc ay.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For ittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinn ti and Louisville.)

WASHINGTO AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:), (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (ining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2 20,) (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor nd Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:5 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunc y, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1 :55, (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor nd Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:5 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAIL AY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night d ily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. da y.

SEABOARD AIR INE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan imited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 nig t daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AN OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4.55 P. M daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week ays and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days, Sunda s 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. B ffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches, on eek days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sunda s.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10 1:10 (Saturdays only), 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4 55, and 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Str ets), 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays nly), 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. I. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR P ILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses nd Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, :55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Des rosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining C r,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 2:1 , (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:5 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, :55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7 55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Lin ited,) 9:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12 5, 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dini g Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 2 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 1 Astor Ho se; West Twenty-third Street Station, and sta ons foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadw ay, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brookly Station, Jersey City. The New York Trans r Company will call for and check baggage rom hotels and residences through to destin ation.

Telephone "914 E ghteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroa Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSO N, General Manag r.
J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Trains arrive an depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street New York, as follows:

Leave New York.		Arrive New York.
*3:15 a. m.	Mail nd Paper Train	*7:00 a. m.
†7:50 a. m.	Adir'da k & Montreal Spl.	†10:20 p. m.
*8:00 a. m.	Sy acuse Local	†6:25 p. m.
†8:30 a. m.	Empir State Express	†10:00 p. m.
*8:45 a. m.	Fast Mail	*10:00 a. m.
*9:20 a. m.	Expo ition Express	*9:30 a. m.
†9:40 a. m.	Saratog & Montreal Spl.	†9:30 p. m.
†10:30 a. m.	ay Express	†7:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m.	Ru land Express	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m.	South western Limited	*6:00 p. m.
‖1:50 p. m.	Sar toga Limited	†10:40 a. m.
*2:00 p. m.	N. Y. Chicago Special	*1:30 p. m.
§3:20 p. m.	Sar toga Limited	†10:40 a. m.
†3:30 p. m.	lbany Flier	†11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m.	Al any Special	†1:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	D troit Special	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m.	The L ke Shore Limited	*6:30 p. m.
*5:30 p. m.	St. Louis Limited	*2:55 p. m.
*6:00 p. m.	We tern Express	*8:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m.	Adiron ack & Montreal Ex.	*7:50 a. m.
*6:35 p. m.	Mo treal Express	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m.	Pan-A nerican Express	*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m.	Buffal & S. W. Special	*8:00 a. m.
*9:30 p. m.	Pa ific Express	*5:30 a. m.
†12:10 a. m.	Mic night Express	*5:30 a. m.

*Daily, †Daily, xcept Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday. ‖Saturd s only. §Daily, except Saturday and Sunday.

HARL EM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3: 5 P. M. daily except Sunday. To Pittsfield a d North Adams. Saturdays only, 2:45 A. M. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Pullman Ca s on all through trains.

Ticket offices at 13, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. West, 275 Columbus Av., 13 West 125th St., 12 th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Servic . Baggage checked from hotel or residence by W stcott Express Company.

P. S. BLODGETT, General Superinten ent.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK TO BOSTON
SPRINGFIELD LINE.

Via S ringfield and the
BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave G and Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d S reet, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive Springfield.	Arrive Boston.
†9:00 a. m.	12:45 noon	3:30 p. m.
†12:00 noon	3:18 p. m.	5:40 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	7:27 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
*11:00 p. m.	3:11 a. m.	6:15 a. m.

Tickets at New ork Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadwa , and at Grand Central Station.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

Trains leave Fra klin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min ater foot West 42d St., N.R.:—

*7:10 A M—For i erm. points to Albany & Mont'l.
*9:40 A M—(1) R Van Winkle Flyer to Catskills
†10:30 A M—Sarato a and Buffalo Express.
†11:20 A M—(2) La Mohonk, Minnewaska Express
†12:45 P M—(3) C skill Mountain Express.
*1:00 P M—Chica Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. I m. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
*3:25 P M—(4) Ul ter Express to Catskill Mts.
†3:45 P M—(4) Fo Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:15 P M—For R ch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.
†7:45 P M—For R ch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 P M—For S ra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, xcept Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex No. 1 a †9:15 A M; 2 at †10:45 A M; 3 at †2:10 P M; at †3:06 P M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. S ., No. 1 at †9:45 A M; 2 at †11:20 A M; 3 at †12:50 P M; 4 at †3:35 P M. Time tables at pri cipal hotels and offices. Baggage checked fro hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Passenger Agent, N. Y.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York ity, Liberty St., South Ferry.

Chicago, Pittsburg	*4:30 AM.	....	
Chicago, Pittsburg	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	Diner
Chicago, Columbu	*1:30 PM.	*1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve..	*1:30 PM.	*1:25 PM.	Diner.
Pittsburg Limited.	*7:00 PM.	*6:55 PM.	Buffet
Cincinnati, St.Lou	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	
Cincinnati, St.Lou	*10:00 AM.	*9:55 AM.	Diner
Cincinnati, St.Lou	*7:00 PM.	*6:55 PM.	Buffet
Norfolk	†1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM.	Diner
ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.			
Washington, Balto	*8:00 AM.	†7:55 AM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto	*10:00 AM.	*9:55 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto	*11:30 AM.	*11:25 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto	†1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto	*1:30 PM.	*1:25 PM.	Diner
"Royal Limited"	*3:40 PM.	*3:35 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto	*5:00 PM.	*4:55 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto	*7:00 PM.	*6:55 PM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	

*Daily. †Daily, xcept Sunday.

Offices: 113, 261 434, 1,300 Broadway, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Ba gage checked from hotel or residence to desti ation.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d A. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. *Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: c[illegible] d12.45. e7.45. s7.2 t6.10. x6.15.

	Lv.N.Y., A	Lv.N.Y., B
Easton Local	*†6.25 AM	[illegible] AM
Buffalo and Wester Express	*s7.40 AM	*e7.50 AM
Buffalo and Chicag Express	*9.55 AM	[illegible] AM
BLACK DIAMOND EX RESS	†11.55 AM	[illegible]
Manch Chunk and H zleton Local	*c12.40 PM	*d[illegible] PM
Wilkes Barre and S anton Exp..	†3.55 PM	[illegible] PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	[illegible] PM
Chicago & Toronto estibuleExp.	*5.55 PM	[illegible] PM
EXPOSITION EXPRE S	*7.55 PM	[illegible] PM

Tickets and Pull an accommodations at 113, [illegible], 355, 1205 and 1254 Br dway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbu Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadw y, a l Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer C will call for and check baggage.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

Lv. Franklin St.		Lv. W. 42d St.
7:45 A.M.	Day xpress to Oswego..	8:00 A.M.
9:05 A.M.	Libe ty Express	9:15 A.M.
12:00 Noon*	Mo nt'n Exp. to Sidney.	*12:15 P.M.
12:45 P.M.†	Sat days to Rockland..	†1:00 P.M.
3 P.M.	Vestibu Ltd. to Rockl'nd..	3:15 P.M.
5:40 P.M.‡	We ern Limited	‡6:00 P.M.
9:05 A.M.§	Sun. Spl. to Midw'y Park	§9:15 A.M.

*Str. Homer R msdell, from Pier 24, N. R., 9:30, W. 129th St 10 A. M., connects at Cornwall.

†Saturdays onl ‡Daily. §Sundays only.

Parlor Car seat at 425 Broadway only.

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Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

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Will sacrifice beautiful brownstone house; open plumbing, tiled bathroom, mirrors; equity $8,000; might exchange for two-family house in Bronx. 260 West 130th St.

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95th St., 207 East.—27x100 5-story double tenement; guaranteed rent, $2,300; price, $19,500; mortgage to suit. See janitor on premises.

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Plot 25½ lots, well located on Grand Av., Brooklyn, ripe for improvement, for sale at a bargain, or will exchange for other good property and cash; full particulars on application to BENNER, 132 Nassau St., New York.

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Bargain:—Bronxville lots, at station; 86 trains daily; 28 minutes from 42d; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

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On the heights—Boulevard & Trolley—fairly restricted.
MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.
Payments easy—NO INTEREST OR ASSESSMENTS. Near depot and harbor; adjoining Larchmont; 38 minutes from 42d St. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

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SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

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A CHOICE CORNER APARTMENT HOUSE TO EXCHANGE FOR PRIVATE DWELLING FOR OWNER'S OWN USE.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Wanted—Lots free and clear in exchange for improved property in the Bronx. Inquire E. J. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., 156th St., Real Estate.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

Anything you have to exchange, see us; quick deals effected. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

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Light two-story and basement brick factory, 40x90 feet, within 60 miles of New York, on Erie R. R.; new engine and boiler; water on premises; electric light; within two blocks of freight and passenger depot; plot 100x125 feet, extending back to railroad. For further particulars address Lock Box No. 21, Hawley, Penn.

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Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

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The Inverness,

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Montclair, N. J.—Furnished house; 9 rooms; shade; one month only, $40. U., Box 176 Times.

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20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

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FERN CLIFF, situated on an eminence 1,800 feet above the sea; highest point in White Mts. except Summit House; sublime views of White Mountain range, Glen Ellis Valley; beautiful sunsets; peculiarly adapted for asthma, hay fever, &c.; only place of its kind in White Mts.; appointments perfect. Mrs. M. F. Potter, Jackson, N. H.

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Arverne.—First-class accommodations; table unsurpassed; extensive grounds, lawn tennis, croquet, surf bathing, boating, fishing. Cottage facing ocean. Foot Seaview Avenue, Ocean Avenue. De Neuville.

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Private family on large place, with their own fresh eggs, milk, and vegetables; near station; terms moderate. Box 126, Tenafly, N. J.

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Fern Rock House, Philadelphia.—Willow Grove trolley to entrance. Weekly rates $6 up; over Sunday, $3. W. W. Grubb.

Liberty, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—Farm house, ¾ mile from station; delightful Summer home. Address Mrs. Elihu Hull.

Private house wishes boarders; ladies only; Jewish preferred. P. O. Box 112, Keyport, N. J.

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Family resort; grandly located; elegantly furnished; modern in all detail. Assembly rooms, library, music, saloon, &c.; golf links unsurpassed. Beautiful drives, charming scenery, &c. CHAS. ST. JOHN, Millbrook, N. Y.

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In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
MEYER M. FRIEND, Attorney for petitioner, No. 11 Pine Street, Manhattan, New York City. au3-1aw6wS

JOHN V. VAN WOERT.—In pursuance of an order of the Honorable Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN V. VAN WOERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, Cephas Brainerd, 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, February 16th, 1901. JAMES B. VAN WOERT, Administrator. CEPHAS BRAINERD, Attorney for Administrator, 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f16-1aw6mS

KING, VIRGINIA EVANS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Virginia Evans King, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Robert C. Taylor, her Attorney, No. 55 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1901.—Dated New York, the 8th day of February, 1901. GERTRUDE EVANS KING, Administratrix. ROBERT C. TAYLOR, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 55 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUTPHEN, JOHN S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. SUTPHEN, late of said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Arnold H. Wagner, at No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of August, 1901.—Dated New York, February 1st, 1901. JOHN S. SUTPHEN, ADELINE E. SUTPHEN, AMANDA A. POPE, Executors. A. H. WAGNER, Attorney for Executors. f2-1aw6mS

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Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 4,012.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RICHARD W. ELLIOTT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Richard W. Elliott of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of July, A. D. 1901, the said Richard W. Elliott was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
August 2d, 1901.

NO. 3,489.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOSEPH SAFIER, Isaac Wasserman, and Hyman Wasserman, composing the firm of Safier & Wasserman Brothers, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Safier of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 22, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on August 21, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 3, 1901.

NO. 3,559.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SARAH W. SEARLES, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Sarah W. Searles of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated August 1, 1901, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on August 21, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 3, 1901.

NO. 4,032.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH WACHTER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joseph Wachter of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1901, the said Joseph Wachter was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 3, 1901.

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

MATHUSHEK & SON PIANO CO.
Grand and Upright Pianos; used Pianos at greatly reduced prices; list of bargains mailed; terms easy; rentals from $3; small Pianos a specialty.
BROADWAY, COR. 47TH ST.

PIANOS TO RENT
for city or country at reasonable rates.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" WISE, STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOHMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward. STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 1 5th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 1 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rent $3; rent allowed on purchase. 03 East 14th St.

Chickering, $150; Weber, $165 10 square pianos, special sale, $10 upward. Chandler, 439 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Steinway, every improvement; beautifully carved; great sacrifice; elegant upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

Pan-American Hotels.

BUFFALO'S BEST—THE F. B. ROBINS PAN-AMERICAN HOTEL SYSTEM,
CONTROLLING THE
HOTEL BUCKINGHAM,
THE MARLBOROUGH

and several other first-class hotels. No temporary structures; no exorbitant charges; regular rates prevail. The Buckingham Café and Private Dining-Rooms are on top floor, adjoining roof garden. Only hotel in Buffalo having elevator running direct to roof. Airy rooms. There is an up-to-date roof garden on the Buckingham. Pan-American illumination and fireworks can be seen from the same. Rooms from $1.50 per day up. Special rates during July and August to Marylanders. Write for reservations.

F. B. ROBINS,
Hotel Buckingham, Buffalo, N. Y.

Pan-American Board.

Attractive Accommodations for Pan-American Guests.—Private family; large airy rooms; bath; breakfast; ten minutes to Exposition; lodging, $1; breakfast, 25c; references. F. A., 246 Richmond Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

Yachts, boats, oars, &c. John T. Smith, 159 South St.

Help Wanted—Males.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Cattlemen on live stock steamers principal European ports; also return passage. Shipping Office, 95 First St.

Five sober and industrious coppersmiths; steady work and best wages. Write The American Copper and Brass Works, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Wanted—Experienced stenographer and typewriter wanted; must be rapid, accurate, and good penman; give age, experience, and salary expected; references required. B., Box 133 Times Office.

Wanted—Trustworthy persons in each State to manage business of wealthy corporation; salary, $18 cash each Wednesday, direct from headquarters; expense money advanced. Manager, 325 Caxton Building, Chicago.

Wanted—A large Western clothing house desires to engage the services of a first-class men's clothing designer; give references, terms, and name of previous employer. Address Clothing, Box 90, 1,242 Broadway.

Wanted—Young man for subscription clerk; must have newspaper experience and be accurate, painstaking, and prompt. Rapid, Box 215 Times Office.

Wanted—Descriptive writer to contribute articles to a European journal. Address G. H., 703 Murray Hill Hotel, New York.

Young Men—It pays to learn rapid and ornamental lettering for signs, show cards, &c.; practical lessons for home study; reliable school; particulars free. Address W. A. Thompson, Pontiac, Mich.

Situations Wanted—Female.

5c. per line 3 times 12c 7 times 21c Double for display.

Cooks.

Cook.—Plain cook and baker; assist with washing; good references. German Woman, 411 West 45th St., (Fleischacker's.)

Cook, &c.—By woman as first-class cook and laundress; public or private; city or country. 121 West 19th St.

Cook.—Competent North German girl; two years' reference last employer; city or country. 411 West 45th St.

Dressmakers.

Ladies' fine dresses perfectly renovated, customers' or my residence; expert French cleaner; moderate. Unemployed, 1,620 Broadway.

Lady's Maids.

Lady's Maid.—Understands manicuring and hairdressing; neat, obliging; excellent references. Matilde, 1,620 Broadway; telephone 2,155 Columbus.

Laundresses.

Laundress, &c.—Respectable woman to wash or clean; best of references. Mrs. Davidson, 421 West 54th St.

Miscellaneous.

Addresser desires work at home; best handwriting. Miss A., 650 3d Av., near 42d St.

Janitress.—Thoroughly experienced, industrious, painstaking widow desires janitorship single apartment house; excellent references. Janitress, 1,620 Broadway.

Typewriter.—Work at home; thoroughly experienced. Miss B., 650 3d Av., near 42d St.

Situations Wanted—Male.

5c. per line 3 times 12c 7 times 21c Double for display.

Coachmen.

Coachman.—Thoroughly experienced; unexceptionable personal recommendations; temperate, trustworthy, industrious, painstaking, Williamson, 1,620 Broadway; telephone 2,155 Columbus.

Coachman.—Useful; single; personal recommendations; careful, temperate, respectful, industrious, reliable; moderate expectations; anywhere. Energetic, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Thoroughly competent; unsurpassed testimonials; careful driver; smart appearance; industrious, respectful, teetotaler; $40. Hendricks, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Single; forties; thoroughly competent; active, sober, handy, industrious, steady; excellent references; $25. Useful, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Useful; single; medium height; six years' highest personal references last employer; temperate. Ludwig, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Thoroughly understanding duties; splendid personal references from well-known families. Flynn, 815 Park Av., (Staub's.)

Coachman.—Single; settled; handy on gentleman's country place; careful driver; strictly sober. Thornton, 7 West 65th St.

Coachman.—Single; experienced; excellent references. S. C., care B. Ke r, 9 East 30th St.

Gardeners.

Gardener.—By Englishman, married, no family; competent in all branches; excellent testimonials. James Marr, 240 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

A sober, industrious young married man would like to secure a good position where there is a chance for advancement; understands machinery; no objection to leaving the city or traveling; can furnish first-class reference. M. J. F., Box 87, Long Island City.

Attendant, Courier, Butler.—Competent young man, accustomed to travel, wishes position with gentleman or family going abroad; highest city references. Address letters to P. O. Box 493, Cohasset, Mass.

Elevator runner, porter, waiter; useful anything; sober; respectable colored man; excellent references. Anton, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

Elevator Man.—By respectable colored man as elevator runner; city references. 1,616 Broadway, second floor, back.

Painter, Paperhanger.—By German; rooms painted, $1; papered, $1.75, paper included; calsomining, plastering; first-class work guaranteed; best of references. Painter, 167 Avenue A.

Wanted—By an experienced mining man (German) capable of taking charge and develop properties; will go anywhere, South Africa preferred, as I speak the Boer language. Address B. A. S., care of H. my & Co., 44 Wall St., N. Y.

Wanted—Position as consulting or mechanical engineer; technical graduate; 10 years' experience; high-pressure steam and railroad work; best references. Worker, 1,161 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Young man, 22 years old, willing and obliging, wishes a position where advancement can be had; can furnish excellent reference. E. H. Pruschen, 309 West 1 4th St.

MAY PREFER CHARGES AGAINST CAPT. DIAMOND

District Attorney's Office Investigating His Conduct.

Case, It Is Said, Will Be Taken Direct to the Grand Jury—Charge to be Neglect of Duty.

Police Capt. Thomas J. Diamond, whose wardman, George Bissert, was convicted Thursday of taking a bribe of $550 from a Stuyvesant Street disorderly house keeper, will, it is expected, be the next police officer proceeded against before the Grand Jury by the District Attorney.

District Attorney Philbin's assistants began some time ago an investigation of affairs in Capt. Diamond's precinct, with a view to preferring charges against him of neglect of duty. The same course pursued in the cases of Capts. Westervelt and Herlihy, of summoning the officer to a police court first, was considered, but it is intimated now that the District Attorney will go directly before the Grand Jury.

Mr. Philbin declined to discuss the matter yesterday. Deputy Assistant District Attorney Gans has all of the Headquarters records of Capt. Diamond's precinct, together with the report of some of Commissioner Murphy's special detectives recently made upon the condition of the precinct.

Capt. Diamond's own testimony on the witness stand in the Bissert trial may also be used against him.

All of the District Attorney's staff were jubilant over the conviction. District Attorney Philbin, when seen, had this to say of the result of the trial:

"Bissert's conviction is very encouraging. I believe that there are hundreds of policemen in the city who rejoice at the verdict because they have been unwilling abettors of just such crimes.

"The result inspires the hope that the day will come when the sworn testimony of a policeman will be accepted with the same degree of confidence as that of any reputable citizen and that it will not be necessary for counsel to ask a prospective juror whether or not he would believe the testimony of a policeman. It is a further warning that there are some crimes to which no political party can give its support no matter how anxious it may be to retain its power.

"The fact that the counsel for the defendant declared immediately after the jury retired that the charge of the Recorder to the jury was exceptionally fair, and other circumstances showing the determination to give the defendant every legal advantage he was entitled to, leads to the conclusion that the verdict will be sustained by the Appellate Court, if an appeal is taken."

Counsel for Bissert, Messrs. Levy, Unger & Vorhaus, declare that an appeal will be taken. The grounds upon which a reversal will be asked are that the testimony of the women witnesses was not sufficiently corroborated; that the verdict was contrary to the evidence, and that the special jury panel was unconstitutional.

The District Attorney's staff and police circles yesterday discussed scarcely any other subject but the conviction. In certain police circles it seemed to be the opinion that the verdict was a "shame" and ought not to have been found upon the testimony of "such women." The Public Prosecutor's staff were confident that Bissert's conviction—the first since Lexow days—would have a greater beneficial effect upon the corrupt members of the police force than all the efforts of reform committees.

The speed with which the trial was conducted by the Recorder was also freely discussed. Only four days were occupied, when as many weeks were predicted at the outset.

Col. Murphy would not talk of the case, nor would Capt. Diamond, who ran into Headquarters for a few moments during the day. Bissert would receive no newspaper men in the Tombs and would make no statement.

His counsel will apply to the Supreme Court on Wednesday next, after his sentence by the Recorder, for a certificate of reasonable doubt, which will act as a stay of sentence. Motion will then be made to admit the ex-precinct detective to bail.

"Philbin for Mayor," was the cry heard in uptown circles last night, as the result of the conviction of Wardman Bissert. Politicians were unanimous in the opinion that District Attorney Philbin would prove a formidable factor as the anti-Tammany nominee for Mayor. Mr. Philbin's friends, however, say that he has no aspirations to be the ruler of Greater New York.

HOUSE OF DETENTION DEFENDED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During Detective Bissert's trial, according to the published reports, statements were made which could be interpreted only as reflecting upon the management of the House for the Detention of Witnesses. References were made to the police authorities having access to the House of Detention and influencing the witnesses. To entirely refute such an insinuation it is, perhaps, needless to say more than that not a single witness connected with the Bissert case was detained in the House of Detention.

It is but just to the Sergeant in charge and the officers connected with the House of Detention to say that the public need have no concern along the lines indicated. The utmost care is taken to prevent the very thing suggested, and after quite a long acquaintance with the institution, we feel confident in asserting that those in charge are deserving of high commendation, rather than censure.

VISITING CHAPLAIN.

New York, Aug. 2, 1901.

POLICEMAN NOT MURDERED.

Many Witnesses Saw Patrolman Yunge Drop Dead—Autopsy Performed.

Rumors that Policeman Peter W. Yunge of the Delancey Street Station, who died in Bellevue yesterday morning after being removed from Grand and Cannon Streets, where he had fallen, had been murdered for securing witnesses against Detective Bissert, were disposed of by Assistant District Attorney Gans, who declared that Yunge had never done any work for the District Attorney's office.

Other witnesses have been found who saw the man fall backward on the car tracks while walking with his wife.

Dr. Hamilton Williams, Coroner's physician, yesterday performed an autopsy on the body. He found an extensive fracture of the skull with a profuse cerebral hemorrhage, and said that death might have been associated with an epileptic condition.

Investigating the Killing of Bulkley.

District Attorney Philbin has begun an investigation of the killing of Jospeph Bulkley by Detective William J. Mulcare on Tuesday night at Charles and West Streets. Deputy Assistant District Attorney Garvan has been assigned to the case, and will represent the District Attorney at the inquest to be held by Coroner Hart on next Thursday.

MARRIED AT 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

Army Surgeon A. W. Williams Weds Miss Elizabeth Semple.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a well-dressed couple drove up to the Gregory Street Police Station, Jersey City, and said they wished to get married. They were told that a minister could not be found at that hour, and were sent to the residence of Justice Lehane. He was roused from his slumber and performed the ceremony.

The bridegroom said he was Dr. Allie Walter Williams of Columbia, Ga., a surgeon of the United States Army, stationed at Governors Island. He gave his age as thirty years, and his address as the Hotel Metropole, Jersey City. The bride said she was Elizabeth Morris Semple, twenty-one years old, daughter of James A. Semple of Washington, D. C. Dr. Williams would not say why they elected to be married at 3 o'clock A. M. After the ceremony they came to New York.

Dr. Minton Declines Philadelphia Call.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Collin Minton of California, Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, has declined the call to the pastorate of Chambers-Wylie Memorial Church in this city. In his letter Dr. Minton said he felt that his position was such toward the Church on the Pacific Coast and the Church at large—for it was as representative of the Western country that he had been elected to the office of General Moderator—that he did not see his way clear to accept the pastorate of the Philadelphia church.

STEERS SPREAD PANIC.

Seven Escape and Charge Through the Streets of Jersey City.

Seven Colorado steers that arrived at the Central Stock Yards, Jersey City, on Thursday, stampeded from their pens at 11 o'clock that night and created wild excitement in the north part of the city and county from that time until 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Two of them were finally shot, two were captured, and the other three at last accounts were still at large somewhere on the meadows along the Hackensack River.

As a result of the stampede John Curran, forty-six years old, of 274 Thirteenth Street, is lying at the City Hospital badly injured about the head and neck. It was at first reported that he had been gored and tossed on the horns of one of the infuriated steers, but this proved to be an exaggeration.

Curran, who was employed as a watchman at the stock yards, was making his hourly round at 11 o'clock when he heard the tramp of animals' hoofs coming up one of the avenues lying between the cattle pens on the docks and leading to the yard opening on Sixth Street. He surmised what had happened and at once shouted an alarm to the cattlemen in the building. They and Curran seized lassoes and started to head the animals off. They were too late to do this, as the animals had nearly reached the exit before the pursuit was fairly begun.

When the animals reached the yards they paused a moment as if to get their bearings. Then, huddling together in a bunch they made a dash through the gates, which were open, into Sixth Street. They kept well together through Sixth Street until they reached Henderson Street. There they separated. One turned south into Henderson Street, the second continued on through Sixth Street, while the other five turned north into Henderson Street and ran to Pavonia Avenue. Two left the herd and went toward Hamilton Park. The others went on toward Hoboken, where two were captured. The other two kept on through Hoboken and Weehawken and finally reached the meadows, as did a third which diverged from Pavonia into Grove Street.

His companion ultimately reached Hamilton Park. There were not many people abroad, for it was nearly midnight then, and as if by common consent all who saw that part of the stampede joined in pursuit of this animal. There were fully 500 in the crowd. They worried the animal with shouts and stones and finally drove him out of the park. He ran through Ninth to Erie Street and it was there that Watchman Curran was hurt.

He reached the intersection of the streets at the same time that the animal did, and tried to head it off. The animal lowered its head as it dashed to meet Curran, and every one expected to see him gored or tossed into the air. But Curran stepped nimbly aside and escaped death, though not injury. He was knocked down and trampled under the animal's hoofs, his head and neck being badly cut.

While he was being removed to the hospital the steer dashed into the hallway of 159 Ninth Street, which stood invitingly open. One of the crowd tried to shut the door, but the steer backed out and ran to the Lackawanna Railroad tracks, where it was struck by a timely locomotive that knocked it down, breaking its leg. Then Sergt. O'Brien and Policeman Beggins, who had followed it, emptied their revolvers into its head and ended its career.

In the meantime the solitary animal that ventured upon a trip south through Henderson Street turned into Railroad Avenue and so on through Jersey Avenue, followed by a crowd that grew as the chase progressed, until the steer reached Van Vorst Park. There, despite the hooting and yelling of the crowd, the steer stopped to graze on the grass which bipeds, by numerous signs, are forbidden to tread upon.

One venturesome man picked up a pole and tried to drive the steer from its pasture, but the animal made a drive with lowered head and sent the pole flying. Then the venturesome man retired. Next came Policeman McGurk with a revolver. He fired a bullet into the steer's neck, and the steer returned the compliment by making a dash at McGurk. He took refuge behind a tree and fired again, but the steer made a circuit, dislodged him from his ambush, and drove him out of the park. Then the steer turned, broke from the park, dashed down Jersey Avenue, and finally plunged into the Morris Canal at the foot of the street, and was there ingloriously drowned.

HURT BY FALLING ROCKS.

Several Workmen Injured at Different Points in the Rapid Transit Tunnel.

Falling rocks injured a number of workmen at different points on the rapid transit tunnel yesterday, the most serious accident being at Park Avenue and Thirty-third Street at noon. Here a boulder weighing about two tons had been hoisted about ten feet by means of a derrick when the rope parted, letting the mass fall into a crowd of men at the bottom of the excavation. There was a wild rush for safety, but Foreman Adams and Andrew Jackson, colored, twenty-three years old, of 554 Seventh Avenue, were caught and held fast. Adams was badly bruised, and Jackson, when extricated, was found to have had one arm and one leg broken. He was taken to Bellevue, while the foreman was sent to the Walton private hospital, at 509 Fifth Avenue.

Peter McNabb, sixty-five years old, of 341 West Fiftieth Street, a workman, was descending into the tunnel in Broadway, between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Streets, when a huge piece of concrete lying on the edge of the roadway rolled down upon him and drove him into the soft earth at the bottom, where he was held fast. He sustained several bad scalp wounds and body bruises, and at Roosevelt Hospital, where he was taken, the doctors said last night that he might also be injured internally.

Edward Reilly, thirty years old, of 173 East Ninetieth Street, and Bernhard Goodman, colored, twenty-seven years old, of 172 East Ninetieth Street, were working in an excavation at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon, when a big stone fell upon them. One of Reilly's legs was broken and his right arm badly bruised, while one of Goodman's legs was broken and his left arm badly bruised. Both were taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

BOY BURGLARS CAPTURED.

Had Robbed Guests of Atlantic City Hotels of Much Valuable Jewelry.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 2.—A number of patrons of the Hotel Chalfonte and the Hotel Isleworth found upon arising this morning that their rooms had been entered during the night and a large quantity of jewelry stolen. The locks on the doors were all intact, and investigation showed that the burglars must have entered by means of the fire escapes.

Harold Seifert, fifteen years old, son of a well-known jeweler, was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the robberies, and when taken to Police Headquarters he confessed they had all been his work with the aid of another boy named Herbert. The booty, he said, had been secreted in the cellar of the Presbyterian Church, and on going there the detectives found in the place the lad indicated, several thousand dollars worth of rich plunder.

Said to be Racing to Yokohama.

That the Standard Oil ship Acme, which sailed from this port for Yokohoma yesterday, is going to try and beat the Brilliant, another of the company's fleet that sailed for the same port on Monday, to their common destination, was a story current in Battery Park and along South and West Streets yesterday. The marine officials of the Standard Oil Company thought the story a good joke. On the other hand, old salts and longshoremen who had been acquainted with the facts in the case, told the story to all who would listen as a true one.

Brave House of Refuge Boy Released.

Joseph Collis, an inmate of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, was discharged from that institution yesterday by the Board of Managers, on recommendation of Superintendent Sage. This was done in commendation of the boy's bravery on last Tuesday, when the naphtha launch of the Newberry Oat Company exploded in the East River just off the island. The Randall's Island steamer Refuge was nearby at the time, and young Collis rendered valuable aid in rescuing the several men on board the burning launch.

INJUNCTION AGAINST BOARD OF ESTIMATE

It Restrains That Body from Carrying Out Garbage Contract.

Granted by Justice Blanchard of the Supreme Court at the Instance of James F. Madden, a Taxpayer.

Justice Blanchard of the Supreme Court yesterday granted an injunction asked for on Thursday night by James F. Madden, a taxpayer of 116 Nassau Street, restraining the Board of Estimate from carrying out the contract for the removal of garbage, which was awarded last Wednesday by the board to the New York Sanitary Utilization Company.

Mr. Madden's action was taken in accordance with the suggestion of Controller Coler and Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, who voted against awarding the contract. Mr. Madden, who is himself a lawyer, has engaged as his attorneys the firm of Brainsby & Doris.

The injunction is returnable next Monday before Justice Blanchard. Mr. Madden says in his complaint that he believes that this contract would result in the loss of from $200,000 to $300,000 annually upon the part of the city, the taxpayers, and citizens. He also says he believes it would result in gross perversion of the rights of the public. He asks that all parties be restrained from carrying out the provisions of the contract pending the hearing of the injunction.

Controller Coler and Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, who were appointed a committee by the Board of Estimate at its meeting on Wednesday to investigate the feasibility of the city purchasing the Sanitary Utilization Company's plant, will gather all possible facts relating to the garbage disposal. These facts will be used to learn if it is better for the city to purchase the plant or to let the contract for $232,000 per annum go as it is. The price, $232,000, is for Manhattan alone, but the company will also do the work in the Bronx, making the yearly price of $303,000. Under the old five-year contract the price was $89,900.

Mr. Guggenheimer discussed the matter more fully yesterday, but would not discuss the injunction phase of the case. He said:

"The discussion that has been started in the newspapers that the new five-year contract will last for that length of time is not true. The contract with this company will not last. If we can secure this plant for $500,000 I am decidedly in favor of purchasing it. I understand that the company now wishes $720,000 for the plant. That is exorbitant.

"Mr. Coler and I will appoint an expert to figure on the cost of the plant, its maintenance, and equipment. The company will do the same, and the two experts will confer. If an agreement can not be reached between them a third man probably will be appointed by us, who will aid them. Their report, however, will not necessarily be the one that Mr. Coler and myself will give to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. What we wish to find is that the city can save from $75,000 to $100,000 by buying this plant, and if that can be done it would be ridiculous to pay an excessive price to the company for its contract."

NOBLE'S NAME DROPPED.

Queens Borough Harmony Committee Resents Defiance of Mr. Coler.

The action of Surrogate Daniel Noble of Queens County in declaring that he would support Councilman Cassidy, Chairman of the County Democratic Committee, for the leadership of the Democratic Party in the borough, has resulted in the Surrogate's name being dropped by the Reorganization Committee of the old Madden faction. This committee, which consists of 310 members, was appointed with a view to create harmony between the opposing factions in Queens. The committee held a meeting Thursday night at Schwalenberg's Park, Long Island City, and decided to punish Mr. Noble for what was designated as his disloyalty to the party.

The Surrogate had been supporting William C. Wissell. Wissell was Croker's choice for leader in the borough.

ADDRESS BY MR. ROOSEVELT.

He Speaks at the Colorado Quarto-Centennial Celebration.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 2.—At the Colorado quarto-centennial celebration in this city to-day, Vice President Roosevelt spoke on "The Growth of the West During the Last Quarter of a Century." In the course of his address Mr. Roosevelt said:

"In applying new principles to our conditions we have found the Federal Constitution a nearly perfect instrument. The system of a closely knit and indestructible union of free Commonwealths has enabled us to do what neither Greek nor Roman in their greatest days could do. We have preserved the complete unity of an expanding race without impairing in the slightest degree the liberty of the individual. When in a given locality the settlers became sufficiently numerous, they were admitted to Statehood, and thenceforward shared all the rights and all the duties of the citizens of the oldest States.

"As with Columbus and the egg, the expedient seems obvious enough nowadays; but it was at first so novel that a couple of generations had to pass before we ourselves thoroughly grasped all its features. At last we grew to accept as axiomatic the two facts of National union and local and personal freedom. As whatever is axiomatic seems commonplace, we now tend to accept what has been accomplished as a mere matter of course. The very completeness with which the vitally important task has been done almost blinds us to the extraordinary nature of the achievement."

A SUBWAY FOR FIRE WIRES.

Dispute Between Fire Department and Contractor McDonald Settled.

Fire Commissioner Scannell, with Fire Chief Croker, have long been at odds with Contractor McDonald of the rapid transit railroad over the question of damages to fire alarm wires by the tunnel workmen, but have at last been brought to an amicable understanding by Corporation Counsel Whalen to whom they submitted their differences. Under this agreement Mr. McDonald will pay $4,000 in lieu of making repairs to the wires, and the Fire Department $2,000. The resultant fund it is estimated will be sufficient to build an independent conduit for the fire wires along the east side of Broadway, which Chief Croker urged as a solution of the difficulty.

This closes a long and bitter controversy between the parties, during which Chief Croker made a report in which the following passage occurs: "As the rapid transit railroad will not be completed for some time, this department should not be held responsible for loss of life or damage to property by reason of the failure of the contractor to properly protect our fire-alarm system."

Under his contract Mr. McDonald is required to make "all necessary readjustments" of electrical and other sub-surface structures, but Mr. Whalen decided that there was nothing in this by which he could be compelled to build a subway for the Fire Department.

PATRICK'S WITNESSES RELEASED.

His Brother-in-Law Provides Cash Bail for Meyers and Short.

Morris Meyers and David L. Short, the two witnesses to the will of William M. Rice, which left Lawyer Albert T. Patrick most of the millionaire's property, were yesterday released from the Tombs under $7,500 cash bail by Judge Newburger.

The will to which Meyers and Short are witnesses is declared by the District Attorney's office to be a forgery. Albert T. Patrick is under indictment charged with forging it, and with instigating the murder of Rice. Meyers and Short are also under several indictments charging them with perjury and various degrees of forgery. They have been in prison since March 20.

The $15,000 cash bail was deposited with the City Chamberlain by J. T. Milliken of 948 Chouteau Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Milliken is a brother-in-law of Patrick. He would answer no questions when seen. The bail of Meyers and Short was fixed by Recorder Goff upon motion of the District Attorney at $25,000 each. Justice McAdam recently reduced it to $7,500.

SAYS TUNNEL EVILS MUST BE REMEDIED

District Attorney Threatens to Act Against New York Central.

Mr. Sexton Does Not Make a Special Investigation—No Recourse Against Soft Coal, He Declares.

While the officials of the Health Department and those of the railroad interested in the presentment of the Grand Jury could give no assurance yesterday that Park Avenue tunnel conditions would be remedied, Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier, who has charge of the investigation for District Attorney Philbin, was ready with a statement. He was very emphatic in saying:

"If the public nuisance complained of is not remedied at once the facts as found by the July Grand Jury will be presented to the next Grand Jury, with a request for a criminal indictment against the officers of the railroad. We are preparing copies of the presentment, which will be given to the officers of the road, the Board of Health, and the Mayor. This will give sufficient notice of any further action."

The tunnel was not the subject of any special investigation yesterday by John B. Sexton, President of the Board of Health. Shortly after the Grand Jury had made its presentment on Thursday President Sexton said, in regard to the charge that soft coal was being used on engines in the tunnel:

"I was not aware that soft coal was being used. If it is I am of the opinion that it certainly comes within the province of the Board of Health, and if I find upon investigation to-morrow that soft coal is still being used I shall see that it is stopped at once."

President Sexton did not visit the Health Department offices yesterday, and so far as his subordinates knew nothing special was being done to act upon the recommendations made by the Grand Jury. Mr. Sexton did, however, late in the day issue the following statement:

"We have had sanitary inspectors at work on this tunnel long before the Grand Jury took the matter up. We have had no complaints about any smoke nuisance from the inspectors. If there are any complaints we should take steps at once to have the nuisance abated. As I said before, we have had no complaints and our inspectors are watching the tunnel."

President Sexton cited Section 134 of the Sanitary Code relative to smoke nuisances, and said that there was no prohibition against the use of soft coal as long as no smoke was visible. One of the sanitary inspectors who has been doing work in the tunnel had this novel explanation of that portion of the Grand Jury's presentment which declared positively that soft coal was causing a large part of the trouble. He said:

"The soft coal used in the tunnel is stolen by the engineers and firemen. The company has issued orders against its use, and the men are supposed to obey this order, but they do not do it. When they coal their engines they surreptitiously place in the tenders a quantity of soft coal, to be used when they want to get up steam in a hurry. Now, it is often the case that they are delayed in the tunnel, and in order to make up for this delay they shovel in a lot of soft coal, which sends up enough smoke to cause lots of trouble. Our reports show this to be a fact, and at the same time they show that the railroad company can not prevent this violation of their rules."

Frederick Springer, another of the inspectors, said that he had ridden in cars and watched from bridges, but he had never seen firemen use anything but coke on engines in the tunnel, but that there was soft coal in the tenders of the engines.

At the Grand Central Station President Newman of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad declined to discuss the presentment of the Grand Jury and its recommendations. He sent out word from his office that when he had anything to say he would make it public in a general statement.

To one question, however, he did reply, and this was to the rumor that in order to reduce the number of trains in the tunnel it was proposed to land suburban passengers at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and send them down town on trolleys and elevated cars. In reply to this he said: "I am tired of answering idle rumors."

Chief Engineer Wilgus and others, who might have talked about any changes in the tunnel, were not at the offices yesterday, and their subordinates refused to talk.

Health Commissioner Cosby said: "There is no law prohibiting the use of soft coal. There is no law which empowers the Health Department to stop the use of soft coal, and we cannot discriminate between the two substances of hard and soft coal, so far as their use is concerned, so long as no nuisance is committed. Soft and hard coal mixed are used, and a device is brought into requisition which consumes the smoke. We cannot interfere until a complaint has been made that a nuisance has been committed.

"We will take action whenever a complaint is made of a nuisance, and we won't have to wait for a Grand Jury presentment to do it. We have been investigating the tunnel for some time. Sanitary inspectors have been watching the tunnel. They have inspected the cars, and have seen to it that they have been cleaned every day. If the inspectors had observed the smoke nuisance they would have reported it. But, as I have said, there have been no complaints."

Commissioner Cosby, President Sexton, and others interviewed would not discuss the suggestion that a change of motive power would be the best remedy for the existing troubles.

CUFFS AS POSTAL CARDS.

A Novel Plan of Sending Laundry Bills Through the Mail.

Well-starched cuffs as correspondence cards is one of the latest fads. A two-cent stamp is placed on one side of the cuff and this side is properly addressed. The message is written on the reverse side. As the required postage is on this rather novel card of course the postal authorities see that it is properly delivered.

Some of the cuff messages, however, are not sent as novelties. They are sent in grim seriousness. One of the most recent of this character was the message sent by a laundress to a customer. It contained the dates and amounts of the various bills for washing his linen which he had neglected to pay.

All sorts and conditions of cuffs are used. The brilliantly colored cuff of a fancy shirt may come in the same bag with a white cuff. The neatly laundered cuff as well as one that has been doing duty at both ends are side by side. The new cuff bought for the occasion and the cuff whose frayed edges have been trimmed by shears can also be found in the mail.

DISCHARGED A SPITTER.

Magistrate Found Ferryhouses Not Mentioned in Anti-Spitting Law.

Magistrate Olmsted, in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday gave a new interpretation of the anti-spitting ordinance when he discharged Isadore Titelbaum of 54 Sheriff Street and Vincenzo Guareri of 44 Union Street, Brooklyn, arrested for spitting in the Hamilton ferry house by Sanitary Policeman Kemp.

"I can find nothing in the ordinance relating to spitting which forbids it in ferry houses," said the Magistrate. "The law makes special mention of ferryboats, but not of ferry houses. True, it refers specially to public buildings, but the question arises, is a ferry house a public building? According to my construction of the law as I find it, it is not."

Several persons have already been fined in the Court of Special Sessions for spitting in ferry houses.

Self-Defense Plea Sustained.

Coroner Hart and a jury held an inquest into the killing of Timothy Regan on July 28, by John Brophy, in the latter's saloon, at 131 Avenue D. The testimony showed that Regan, while drunk, went into Brophy's saloon, dragged him out from behind the bar, kicked and beat him. The jury exonerated Brophy on the plea of self-defense.

At 12 sharp all hands are piped off duty.

Duty before 12 is to sell clothing, shoes, hats and furnishings.

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WAR ON MOSQUITOES BEGINS

Dr. Doty Starts His Crusade Against Those of Staten Island.

Hopes to Prevent Malaria by Exterminating the Pests—How the Work Is Being Conducted.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New York, yesterday began his crusade against the plague of mosquitoes at Concord, near Clifton, S. I. Dr. Doty was at Concord until dusk, and he accomplished much toward the carrying out of his plans to render a malarial district healthy. He was aided by a competent scientist. Water was taken from twelve stagnant pools suspected of being the breeding places of anopheles, the mosquito which spreads malaria, and which are known to contain the larvae of several species of gnats. These samples will be under inspection at the Quarantine bacteriological laboratory, and careful note will be taken of results.

Nearly every house in the neighborhood of these pools was visited and the occupants were questioned. In every instance large test tubes with cotton stoppers were left, with instructions to place in the tubes all morquitoes that could be caught in the houses, and it was also requested that some of the mosquitoes caught be pinned to cardboard or corks, after the fashion followed in making entomological collections. The tubes and the impaled insects will be collected under Dr. Doty's directions, and it will be ascertained how many of the insects captured are anopheles and how many are simply pests, but not spreaders of malaria.

About thirty houses were visited, and malarial conditions were found to be worse than was suspected. Some very severe cases were discovered.

"All the preliminaries to active work," said Dr. Doty last night, "were completed to-day. We took samples of water, and found in them the larvae of mosquitoes. The samples are under observation at the laboratory to determine the percentage of anopheles. The Concord people are aiding us by catching the developed insects, and we have their co-operation and that of the physicians who have cared for malarial cases in the district. The crude oil and the tank given by the Standard Oil Company are on the grounds of the Quarantine Reservation.

"To-morrow a detail of sanitary policemen, ordered to this duty by President Sexton of the Board of Health, will begin a systematic inspection of individual homes at Concord to remedy unsanitary conditions. The mapping out of the plan of campaign of experiment will be done by a detail of competent men, selected by me from the Quarantine corps. On Monday we shall put oil on every stagnant pool. I hope for good results from these efforts to rid a district of malaria-spreading mosquitoes by systematic and scientific methods.

"After the pools are dosed with oil we shall go among the people of the neighborhood and see if their sufferings are alleviated, and in what degree. If we succeed we shall have pointed the way to attain an end that will be a boon to thousands.

"It should be understood, however, that I am carrying out no contract in what I am doing. I am simply following up lines of research that were started many months ago in connection with our laboratory work. If I succeed I shall not expect a monument, and I hardly care for the title of mosquito exterminator of Staten Island."

A BANKRUPT COMMITTED.

S. M. Rosenburger of Reuben & Rosenburger Accused of Larceny and Fraudulent Acts.

Samuel M. Rosenburger of the defunct firm of Reuben & Rosenburger of 101 Wooster Street was arrested and committed to the Tombs yesterday by Judge Newburger, in default of $4,000 bail, under charges of grand larceny and fraudulent disposition of property.

Rosenburger's firm failed two weeks ago with liabilities of about $100,000 and practically no assets. His partner, Hyman J. Reuben, is thought to be in Canada. The indictment for fraudulent disposition of property is based upon charges preferred by J. Kridel, Sons & Co. and William Schroeder & Co. These firms allege that on July 8 they delivered $5,000 worth of silks to Reuben & Rosenburger, and that two days later the firm failed. Writs of replevin were obtained, but when the Sheriff went to serve them it was found that the goods had been removed.

The second indictment is based upon the affidavit of Frederick Vietor of Vietor & Achelis, who declares that his firm delivered $5,000 worth of goods to Reuben & Rosenburger on a statement in writing which they declare was false.

STOWAWAYS ON A LINER.

A Score of Youths Taken from the Nord Amerika by a Pilot Boat.

The pilots of the pilot boat New York reported yesterday morning that on Thursday night they had taken from on board the Italian steamship Nord Amerika twenty stowaways. The stowaways were all landed early yesterday morning at the Highlands, from which point they are supposed to have started to make their way as best they could to New York.

How the men managed to board the vessel without being detected is a mystery. At the offices of Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall Street, the agents of La Veloce, it was said yesterday that they had been put in possession of information prior to the Nord Amerika's departure, that a gang of sharpers would try to place aboard the vessel a number of passengers who had not provided themselves with bona fide tickets. In consequence they took precautions to see that no other persons than those entitled to boarded the ship, and they are certain that the stowaways must have gone aboard Wednesday afternoon or evening. They feel that there must have existed some sort of a collusion between the sharpers and some one on board.

Pilot Dennis Reardon, who brought the Norwegian fruit steamer Alliance into port yesterday morning, said that Pilot Godby had taken the Nord Amerika out. He left her just as she cleared the bar. A little later the attention of the pilots on the New York was attracted by the incessant blowing of the Nord Amerika's siren. The yawl from the New York went alongside and the Captain informed them of the stowaways and asked that they be taken off. This the pilots did, keeping them on board during the night, and landing them at the Highlands early in the morning.

Pilot Reardon said that the men said that they had paid a man on Grand Street $10 each for passage to Italy, and that they thought the transaction a regular one. They did not appear to be at all impressed with the liberal rate charged, and seemed to regard their having been put off as an injustice.

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West Fourteenth Street

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During July and August
Saturday here is full Holiday.

As in past two years, and so that Employees may obtain two full days for recreation each week during July and August,

WE CLOSE ALL DAY SATURDAY.

James A. Hearn & Son.

BENSON'S TROUSER SALE.
$8, $7, $6.50 TROUSERS NOW $5.
$6, $5. " " $3.50
$3.50, $3. " " $1.90
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HUBER'S 14th St. Museum.
Original Students. 8—Coonville Coons—8
JUBILEE SONGS.
JULEENE,
Queen of Snake Charmers.
Musical Novelty, Hash Hash, Oriental Dancer. Iron-jawed man.
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JOHN B. BURKE CO.,
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New Scenery, Light Effects.
Billy Barlow, Clark & Angeline, Washington & Bryant, Violet Gleason; 20 great features.
10 CENTS SUNDAY CONCERTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY.
2 P.M. | SOUSA AND HIS BAND
At 8 P.M. CHINA & PAIN'S FIREWORKS.
Last Times THE CASINO GIRL. Matinee at 4. Evgs. at 9.
NEXT MONDAY | THE MIKADO | CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN
66th St. and Columbus Av.
Kaltenborn Orchestral Concerts.
Evgs., 8:15 Adm. 50c. To-night, Popular.
20 degrees cooler than outdoors.

CASINO
B'way & 39th St.
Mat. To-day 2:15.
To-night, 8:15
FLORODORA

KNICKERBOCKER Ev. 8:15. Mat. Today 2:15.
AL. HAYMAN & CO. .... PROPRIETORS
FRANCIS WILSON & Co., of 100. | In Geo. W. Lederer's "The Strollers."
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"PARADISE" GARDENS. Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12. Glass Enclosure. Fully Protected. On the Combined Roofs of the Victoria and Republic Thea's
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CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE A-Top N. Y. Theatre, Every night at 8:30.
Crystal Covered. Performance Rain or Shine.
AMERICAN and EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

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EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH Special Attractions To-day.

HUBER'S CASINO, Jerome Av., 162 St. Concert, variety. Cool spot. Dinners & Alc.

BASEBALL. POLO GROUNDS TO-DAY, 3:30 P. M. Philadelphia vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

The Turf.

Last Day of Brighton Races
SIX HIGH-CLASS CONTESTS TO-DAY, INCLUDING THE GREAT
$5,000
Neptune Stakes
Racing begins at 2:30. Lander's Band.
Reached by All Coney Island Routes.

LITIGATION INVOLVES BIG ALKALI CONCERNS

Stockholders Apply for Receiver for the Mathieson Company.

Charges of Fraud and Conspiracy Against Richard T. Wilson and Edward S. Arnold.

Two big alkali companies are involved in litigation just commenced in the Supreme Court, in which Richard T. Wilson and Edward S. Arnold are charged with fraud and conspiracy. It is alleged that as officers of the Mathieson Alkali Works, a Virginia corporation with offices in this city, Wilson and Arnold, the latter said to be a member of the firm of Arnold, Hoffman & Co., dealers in chemicals, had without authority transferred much of the property of the concern, including valuable patents, to the recently organized Castner Electrolytic Alkali Company, also of Virginia.

It is also alleged that Wilson and Arnold, with others, secretly transacted important business for the Mathieson Alkali Works, and that they refused information concerning these transactions to many of the stockholders to whom they had also denied an opportunity of being present at the meetings.

The complaint in the suit is filed by Danforth Geer, Willard F. Gay, Arthur W. Smith, Thomas T. Mathieson, Robert Morris, Annie Morris, W. S. S. Clarke, and James D. Thirburne, stockholders of the Mathieson Alkali Works, against the Mathieson Alkali Works, the Castner Electrolytic Alkali Company, and against Edward S. Arnold, Richard T. Wilson, John G. Agar, Alfred Ely, John Russell Gladdings, Frederick C. Sayles, Frank A. Sayles, and Theodore Hooper, as Directors of the Mathieson Alkali Works.

Application is made to the court to have the conveyances to the Castner Electrolytic Alkali Company set aside and to have a receiver appointed for the Mathieson Company. This concern was incorporated nine years ago, according to the papers in the case, with an authorized capitalization of between $2,000,000 and $5,000,000.

Among the detailed charges made is one that notices for a stockholders' meeting on June 19, 1900, were sent out by President Arnold and Secretary Gladdings under date of May 29 of the same year, that time being so short that it was impossible for the many stockholders of the company in Europe to be able to be present or be represented, and the assertion is made that officers of the company have evaded service of legal papers. A secret contract between Wilson and Hoffman, Arnold & Co. by which that firm handles the entire output of the alkali works at exorbitant commissions is also alleged.

McFarland, Taylor & Costello are the attorneys for the plaintiffs. A long and hard-fought legal contest is expected.

FIRE AT HOBOKEN PIERS.

Causes Great Excitement and Badly Damages a Lighter.

While the lighter Helen F. Roberts was being unloaded at the Hamburg-American docks, Hoboken, yesterday, fire was discovered among some bales of cotton. She was towed into the river by the Nettie L. Tice, while other tugboats gathered about and deluged the lighter with water. After the fire had been extinguished the boat was towed to the Weehawken flats, where she was beached. It was found that thirty bales of cotton had been partly destroyed and the lighter's deck badly damaged. The fire caused great excitement along the docks.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE ELECTION LAW.—Charles B. Maxim's rival, Robert E. Taylor, was declared elected a Supervisor of Warren County by a majority of two votes. The canvassers declared nine of the ballots cast at such election void, and refused to count them for any candidate. No ballots were protested as being marked for identification, nor did the canvassers indorse on the back of the ballots declared void any reason for such rejection. The canvassers also failed to obey the general election law, Section 111, which commands that ballots rejected as void must be placed in a separate, sealed package. Instead, they returned the rejected ballots, in the condition in which they were when voted, to the ballot box with the other ballots voted. After the canvass of the ballots, some of them were handled and inspected by various persons at the time of canvassing other than members of the Board of Canvassers. An order of the Special Term of the Supreme Court denying a writ of mandamus to the defeated candidate, Maxim, has been reversed by the Third Appellate Division. Justice Kellogg, for the court, after discussing the question as to whether mandamus was the proper remedy, says: "It appears that the Board of Canvassers omitted a plain duty imposed by the election law, in that they omitted to indorse their reasons upon the back of ballots rejected as void, and omitted to place these void ballots in a sealed envelope and file the same with the original statement of the canvassers, as prescribed by Section 111 of the election law; that they improperly replaced these void ballots with the others in the ballot box, where they still remain. For the correction of this neglect or omission of duty any person aggrieved or interested, on a proper application, would be entitled to a writ of mandamus, without seeking authority therefor in the election law, compelling the Board of Canvassers to convene and do what they had omitted to do. This is wholly independent of the election law itself, and rests upon the fundamental and elementary principle that every public officer can be compelled by the court to perform the duties pertaining to his office. (In re Stewart, 155 New York, 548.) It is apparent, however, that in this case only partial relief would be possible if that should be all that the writ required. The thing to be reached is an inspection of these ballots rejected as void, and a court determination of the question as to whether they are in fact void, and which, if any, are void, and which, if any, should be counted." Justice Kellogg concludes by saying that the whole matter is obviously one for the court, and that it would be presumably useless to direct that the Board of Canvassers again pass upon the ballots. The Appellate Division therefore directs that a mandamus issue compelling the board to place the alleged void ballots in a separate envelope and indorse upon each the reasons for rejection, and that then the ballots be brought before the court.

⁂

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.—In Buffalo there is a city ordinance which prohibits the erection of any fence or billboard of more than a specified size, and authorizes any officer of the Fire Department to abate as a common nuisance any billboard erected contrary to the ordinance. The Gunning system, an advertising concern, with the consent of one Bailey, erected a sign twelve feet in height wholly on the latter's land. An order of the Erie County Special Term refusing to continue an injunction restraining the Buffalo Fire Commissioners from tearing down the billboard has been reversed by the Fourth Appellate Division. Justice Rumsey, for the court, after saying that it was not necessary to examine into the question whether the City Council had power to pass the ordinance, continues: "It hardly needs the citation of authorities to establish the proposition that a thing does not become a nuisance simply because it is declared to be such by the Legislature or by the Common Council of any municipality. Whenever it is alleged that any structure is a nuisance, and the right is claimed to abate it summarily, the owner is entitled to his day in court upon that question, and if a public official or any one else proceeds to take summary measures to abate a nuisance he does so at the peril of being liable in damages if he fails to establish his contention when the owner shall call him to account for the destruction of his property. A person complaining of a nuisance may proceed by indictment, or in some cases by an action to require the nuisance to be abated, but if he does not see fit to invoke the interposition of the courts, and elects to proceed summarily by virtue of any statute or an ordinance, the owner is at liberty to apply to the courts to have his rights established. Neither a statute nor an ordinance is a conclusive adjudication that the structure prohibited is a nuisance, so as to authorize its destruction and take away from the owner the right to have the judgment of the court upon that question." As to the contention that the billboards on vacant lots will be a resort for lewd and vicious characters, Justice Rumsey says: "When any building or structure becomes a nuisance not because of its inherent qualities, but because of the use to which it is put or the manner of that use, it is not to be destroyed to abate the nuisance, unless such destruction is absolutely necessary. If the nuisance can be abated by regulating the use, that is all that is to be permitted to be done."

MR. W. H. WI HARD, Wellman, Iowa, November 6, 1897, writes:
I had A RUNNING SORE on my leg from the time I was three years of age until I was sixteen. Skilled physicians failed to heal it permanently, and the last one who had said it was only a question of time when the limb would have to be amputated. A neighbor recommended the Blood Purifier, Jayne's Alterative, and FIVE BOTTLES OF THIS MEDICINE CURED ME. That was over thirty years ago, and I have had no return of the trouble.
For CHILDREN'S COLDS the best remedy is JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

AUG
1901

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.
SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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New York Times Saturday Review,
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

GORKY is likely to have a formidable rival in the field of Englished Russian literature this Autumn. Dmitri Merejkoswki, or Merezhkovski, whose "Death of the Gods" was recently announced in a cable dispatch to The New York Times Saturday Review as being the first of his works to be translated into English, will be introduced to an American public by G. P. Putnam's Sons, who will publish the trilogy of which "The Death of the Gods" is the first part. This is a romance dealing with the career of the Emperor Julian, the philosopher, whose earlier name in Christian history was the Apostate. Possessing many of the qualities which secured the success of "Quo Vadis," this book has been declared to be as full of color as "Salammbo," and as vivid in its personal characterizations as "Hypatia." The title, too, is full of suggestion for the student of Roman history, just as the title of the second volume, "The Resurrection of the Gods," connotes its contents. For here the period of the Renaissance is dealt with, the author taking for his hero Leonardo da Vinci. The title of the third book is "The Antichrist," with its leading figure of Peter the Great. As we have learned to associate Antichrist with other historical characters, and with a different period of the world's history, some explanation is necessary to show how Merejkoswki has managed to cause his readers to recognize in the founder of modern Russia the attributes of Antichrist.

M. Merejkoswki published last Spring a treatise dedicated to Tolstoi and Dostoievski, under the title of "Christ and Antichrist in Russian Literature." Both the historical routes attainable by humanity, says the author—the way to Christ in Eastern mysticism and the way to Antichrist in the teaching of Nietzsche in the "Uebermensch"—will come to an end. It is impossible to go further; before us is an abyss. The Man-God and the God-man, Antichrist and Christ—these are the two opposite shores. It is Russian literature alone, he declares, which can discover a means of reconciling these views. Here it is plainly indicated that the Russian author takes Peter the Great as the visible founder of the modern Russian institution which is the essence of human autocratic power, and hence Antichrist.

Mr. Herbert Vivian is a very bright young Englishman, and as the numbers of his new Rambler have followed each other week after week, it is clear that the publication is something more than a literary curiosity. Its eight pages, printed in true Johnsonian style, in types if not in rhetoric, are led off by a pithy paragraph by the editor, followed by communications which agree or differ with him upon the momentous questions which he propounds. We were recently told that "To castigate the 'Bounder,' admonish the 'New Woman' will be favorite Exercises of the Rambler—Exercises wherein he will not shrink from going to any Length, to which his Sense of Fitness or an occasion as it may arise, shall provoke him." This is all very well, but is Mr. Vivian quite sure that the venerable doctor would have approved of such a programme? The very terms that are employed are very un-Johnsonian. We can imagine, however, what an ecstatic theme the rejuvenated Rambler would have been for the lexicographer.

Persons who have been following the papers of Mr. J. P. Mowbray, in Everybody's Magazine, which are some time in the Autumn to be presented in book form by Doubleday, Page & Co., with the original title, "The Making of a Country Home," have more than once expressed their incredulity at the success of the project which the author has so charmingly made the thread of a little work of fiction. It may, therefore, reassure doubting ones to learn that the author has himself solved all the problems over which he would, for the sake of literary art, have the reader puzzle awhile, and proved all the theorems which he so naïvely sets forth to be proved. When the scheme of writing "The Making of a Country Home" was first suggested to him he replied:

> The suggestion of a story on the making of a country home strikes me squarely in the joints of the marrow. I have worked at that for twelve years—not in print, but in the furrow and on the terrace. My problem was, how can a man of moderate income, rather tired of city life, secure the freedom, the comfort, and the patriarchal airs of a landed proprietor without reaching the bankrupt list or arriving in the insane asylum? * * * I have worked that problem out. * * * The consequence has been that many of my old confreres, with more money than I, have enjoyed my hospitality with a very delightful wonder as to how I did it. There are thousands of men and women who would be delighted to be told how to do it.

Particulars have just reached us concerning the "first complete" edition of the works of William Hazlitt, announcement of which has already been made in these columns. J. M. Dent of London, who has the enterprise in preparation, informs us that the work is now so far forward that the first volume will make its appearance some time in October. This will contain "The Round Table," "Characters of Shakespeare's Plays," "A Letter of William Gifford, Esq.," and Mr. W. E. Henley's critical and appreciative introduction. It would seem that the most popular of Hazlitt's writings have been "Table Talk," which, first appearing in 1821-2, was reprinted in 1825, 1845, and 1869, and "The Round Table," (1817,) which was reprinted in 1841, 1869, and 1871. It is perhaps to be regretted that while every effort has been made to bring into this edition all the hitherto uncollected writings of the author, it will not include the "Life of Napoleon," which certainly has a literary interest in spite of its uselessnness as a historical document.

An important book, dealing with problems of the Near East, is announced by the Fleming H. Revell Company, under the title of "Constantinople and Its Problems." The author is Henry Otis Dwight, LL. D., who has had exceptional opportunities for studying the various phases of Moslem rule which are concentrated, as it were, in the Turkish capital. He thoroughly discusses such questions as the political bearing of Constantinople upon the destiny of the Levant and the Balkans, women under Turkish rule, the Oriental Church, and outside influences at Constantinople. It is the constant ebb and flow of the heterogeneous mass which goes to make up the population of the city of the Sultan which gives to Constantinople its characteristic quality as arbiter in morals and religion for the Turkish Empire. A book candidly worked out along these lines and free from the bias of the young Turks on one side and missionary propaganda on the other, such as Dr. Dwight's volume pretends to be, should prove a valuable addition to the enlightening literature of a subject the interest in which, sooner or later, must be vitally universal.

It seems that Sir James Paget, F. R. S., who died a few months ago and was honored with a memorial service in Westminster Abbey, left the manuscript of a work of "Memoirs and Letters" which Longmans, Green & Co. now have in active preparation for publication under the editorship of one of the distinguished surgeon's sons, Stephen Paget. Although the Paget family is connected with several American families by marriage, undoubtedly the chief interest in the forthcoming publication will lie in the fact that the late Sir James included in his circle of patients and intimate friends some of the most conspicuous personages in the United Kingdom. The King and Queen were among his patients, as was Queen Victoria before them. His student days were passed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and he began to practice in 1837.

THE MORMON PROBLEM.

No Real History of that People Yet Written—Errors in Dr. Folk's Book—Mormon Ambitions.

IT IS a matter of regret that the books on the Mormons and Mormonism which have appeared from time to time have not given a history of this peculiar people. The Mormons have occupied a great deal of attention ever since the founding of their church in 1830. They have migrated from New York to Ohio, and thence successively to Missouri, Illinois, and Utah, coming into conflict with the non-Mormons in each of these older States, practically rebelling against the Federal Government in Utah, and waging a contest for the principle of polygamy in their latest abode which has engaged the attention of the world. And yet there is not to-day a history of their origin and movements on which a student can rely, and almost everything that has been written on the subject, including the articles in encyclopedias, is full of errors. The Mormon contributions to the subject cannot, of course, be accepted as history. Most of the other writers who have taken up the matter have been either "apostates" who have left the church, and who have accordingly been decried by the Mormons themselves as prejudiced misrepresentors, or clergymen of the orthodox denominations who have looked at Mormonism from the doctrinal rather than from the coldly historical standpoint. Because of a lack of accurate information the Mormons have accordingly been able to continue the assertion that their troubles east of the Rockies were due to religious persecution, that their church is simply one of many religious organizations, and that legislation against them is interference with liberty of conscience. This vantage ground will be taken from them when once their history is fully and impartially written.

Dr. Folk's contribution to the subject comes under the doctrinal rather than the historical classification. His title illustrates his view of the Mormon Church. He dedicates the book "to all who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity." He says in his opening chapter: "I cannot undertake to write a detailed history of Mormonism. To do so would require a volume." His readers will regret that he did not use his volume to give them facts. All that can be done to show up the Mormons by mere denunciation has been done. They do not object to be called a "monster" or an "octopus" by orthodox clergymen. They rather welcome such denunciations as showing jealousy of their growth and permanence.

Unfortunately, too, the chapters which Dr. Folk devotes to his "general outline" of the church's history are marred by errors. He explains his preparation for the task. A call at his house by a Mormon missionary induced him to reread some extracts on the subject. Then he studied the matter for five months "from books," and then he spent "nearly two weeks" in Salt Lake City. The books which he names as his source of information do not contain the material for a fair history of Mormonism. His citations, which are very liberal, show that he has accepted a mass of statements which have been gathered by seekers after Mormon scandals, many of them well founded, no doubt, but none of them resting on the kind of evidence that would be admitted in court or that would appeal to the judgment of a Mormon seeking for himself actual information.

Some of Dr. Folk's errors of statement may be mentioned. He says on page 20 that both of the parents of Joseph Smith, the "prophet," were intemperate. There is no foundation for saying this about his mother. Mrs. Smith was an ignorant woman, superstitious and uneducated, and always a willing tool to assist her son in carrying out his deception, but she was not intemperate, so far as any information about her shows. The writer says that Joseph's father was "a kind of vagabond, selling blessings at $3 each," giving this information in connection with his life in Vermont. Here he confuses matters. The elder Smith did not sell blessings until, after the gathering of the family in Ohio, his son made him the "Patriarch" of the church. At first, in Kirtland, the old man was allowed $10 a week for his services, and later $1.50 a day. Dr. Folk adds nothing to our knowledge of Sidney Rigdon, the man who undoubtedly devised the scheme of a new Bible, but he makes a glaring misstatement about him, saying, "Rigdon (in Pennsylvania) visited Smith, induced him to marry a lady who was under Rigdon's influence," &c. There is nothing to sustain the statement that Emma Hale, whom Smith married, knew Rigdon, or that Rigdon had anything to do with the Prophet's marriage. Emma's father was earnestly opposed to the marriage, and did not conceal his belief

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*THE MORMON MONSTER; OR THE STORY OF MORMONISM. Embracing the History of Mormonism, Mormonism as a Religious System, Mormonism as a Social System, Mormonism as a Political System, with a Full Discussion of the Subject of Polygamy. By Edgar E. Folk, A. M., D. D. Editor of the "Baptist and Reflector," Nashville, Tenn. With an introduction by George A. Lofton, D. D. Chicago, New York, and Toronto: Fleming H. Revell Company. 1900.

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that Joseph was a ne'er-do-well and a fraud, so far as his divine profession was concerned, and he has left his views in writing; but he never mentions Rigdon, and it was no part of Rigdon's scheme to connect himself with Joseph openly, in any way, at that time.

The book before us contains the merest mention of the experiences of the Saints in Missouri and Illinois, but this brevity does not enable the writer to escape misstatements. Thus, in his account of the murder of the Prophet, he says that "during the night an armed mob broke into the jail." The armed mob was a part of the State militia, and the attack on the jail was made in the afternoon, by daylight. In the brief mention of the flight of the Saints from Nauvoo, Ill., it is simply stated that, owing to the increasing bitterness between the Mormons and their non-Mormon neighbors, "it was determined by the High Council at Nauvoo on Jan. 20, 1846, that the Mormons should leave the country where they had suffered so much persecution." This is not a clear misstatement of fact, but it is a misrepresentation of the facts; for the Mormons decided to move only after a commission, which included Stephen A. Douglas, had negotiated with them an agreement to leave the State on the ground that it was impossible for them to live in peace with their neighbors. The story of the Mormon experiences in Illinois is a most interesting one, and a careful historian may tell it so that his account cannot be successfully denied even by Mormons.

In his brief account of the Mountain Meadow massacre Dr. Folk says of the beleaguered emigrants: "Dying with thirst, they dressed two little girls in white and started them with buckets to the spring. They were shot down." A historian should carefully weigh the evidence concerning the matter about which he treats. It is highly improbable that a company of pioneers, surrounded by what they supposed to be savage Indians, would think that their enemies would pay any regard to two little girls, simply because they were dressed in white, and would expose these children to the Indians' fire. John D. Lee, in his confession says on this point: "It is all false that has been told about little girls being dressed in white and sent out to me." Lee's testimony about this may be accepted.

The greater part of Dr. Folk's book is devoted to the discussion and confutation of some of the Mormon doctrines, and to the present aspect of polygamy, with large citations of what has been brought out in connection with the Roberts case. The more broadly the Mormon question is studied the less important will any of the Mormon so-called doctrines, except polygamy, appear to the student of the subject. In the first place, Mormon doctrines are essentially elastic. The head of the church can depose any doctrine of any of his predecessors. Rigdon regarded the Mormon Bible as the groundwork of the church. Smith paid little attention to that book, and established his authority on the "revelations" which he himself claimed to have received from God. Writing in Brigham Young's time Stenhouse said that "comparatively few [Mormons] have ever read that Bible, know little or nothing intelligently of its contents, and take little interest in it." Young, succeeding Smith, resisted constant pressure to give his people "revelations," substituting his own will for the command of God. He did, however, have ambition to introduce a "doctrine" of his own, and he presented this in his declaration about the Adam-God: "He (Adam) is our father and our God, and the only God with whom we have to do." The Mormons of to-day have dropped this view. Their doctrine about polygamy was not only a permissive doctrine—something that the faithful might adopt if they saw fit—but it was compulsory; it was a doctrine that must be practiced in order to reach the Mormon heaven. But between days this doctrine was dropped for the sake of Statehood, and, if the Mormon authorities can be trusted, it is now forbidden to them.

The doctrinal views of faith, of a man-God, of repentance, &c., which Dr. Folk confutes easily from his standpoint, count little in a practical consideration of the Mormon problem. Any one of them is likely to drop out at any time. The chief regard of the Mormon church concerns things material. It never loses sight of the necessity of maintaining absolute control of its congregation. It never ceases to continue its work of proselyting. It never takes its eye from the seat of power at Washington. Its chief aim to-day, in the political world, is the prevention of the adoption of a Federal amendment to the Constitution which will make the enactment of a law permitting polygamy impossible in any State, and give the conservation of such a law into Federal keeping. It would return to polygamy whenever the restriction was removed, and whenever to do so would add to the power and population of the Church. Its aim is national—to control the Nation. This is not concealed. Young told his people that they should go from the West to the East. Young's biographer, Tullidge, wrote: "He has been endowed with the inspiration to preach the gospel of a true democracy to the Nation, as well as the gospel for the remission of sins, and he believes that the United States will ultimately need his ministration in both respects." And the same writer, in his later history of the Mormons, says: "The Mormons from the first have existed as a society, not as a sect. They have combined the two elements of organization—the social and the religious. They are now a new society power in the world, and an entirety in themselves. They are indeed the only religious community in Christendom of modern birth."

The gratification of this Mormon ambition for national rule only excites a smile when presented to the reader. But it is remarkable how seriously close observers of this people have been wont to take their aims. Josiah Quincy, who visited Smith at Nauvoo, declared that it "was by no means impossible" that Smith's name would be given in answer to the question, "What historical American of the nineteenth century has exerted the most powerful influence upon the destinies of his countrymen?" Ford, who was Governor of Illinois during the stay of the Mormons in that State, wrote: "The church world, which has hitherto regarded Mormonism with contempt, unhappily may yet have cause to fear its rapid increase. It is to be feared that, in the course of a century, some gifted man like Paul, some splendid orator, who will be able by his eloquence to attract crowds of thousands who are ever ready to hear and be carried away by the sounding brass and tinkling cymbal of sparkling oratory, may command a hearing, may succeed in breathing new life into this modern Mohammedanism, and make the name of the martyred Joseph ring as loud and stir the souls of men as much as the mighty name of Christ itself."

If there is any danger of a spread of the Mormon power, it must be checked by a wider knowledge of its real aims. We cannot regard Dr. Folk's book as giving any practical teaching in this respect. The Mormon's faith on minute points of doctrine is very repulsive to the orthodox student of religion, but if the Mormon concerned the Nation only as to what he believes on these points he would be simply a member of one denomination that has as much right to believe as any other denomination, and he could be turned over to the pulpits for conversion. It is when we come to view him as a political factor that we find in him something to study which the orthodox writer of a denominational history is certain to overlook.

In the Time of William Phipps.*

The start of this romance takes place when King Philip, "the mighty Sachem of the Wampanong Indians," came to grief. "Through the streets of Plymouth poured the vast throng of people." Along marched Capt. Benjamin Church with his regiment. The centre of excitement was around the gory head of King Philip, which was borne aloft. "The spectators, racing, crowding, following, took a crazed delight in beholding this gory head." Among the prisoners was a white boy, who had been captured by the savages some years before, and the lad was known as the "Little Standing-Panther." Among the spectators was a little maid, who at once fell in love with the unfortunate white boy. The real name of the boy was Adam Rust. How he got lost among the Indians is explained. As the period of the romance is that of the last quarter of the seventeenth century, naturally William Phipps is introduced. There are, too, reminiscences of Capt. Kidd. Adam Rust becomes Phipps's right hand man, and Adam accompanies Phipps on his voyage of discovery, which ends in the finding of the treasure. The conclusion is the marriage of Adam to the girl who first felt pity for him.

The story is entertainingly told. It may be that the romance manufacturers of to-day have become somewhat wearied with the representation of goody-goody personages as appropriate to the early New England period. Certain is it that there were a great many roystering young blades at that time, and they used many a round oath and consumed much rum. It is hard to think that nature is ever trying to find its level. So it was natural that with a community who denied themselves many of the pleasures of life, there should be born fanaticism. Hence, as Adam's young woman was deemed to be a witch, there was nothing remarkable about that.

A genuine full-length novel from the pen of Elbert Hubbard is being prepared for publication by G. P. Putnam's Sons under the title of "Time and Chance: A Romance and a History; Being the Story of the Life of a Man." The tale deals with the stirring life of the early West, and the central figure is a historical character about whose early life little is known, namely, John Brown. Mr. Hubbard is modestly inscribed on the title page of the volume as the author of "Little Journeys to the Homes of Famous Women."

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*WHEN A WITCH IS YOUNG. A Historical Novel. By 4-19.69. Cloth. 8vo. Pp. 441. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.50.

SETON-THOMPSON.

His Home in New York and a Conversation with Him There.

FROM Ernest Seton-Thompson we requested an interview for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, but I received an answer appointing a meeting from Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton. They are, however, one and the same person. The author of "Wild Animals I Have Known" has written extensively under both names, and his one thousand or more illustrations for the Century Dictionary, moreover, bear the initials E. E. T. S.—Ernest E. T. Seton, which was the name given him in baptism. This event occurred nearly forty-one years ago in the north of England, and in his case is found further practical illustration of the maxim: "Once an Englishman, always an Englishman." Unlike Sir Joseph Porter, however, he is not impervious to the temptation of belonging to another nation.

"You have never been naturalised in the United States, I suppose?" I asked, on learning of his nativity and that he had been educated partly in England and partly in Canada. "No, not yet," he replied.

"Do you intend to become naturalized?" "Possibly—I don't know. I keep assiduously out of politics, but nevertheless I think it the best thing for a man to be a citizen of the country in which he lives and to take an interest in its affairs."

"And yet, in its last analysis," I said, "what a foolish, unreasoning thing patriotism is; how often contrary to reason." "Yes," said the author. "It is simply pure selfishness. And yet, no one willingly gives up his country, not even a Laplander or Eskimo; each of them thinks his own land the best in the world."

"Well, would it be a desirable thing to have it otherwise?" "That is supposed, though, to be the goal toward which we are working, isn't it?"

"Yes, but it is a goal which we will never reach. The masses of one nation never have any real understanding of those of other nations; they always hate foreigners in their heart." "That's true," said my interlocutor. "In France it is always 'the dirty English and the dirty Germans,' and in Germany 'the dirty French and English,' and so on throughout. They haven't really any sympathy with each other."

New York has been said to be a city of specimens, and certainly the seeker after pictorial specimens of animals would do well to visit the apartment of Mr. Ernest Seton-Thompson, in the new studio building on the corner of Sixth Avenue and Fortieth Street. From below come the roar of the city and the roll of the elevated cars, but deadened by the distance into a gentle reminder of the law of universal labor. Of such reminder, however, "Wolf" Thompson, I imagine, stands less in need than most men. Everything in the studio suggests the presence of a busy man, and, indeed, most of the objects that meet the eye are the result or record of his industry; the drawings and paintings of animals on the walls, the carefully arranged and classified volumes of photographs of wild animals that he and others have met, the shelves filled with journals kept throughout his wanderings in the West, and the sketches on the easel for his new book, "The Lives of the Hunted," that is to appear in October. The room is an ideal workshop for "writer and artist, too." Half the generous width of the north wall is taken up by a large window filling the space from floor to ceiling, and looking out over Bryant Park, while two other windows on the Sixth Avenue side give access to the last rays of the sinking sun. Beneath one of these casements, screened off from the rest of the room, is a nook inviting to literary "laissez-faire."

Near Mr. Seton-Thompson's easel, near which stands the guardian spirit of the place, a stuffed peacock, is a little table at which his wife, who is known independently as a writer, especially as the author of "A Woman Tenderfoot," was busy on the occasion of my visit with the "make-up" of his forthcoming book. I am under obligations to Mrs. Seton-Thompson, or, to use the name belonging to her in private life, to Mrs. Seton, for her aid in inducing her husband to talk. Under normal circumstances I have seen him delightfully, naturally loquacious, but unfortunately the consciousness of the fact that he is talking for publication seems to have a dampening effect upon his conversational powers. "Interviews," he said wearily, in reply to a question as to his opinion of this legalized method of invasion of writers' privacy, "are a necessary evil."

"You must not be discouraged," added Mrs. Seton, "but really we have had so many unfortunate experiences with interviewers that we have become correspondingly shy. Both Mr. Seton and I have on more than one occasion taken infinite pains to talk to members of the press, carefully to state our opinions in reply to their questions, only in the end to find everything misunderstood and ourselves misrepresented. Of course it was not intentional, but nevertheless it is discouraging."

I thoroughly agree with Mrs. Seton that it was discouraging, but it is also true that to interview her husband is discouraging.

The author of the "Sandhill Stag" is, I suppose, as well known, physically, to the public as any writer of these times. Indeed, it is probable that Kipling alone as often enjoys the pleasure of gazing upon his own counterfeit presentment in magazines and newspapers. It seems, therefore, like an act of supererogation to describe again his dark, intractable locks, his well-knit, lithe figure, his piercing brown eyes, and strong, nervous hands. He strikes one essentially as a man of action, the child of the fields and woods and streams, not of cities and studios and pink teas.

"I once met a judge of character traveling in the West," he said; "a man who prided himself on his knowledge of human nature and his ability to size up people at a glance. 'You are now a school teacher,' he announced emphatically, after we had been talking together a short while, 'and it is, moreover, doubtless your intention to study for the ministry.'" Certainly I should never have made so egregious a mistake in regard to Mr. Seton-Thompson, although perhaps unable to state his calling positively. This inability, however, would be excusable even in the case of a professed student of human nature, as the author of "Wild Animals" has played many rôles in the course of his forty years of struggle and prosperity—artist, writer, hunter, day laborer, guide, lithographer, and scientist, to mention only those of which he spoke.

The apartment of Mr. and Mrs. Seton would be described by real estate agents as containing all the modern conveniences, yet despite these unpicturesque appurtenances of civilization, there is an intangible something in the dwelling that carries one in spirit to the wide stretches of the West, to the uninvaded domain of the wolf and eagle and mountain lion. In the pleasant little library in the rear of the dwelling separated from the studio by the mysteries of kitchen and bedroom, hangs an ancient triangular cabinet, an heirloom in the Seton family, and beneath it is suspended a five-pronged relic dating from the time of the Maccabees and dedicated to the use of the high priests, but which to modern eyes suggests the terrible weapon of Rider Haggard's "Umslopagus." In dwarf bookcases around the walls stands a tempting array of classics, and from the secrecy of an unsuspected drawer Mrs. Seton extracted a collection of ancient ivory and wooden carved figures that had originally come from India, but which now bear undignified American nicknames.

Upon being shown into the studio of Mr. Seton-Thompson I found him, despite the enervating July heat, hard at work upon marginal illustrations for his new book, and during the course of our conversation he kept stealing regretful glances at his drawing-pad, as though longing to get back to his bears and wolves and rabbits. On the easel near at hand stood a wash-drawing of the "Kootenay Ram," at the moment when, on the narrow precipice ledge, he awaits, with one foot raised, the onslaught of his pitiless enemies, the wolves, thus gallantly gaining time for the ewes of his following to flee to a place of safety. In the opposite corner of the room lies a magnificent mounted specimen of the head of the bighorn, almost as fine, indeed, as that depicted in the drawing. The horns alone, according to the owner, weigh twenty-five pounds. Picking up the sheet of paper on which he had been working, the author-artist showed me several bear figures which he had nearly completed.

"People have an idea," he said, "that I just throw off, as it were, these marginal drawings, doing a number of them in a morning. As a matter of fact, I work just as hard over them as over any other part of my books. One of them may cost me several days' labor, and then in the end I may be dissatisfied with it and start all over again. Even this bone in the corner of the drawing requires careful study before it is absolutely correct."

"Do you think it so necessary for a writer after he has made his reputation," I asked, "to continue to put such conscientious labor on his books? Look at Marion Crawford; in the beginning he did really good work, whereas his later books show absolute lack of artistic conscience. Yet everything he writes sells, and he makes plenty of money."

"I have never read any of Marion Crawford's books," my host replied, "but nevertheless I think no one can afford not to do his very best work. Even Kipling could not make the public buy poor stuff, although, to be sure, he could sell to the publishers whatever he wrote. If I showed you my order book yonder you would see that I have on hand more work than I can do in several years. Indeed, I am forced constantly to refuse the offers of editors simply from physical inability to get the work done. Yet in the drawer behind you is a pile of manuscript that has never been published, and that I could work off on them if I chose to do so. But I won't do it, for the simple reason that it is work with which I am not satisfied myself. In some case I have burned such manuscripts, but generally I keep them, in the hope of finding out some day what is wrong with them."

"The temptation, however, to sell them," I said, "must be very strong. It would be a very pleasant feeling, I should think, to have an order book of that kind in one's desk."

"Yes, but the only chance of keeping such an order book is always to do one's best, What an awful sensation to see something in print over one's own signature and then to ask one's self, 'Did I ever really write that?' Although, of course, at best, one is never satisfied.

"Oh, well, there isn't anything particularly interesting about my early struggles," said Mr. Seton-Thompson, in answer to a question bearing upon his fameless days; "I had my struggles and hardships like other people, and bore them in the ordinary way."

"Tolstoï says, you may remember, in 'Anna Karenina,'" I remarked, "that all happy marriages are happy in the same way, while all unhappy marriages are unhappy in their own particular manner. The same is true, I think, in regard to an individual's prosperity and necessitousness; the history of the latter is always interesting."

"Well, there isn't much to tell about my early struggles," said my host. "I always knew exactly what I wanted to do, even at ten years of age, and I never deviated in the slightest degree from my intention, despite family opposition and other difficulties. After returning to Canada from attending school in England I spent several years in knocking about Manitoba, tramping through the province with the smallest possible outfit, and sometimes even working in the fields during the Summer in order to earn enough money to live on. I would work in this way for a couple of months at $2 a day, and earn enough to keep me for six months. Then, in 1883, I came on to New York without a cent to try my luck, but after a few months I had enough of it and went back to the West, feeling as though I never wanted to see the place again. Two years later, however, I returned, the Century Company being this time instrumental in bringing me East, as they wanted some one to make drawings for their Dictionary. They had written to the Smithsonian Institution, for which I had been doing work, asking them to suggest some one who could make the drawings artistically and yet scientifically correct. 'There is a fellow named Seton up in Manitoba who would probably answer,' was the reply, so on the strength of that they looked me up. 'The Carberry Deer Hunt,' which was the original form of 'The Sandhill Stag,' was my first published story, appearing in Forest and Stream in 1886, although the first story that I ever wrote was 'The King Bird.' I wrote that in 1880, but it has never been published. It is over yonder in that box with the others, and some day I may be able to get it into satisfactory shape."

"When did you make your first big strike?"

"In 1898 with 'Wild Animals I Have Known,' the 'Art Anatomy of Animals,' and 'Natural History of Manitoba' are scientific, not popular. So up to that time I was not generally known, although 'Lobo' and some other stories have been very well received and extensively noticed. Still, in general, it is only by means of a book that one makes a lasting impression, the space at command of a magazine is too short to allow much room for any one individual, and nowadays people do not care for serials. The book's the thing."

"I suppose the success of 'Wild Animals' was unmistakable and immediate, was it not?" "Not at all; it was gradual and normal. Besides, I have followed that up with a fresh volume every year, and have also made extensive lecturing tours throughout the country. I have just returned from a two weeks' trip in Manitoba, of which you may perhaps know I am official naturalist, during which I gathered much material; and as soon as mine enemies, the publishers, will let me get away we are going to start out for a long outing in Colorado."

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

Bits of Wayside Gospel.*

These sermons are quite typical of the modern pulpit spirit which wanders far afield from the Bible for its texts. They are frank, genial attempts to get the nut from the husk of common things, to find the "veins of glory and fire" that transfigure ordinary duties and elevate plain every day behavior into a flattering resemblance to heroism. An extremely characteristic touch is found in the sermon called "The Gospel of the Desert." The writer is describing the Southern Pacific Railway system as the great octopus which all the good citizens of Californa are trying to fight. He says:

> Discovering that everybody was opposed to it, I found myself swayed by the long habit of sympathizing with the party that is down. I asked everybody for a good word for it, for an account of some good thing that the Southern Pacific had accomplished. I found only a solitary instance, but one that is well worth repeating. I am told that all its freight trains passing through the great desert stretches of the Southern route into Texas carry three extra water cars, and that the trainmen are ordered to stop at a signal of distress from any traveler or travelers and provide them with water.

To find sermons in stones and good in everything, and to get as far away as possible from the old narrow sectarianism is the writer's obvious ambition, and certainly a laudable one from the point of view of the layman. Yet one finds some difficulty in at times getting the new wine into the old bottles. "When they (the churches) can no longer breed faith, they had better breed doubt, which is another name for life," says Mr. Jones, a sentiment of which the essential element seems to be that the churches must live, however many of their doctrines are thrown overboard.

A Tennessee Romance.*

It would be unfair to Mr. John Trotwood Moore to assert that he was no lover of nature and that "A Summer Hymnal, a Tennessee Romance," was the outcome of a realizing sense that the public mind was attuned to a cordial reception of birds and books. "The Summer Hymnal" may have been the sincerest outpourings of the author's heart, but the manner of the outpouring is unfortunate.

The plan of the book is similar to that of Mr. James Lane Allen—much talk of birds and nature written around a love story. The nature part is overdone; the story part a melodrama. We are promised an etherealized love story, and behold, bank robberies, embezzlements, thrilling drives, a hero saved as by a miracle, once from paralysis, again from drowning, and, spread out at judicious intervals, more talk about nature's beauties.

The hero, when not being rescued from peril of some kind, or not getting engaged to the wrong girl, lies down among the cows and raves about their beauties in a way that would put any honest, self-respecting cow to the blush. Or when resting from saving the heroine's uncle from the clutches of the stage villain, the hero and the "Blindman" talk affectedly, if knowingly, concerning the bird choir.

The pity of it is that this book, for all its cheapness, will undoubtedly get its share of praise. Properly handled by its publisher, it may even become popular and run through many editions, for at times it approaches a clever imitation of a nature book of a higher kind—so clever that one cannot be altogether sure of the animus of the author. He may merely be lacking in good taste. He may be deeply in touch with nature, as a person can be deeply religious and yet talk cantingly. It is perfectly possible to be on a pose concerning art or literature or nature and yet be in a measure sincere. The result is none the less offensive. But because of the sensational story that Mr. Moore has mingled with his rhapsodies on cattle and catbirds it is very difficult not to question his sincerity or to prevent branding him once for all a jackdaw in peacock's feathers.

The Story of Pilate's Wife.*

The author of "She Stands Alone" dedicates the story to the Christian churches which have forgotten to honor her whose "voice alone broke the silence of shame which consented to the commission of the world's supreme crime."

Since nothing is known of Pilate's wife, save that word of remonstrance recorded in a single text of Scripture, it is obvious that a work of fiction having her as its central figure must be wholly imaginative.

The author portrays her as a noble Greek girl, to whom circumstances have given the culture that Athens was wont to accord to her men only. Revolted by the inevitable fate of all virtuous women in the city whose men ruled the world in philosophy, in literature, and in the arts, Euphrosyne, the one chaste emancipated woman of Athens, chooses for her betrothed lover that Roman centurion whose faith was afterward to receive the highest commendation from our Lord. The author resorts to an ingenious device to account for the fact that this woman of commanding intellect and noble soul becomes, in spite of her troth to Aurelius, the bride of Pontius Pilate. It would, perhaps, have been too revolting to have pictured such a woman as Euphrosyne the willing wife of the weak and sensual Roman Governor, although such a portrayal would not have been untrue to life; for, since the earliest ages, the fable of Titania and Bottom has been oft repeated in the mating of women and of men.

The story is one of singular dramatic power. It introduces the reader to the social conditions of Greece, of Rome, and of Britain, and yet there is an accent of modernity in the telling that holds at bay the weariness which is prone to creep over the readers of archaic fiction—of "those tiresome old B. C. novels," as an irreverent woman once classed all from George Ebers's Egyption romances to "Ben Hur."

Mr. Ashton has employed his fancy so reverently and so artistically that to the readers of "She Stands Alone" that unknown heathen woman, who broke the shameful consenting silence of the crucifixion, must henceforth have her place in the hagiology of the Christian Church.

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*A SEARCH FOR AN INFIDEL: Bits of Wayside Gospel. Second Series. By Jenkins Lloyd Jones. Cloth. 8vo. Pp. [illegible]. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1901.

*A SUMMER HYMNAL. A Tennessee Romance. By John Trotwood Moore. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co. $1.25.

*SHE STANDS ALONE. The Story of Pilate's Wife. By Mark Ashton. Illustrated. In one volume. Pp. [illegible]. 12mo, cloth. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. [illegible]

Poetry is the rhythmic expression in literary form of an insight into the relations of the self and the not-self.

Poetry which makes others experience the same insight is poetry that makes for fuller thought and completer life.

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(5) HEROD: a Tragedy. By Stephen Phillips. $1.50.

(6) MARPESSA. By Stephen Phillips. Illustrated. Cloth, 50 cents net; leather, 75 cents net.

(7) AN ISEULT IDYLL, and Other Poems. By G. Constant Lounsbery. $1.25 net.

(8) POEMS. By William Watson. $2.50.

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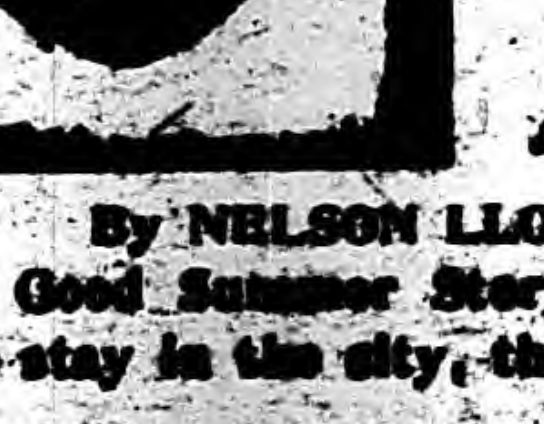

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LIBRARIES.

Over 5,000 in This Country Now with 1,000 Volumes or More—Striking Increases.

THE number of public, society, and school libraries in the United States of 1,000 volumes and over is 5,383, according to reports collected by the United States Bureau of Education in 1900. This shows an increase of 1,357 libraries in less than five years. The number of volumes in the 5,388 libraries was 44,591,851, as compared with 33,051,872 in the 4,026 libraries reported at the beginning of the year 1806, a remarkable increase of 11,539,979 volumes, or almost 35 per cent. in the five years. These facts are set forth in the report of the bureau just to hand. Further information in the report includes the following:

The statistics of libraries for 1900 will be found summarized in tables 1 to 9 of the report. Table 1 gives the number of libraries, the number of volumes, and the number of pamphlets reported from each State, and shows the increase in number of libraries and volumes and the percentage of increase in volumes in each State and geographical division. The North Atlantic Division has 2,473 of the 5,383 libraries, and 1,000,000 more than half the number of volumes in the United States. New York alone has 718 libraries, with 7,496,509 volumes; Massachusetts, 571 libraries, with 6,633,285 volumes, and Pennsylvania, 401 libraries, with 3,974,577 volumes. The North Central Division has 1,728 libraries, with 11,211,710 volumes. Illinois has 309 of these libraries, with 2,472,710 volumes; Ohio, 266 libraries, with 2,055,589 volumes, and Michigan, 193 libraries, with 1,298,708 volumes.

The South Atlantic Division has 421 libraries, with 5,303,237 volumes. Maryland has 80 of these libraries, with 1,175,253 volumes, and the District of Columbia 74, with 2,504,783 volumes, 1,000,000 of these being in the Library of Congress. The South Central Division has 374 libraries, with 1,886,731 volumes. Kentucky has 76 libraries, with 425,729 volumes, and Tennessee, 77 libraries, with 392,221 volumes. The Western Division has 387 libraries, with 2,779,596 volumes. California has 212 of these libraries, with 1,781,858 volumes, and Colorado 54, with 363,866 volumes.

The per cent. of increase for the whole country was almost 35; for the North Atlantic Division nearly 33; for the South Atlantic Division 32; for the South Central Division nearly 30; for the North Central Division almost 40, and for the Western Division about 38. Oklahoma shows the greatest per cent. of increase, 379. The following States and Territories show percentages of increase above 100: West Virginia, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, North Dakota, South Dakota, and New Mexico.

Of the 5,383 libraries 3,036 had 209,412 periodicals in their reading rooms, 3,684 had added 2,156,992 volumes during the year, and 1,455 had added 549,326 pamphlets. The number of volumes issued for home use during the year by 2,405 libraries was 48,410,128, and the number issued for use in 783 libraries was 9,609,632.

Only 1,040 libraries occupy their own buildings; 592 occupy rented buildings. Of 3,751 not answering the question in regard to this item, school, college, and other libraries, occupying buildings or rooms rent free comprise the greater proportion. The number of libraries supported by taxation is 2,375, and the number by subscription, 2,870. Only 138 are reported as being supported by both taxation and subscription. The number reported as entirely free to the public is 2,734; the number free for reference only, 1,735, and the number of subscription libraries, 914. There are 447 libraries classed as circulating, 1,148 as reference, and 3,788 as both circulating and reference.

There are 1,979 general libraries, 1,725 school, and 689 college libraries. The remaining libraries are divided among 15 classes. There are 4 libraries having over 500,000 volumes each, 3 between 300,000 and 500,000, and 47 between 100,000 and 300,000. The number of libraries having below 5,000 volumes is 3,654.

Very few librarians made complete reports, but the number reporting on each item is given in the table. Of the 5,383 libraries, 988 received $2,213,715 directly from taxation, 1,016 received $2,349,294 from State, county, or city appropriations, 714 received $1,198,955 from endowment funds. 962 received $488,130 from membership fees and dues, 294 received $50,742 from book rents, 819 received $551,522 from donations, and 1,474 received $1,000,048 from sources not stated. The total income of 3,115 libraries was $7,812,406.

The aggregate of the endowment funds reported by 645 libraries is $25,267,643, and the value of buildings owned by 710 libraries is $47,083,805. The amount expended for books during the year by 2,972 libraries was $2,056,675.

There is one library to every 14,118 people in the United States, and there are 59 books to every 100 population. The North Atlantic Division has a library to every 8,510 persons, and the South Central Division a library to every 37,647 persons. The District of Columbia has 899 volumes to every 100 of population; Massachusetts, 236; New Hampshire, 176; Connecticut, 170; Rhode Island, 168; Nevada, 157; California, 120; New York, 108, and Maine, 101 volumes to each 100 population.

Table 8 is a summary of the statistics of 3,878 public, society, and school libraries of 300 volumes and over and less than 1,000 volumes. These libraries have 2,018,658 volumes. The number of libraries free to the public included in the above number is 2,611; free for reference, 684, and subscription, 619. Of the total number 3,189 are school libraries, 88 college, 382 general, and 210 other libraries.

The number of libraries having 300 volumes and over is 9,261, and the number of volumes in these libraries is 46,610,509. This is a gain of 2,077 libraries and 12,014,251 volumes since 1896. In 1891 the number of volumes to every 100 people was 41, in 1896 the number was 47, and in 1900 the number of volumes to the 100 population was 59.

From 1801 to 1896 there had been an increase of a little over 27 per cent. in the number of volumes. Table 1 shows the remarkable increase of nearly 35 per cent. between 1896 and 1900.

Following the fifteen tables of summarized statistics already mentioned is given a list of the 5,383 libraries of 1,000 volumes and over reporting in 1900. The office had a trial list of over 12,000 names of libraries. To many of these libraries a second, third, and fourth request for information was sent, requiring the use of more than 20,000 blank forms. After classifying the returns it was found that 5,383 libraries had 1,000 volumes or over, 3,878 had 300 volumes and over, but less than 1,000, while several thousand had less than 300 volumes each.

Over $16,000,000 Given to American Libraries in the Year Ending July 1, 1901.

Below will be found the report, somewhat abridged, that was presented to the American Library Association at its meeting in Waukesha early in July of this year, by George Watson Cole, concerning the gifts and bequests made to American libraries during the year then ended. Mr. Cole is well known as a bibliographer and librarian. He was formerly librarian of the Free Public Library of Jersey City, but resigned to devote himself to bibliographical work.

The period covered by this report is from June 1, 1900, to July 1, 1901, and includes all gifts and bequests of $500 or more, as well as all gifts of 250 volumes and over, given by any single individual. A few gifts have been included which fall far below these figures where the importance or value of the gift seemed to require mention.

In the report of gifts and bequests made by Mr. Stockwell, a year ago, covering a period of two years, there were given 458 separate gifts, amounting to over $10,500,000, and distributed among thirty-six States and the District of Columbia. This report, covering only one year, includes 405 separate gifts, amounting to $16,130,220.12, and is distributed as follows: 394 in 39 of the United States, 9 in the British provinces, and 2 in Scotland. To that princely philanthropist, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, we are indebted during the past year for gifts reaching the enormous aggregate of $11,219,500, over $10,000,000 of which was given for the erection of library buildings. In every case the gift, except where otherwise specified, was made upon the condition that the city or town receiving it should furnish a site for the building and appropriate yearly for the maintenance of the library a sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of the gift.

The most notable gifts of the year are due to the ever-increasingly generous hand of Mr. Carnegie. That to the City of New York of $5,200,000, for the erection of 65, or more, branch libraries, is probably the largest library gift ever made at one time to a single city. His gift of $1,000,000 to the City of St. Louis for library buildings and an equal sum, placed in trust as an endowment fund, for the Carnegie Libraries at Braddock, Duquesne, and Homestead, Penn., occupy the second and third positions, by reason of their amounts. Mr. Carnegie's gifts during the year number 110; 104 in the United States, 4 in Canada, and 2 in Scotland. Ninety-nine of these gifts in the United States were for library buildings. Of the remaining five, amounting to $1,028,000, one of $25,000 will probably be used for a building.

The transfer of the John Carter Brown Library to Brown University by the Trustees of the estate of the late John Nicholas Brown, recently announced, is one of the most important library events of the year. This library contains, if not the finest, at least one of the finest collections of early Americana in this country, and possesses many books not to be found in any other library on this side of the Atlantic. Its collector, after whom it is named, was a competitor with Lenox, Brinley, and other early collectors of Americana for many a choice nugget which Henry Stevens and other European dealers had secured for their American patrons. The library is estimated to be worth at least $1,000,000, and the gift carries with it two legacies, one of $150,000 for a library building, and another of $500,000 as an endowment fund for its increase and maintenance.

The gift of four public-spirited citizens of St. Louis who have jointly contributed $400,000 to lift an incumbrance on the block to be used for the new Carnegie library in that city is a noble example of public spirit, and one of which the friends of that city may justly feel proud.

The main list has been arranged alphabetically by States, as being the most convenient for reference. A tabulated summary, arranged by the geographical sections of the country, will show how widely scattered have been the benefactions of the year, extending from Alabama in the south to Montreal in the north, and from Bangor in the east to "where rolls the Oregon" in the Far West.

SUMMARY BY STATES OF GIFTS AND BEQUESTS.

		Gifts in Money.	Money for Buildings.	Books.	Miscellaneous.	Carnegie Gifts.
N. Atlantic Division.	Maine	$6,380.00	$145,847.28	....	....	$50,000.00
	New Hamp.	11,080.60	10,000.00+	....	....	....
	Vermont	2,608.00	Building.	....	....	....
	Massachus'ts	476,030.00	305,000.00	6,508 v.	Art works, &c.	25,000.00
	Rhode Island	[illegible]	175,000.00	566 v. +	....	....
	Connecticut	204,887.00	149,000.00	6,285 v. 10,000 pm.	842 MSS.	50,000.00
	New York	131,880.86	6,015,655.00+	28,837 v. + 178 pm.	....	5,808,200.00
	New Jersey	72,000.00	50,000.00+	7,623 v. 2,866 pm.	....	50,000.00
	Pennsylvania	1,615,906.00	255,000.00+	13,203 v. 2,705 pm.	....	1,216,500.00
So. Atl. Divis.	Delaware	....	....	....	....	....
	Maryland	....	76,250.00	....	....	25,000.00
	Dis. of Colum.	....	....	....	....	....
	Virginia	251,000.00	150,000.00	Law library.	....	151,000.00
	West Virginia	....	75,000.00	....	....	75,000.00
	N. Carolina	....	70,000.00	5,000 v.	....	20,000.00
	S. Carolina	....	....	....	....	....
	Georgia	....	20,000.00	960 v.	....	20,000.00
	Florida	....	....	....	....	....
So. Cen. Div.	Kentucky	50,000.00	....	....	....	....
	Tennessee	....	80,000.00	942 v. + 423 pm.	....	80,000.00
	Alabama	....	70,000.00	Yes.	....	70,000.00
	Mississippi	26,000.00	38,000.00	....	....	....
	Louisiana	10,000.00	....	Yes.	....	....
	Texas	....	1,000.00	1,100 v. +	....	1,600.00
	Arkansas	....	....	....	....	....
	Oklahoma T.	....	....	....	....	....
	Indian Ter.	....	....	....	....	....
N. Central Division.	Ohio	69,402.00	495,000.00	49,853 v. 1,817 pm.	....	280,500.00
	Indiana	94,700.00	360,000.00	5,275 v.	MS.	340,000.00
	Illinois	47,350.00	670,000.00	4,000 v.	....	615,000.00
	Michigan	18,000.00	325,000.00	2,495 v. 3,367 pm.	....	135,000.00
	Wisconsin	74,193.54	473,500.00	3,258 v.	....	125,000.00
	Minnesota	500.00	162,500.00	430 v.	Art works, &c.	90,000.00
	Iowa	49,000.00	282,000.00	....	....	220,000.00
	Missouri	21,000.00	1,475,000.00	....	....	1,050,000.00
	North Dakota	....	50,000.00	....	....	50,000.00
	South Dakota	....	40,000.00	....	....	40,000.00
	Nebraska	....	70,000.00	2,000 v.	....	60,000.00
	Kansas	6,000.00	40,000.00	....	....	40,000.00
Western Division.	Montana	....	....	....	....	....
	Wyoming	....	....	....	....	....
	Colorado	....	28,000.00	....	....	8,000.00
	New Mexico	2,000.00	25,000.00	....	....	....
	Arizona	....	....	....	....	....
	Utah	....	125,000.00	....	....	25,000.00
	Nevada	....	....	....	....	....
	Idaho	....	....	....	....	....
	Washington	....	250,000.00	....	....	250,000.00
	Oregon	26,150.00	....	9,000 v.	....	....
	California	13,000.00	120,000.00	2,500 v.	....	80,000.00
	Cuba	....	....	....	Misc. library.	....
	British Prov.	2,800.00	299,000.00	....	....	285,000.00
	Scotland	....	75,000.00	....	....	75,000.00

SUMMARY BY SECTIONS OF COUNTRY.

Divisions.					
North Atlantic	$3,015,423.86	$7,155,502.26	59,918 v. 15,249 pm.	Art works and MSS.	$7,249,500.00
South Atlantic	251,000.00	386,250.00+	5,960 v. +	....	291,000.00
South Central	86,000.00	189,000.00	2,042 v. 423 pm.	....	151,000.00
North Central	273,586.00	4,012,000.00	35,022 v. 5,184 pm.	1 MS.	2,940,000.00
Western	41,650.00	548,000.00	11,500 v.	....	363,000.00
Total	$3,667,659.86	$12,290,752.26	114,442 v. 20,856 pm.	....	$10,994,500.00
British Provinces	2,800.00	199,000.00	....	....	185,000.00
Scotland	....	....	....	For 2 libraries	75,000.00
Total	$3,670,459.86	$12,489,752.26	....	....	$11,254,500.00

Total gifts and bequests to American libraries from all sources, $16,195,220.12; 114,442 volumes, and 20,856 pamphlets. The above figures do not include several buildings and other gifts the value of which was not stated. Statistics of this nature must ever remain mere approximations until some uniform system of gathering them is devised and carried out.

Gifts Arranged by States.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY. Public Library, $50,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
—Books forming its library, from the Montgomery Library Association.
TUSKEGEE, Tuskegee Institute, $20,000, for building, by Andrew Carnegie.

CALIFORNIA.

BERKELEY. University of California, $10,000; books from Mrs. Jane Krom Sather.
—$1,000, from Col. E. A. Denicke.
—2,500 volumes, from Mrs. M. E. Hallidie.
FRESNO. Public Library, $30,000 for building, from Mr. Carnegie.
NAPA. Public Library, $20,000, for building, from George E. Goodman.
SAN FRANCISCO. Public Library, building and fixtures to cost $20,000, from James D. Phelan.
SAN JOSE. Public Library, $50,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.

COLORADO.

GRAND JUNCTION. Public Library, $8,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
OURAY. Walsh Library, building costing $20,000, from Thomas F. Walsh.

CONNECTICUT.

BRANFORD. Blackstone Memorial Library, $100,000, from Timothy B. Blackstone.
DANIELSONVILLE. Bugbee Memorial Building, $15,000, for building, also library, from Edwin H. Bugbee.
DERBY. Public Library, gift of building by Col. and Mrs. H. Holton Wood.
—$12,000, raised by popular subscription.
—$5,000, from Col. and Mrs. Holton Wood.
—900 volumes, from Derby Reading Circle.
GREENWICH. Public Library, $25,000, from New Yorkers.
HARTFORD. Case Memorial Library, $2,000 from Mrs. Charles B. Smith.
—$500 from Miss Anna M. Hills.
—365 volumes, from A. C. Thompson, D. D.
—Public Library, $5,000, from F. B. Brown.
KENSINGTON. Library Association, $10,000, for building, from S. A. Galpin.
LITCHFIELD. Wolcott Library, $1,000, from ex-Gov. Roger Walcott.
MIDDLETOWN. Wesleyan University, $3,604 added to Alumni fund.
—$483, to Hunt Library Endowment; increased to $1,000 by reservation of income of fund.
NEW HAVEN. Yale University, $10,000, for seminary library, from Mrs. John S. Camp.
—$1,500, from Charles J. Harris.
—$1,300, from anonymous donor.
—$1,000, from Edward Wells Southworth.
—$500, from Hon. William T. Harris.
—5,000 volumes and 10,000 pamphlets, from library of Prof. Othniel C. Marsh.
—842 Arabic manuscripts, bought for $20,000 by Morris K. Jesup.
—Gift of musical manuscripts from Morris Steinert.
NORWALK. Public Library, $50,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
SOUTH NORWALK. Public Library and Free Reading Room, $1,000, from R. H. Rowan.
SOUTHINGTON. Public Library, $5,000, from L. V. Walkley.
TORRINGTON. Library Association, $100,000, by Elisha Turner.
WALLINGFORD. Public Library, library building, from late Samuel Simpson.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA. Carnegie Library, $20,000, from Andrew Carnegie.
TRAVELING LIBRARIES FOR SCHOOLS, 960 volumes for 16 traveling libraries, from Hon. Hoke Smith.

ILLINOIS.

AURORA. Public Library, $50,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
CENTRALIA. Public Library, $15,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
CHICAGO. John Crerar Library, $1,000, from Huntington W. Jackson.
—Rush Medical College. 4,000 volumes, from Dr. Christian Fenger.
—University of Chicago, $30,000, from Mrs. Delia Gallup.
DECATUR. Public Library, $60,000, from Andrew Carnegie.
—Young Men's Christian Association Library, $500, from Miss Helen Gould.
DIXON. Dodge Library, valuable collection of art books, from George C. Loveland.
EVANSTON. Northwestern University, $750, from Norman Waite Harris.
—Public Library, $500, from William Deering.
FREEPORT. Public Library, $30,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
GALESBURG. Knox College, $50,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
—Public Library, $50,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
GROSSDALE. Public Library, $[illegible],000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
KEWANEE. Public Library, $30,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
LAKE FOREST. Lake Forest College, building cost about $30,000, from Mrs. Simon Reid.
LINCOLN. Public Library, $25,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
MAYWOOD. Public Library, $100, from Republican Committee.
PEKIN. Public Library, $10,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
—Gift of a site for building, from George Herget.
ROCK ISLAND. Public Library, $10,000, from Frederick Weyerhauser.
ROCKFORD. Public Library, $60,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
SPRINGFIELD. Public Library, $75,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
STREATOR. Public Library, $35,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
SYCAMORE. Public Library, building, to cost $25,000 from Mrs. Everill F. Dutton.
WAUKEGAN. Public Library, $25,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.

INDIANA.

CRAWFORDSVILLE. Public Library, $25,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
—Wabash College Library, manuscript of "The Prince of India," from Gen. and Mrs. Lew Wallace.
ELKHART. Public Library, $30,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
ELWOOD. Public Library, $1,000, from President Reid of the American Tin Plate Company of New York.
—$200, from the Woman's Club.
FORT WAYNE. Public Library, $75,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
GOSHEN. Public Library, $15,000 for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
INDIANAPOLIS. Butler College, $20,000, for building, also a site, from Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Thompson.
—Public Library, 275 volumes, from Mrs. Ella S. Duncan.
LAFAYETTE. Public Library, $15,000, from Mrs. Robert R. Hitt.
LOGANSPORT. Public Library, historical material relating to the Mississippi Valley, collected by late Judge Horace P. Biddle.
MADISON. Public Library, $20,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
MARION. Public Library, $50,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
MICHIGAN CITY. Public Library, $500, for a building, from J. H. Barker.
MUNCIE. Public Library, $50,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
—$6,000, from heirs of an estate, name not given.
NEW HARMONY. Workingmen's Institute Public Library, $72,000, from Dr. Edward Murphy.
PERU. Public Library, $25,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
PORTLAND. Public Library, $[illegible],000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
WABASH. Public Library, $20,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
—5,000 volumes, from Women's Library Association.
WASHINGTON. Public Library, $15,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.

IOWA.

BURLINGTON. Public Library, $20,000, from Philip M. Crapo.
CEDAR RAPIDS. Public Library, $50,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
CENTERVILLE. Public Library, $25,000, for building and site, from ex-Gov. F. M. Drake.
DAVENPORT. Public Library, $25,000, for building, increasing former gift to $75,000, from Andrew Carnegie.
DUBUQUE. Carnegie-Stout Free Library, $50,000, from Andrew Carnegie.
—Site for building offered by Andrew Carnegie, valued at $17,000, from F. D. Stout.
FAYETTE. Upper Iowa University, $25,000, from Andrew Carnegie.
FORT DODGE. Public Library, $30,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
GRINNELL. Stewart Library, building, costing $15,000, from Joel Stewart.
—Site for building, from Congregational Church. $4,000, by citizens of Grinnell.
IOWA FALLS. Public Library, building, from E. S. Ellsworth.
MOUNT VERNON. Cornell College, $40,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
MUSCATINE. Public Library, building, to cost about $30,000, by P. M. Musser.

KANSAS.

DODGE CITY. Railroad Library and Reading Room. The A., T. & S. Fe Co. fitting up library and reading room.
FORT SCOTT. Public Library, $15,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.

AUG

KANSAS CITY. Public Library, $6,000, from Mrs. Sarah Richart.
LAWRENCE. Public Library, $25,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.

KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON. State College, $50,000, from James K. Patterson.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS. Public Library, $10,000 and books, from Abram Holker.

MAINE.

BANGOR. Public Library, $18,347.26, toward building, from A. D. Mason.
—Site, costing $7,500, from Nathan C. Ayer.
BELFAST. Free Library, $3,000, from Albert Crane.
BRUNSWICK. Bowdoin College, building, given by Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, will cost over $200,000.
—$2,000, from John Clifford Brown.
—$1,200, from unknown donor.
FAIRFIELD. Public Library, building, to cost between $8,000 and $10,000, from E. J. Lawrence.
FARMINGTON. Public Library Association, $10,000, for building, from Hon. Isaac Cutler.
LEWISTON. Public Library, $50,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.

MARYLAND.

CUMBERLAND. Public Library, $25,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
HAGERSTOWN. Washington County Free Library, $50,000, from B. F. Newcomer.

MASSACHUSETTS.

AMHERST. Amherst College, $500, from John S. Brayton.
BOSTON. Lang Memorial Library, free public library, by B. J. Lang.
—Public Library, $4,000, from Abram E. Cutter.
—599 volumes, from the Boston School Committee.
—597 volumes, from Allen A. Brown.
—576 volumes, from the Oliver Ditson Company.
CAMBRIDGE. Harvard University, $10,000, from ex-Gov. Roger Wolcott.
—$1,250, from Prof. A. C. Coolidge.
—$800, from J. Harvey Treat.
—$500, from Mrs. Emil E. Hammer.
—1,920 volumes, from Edward Ray Thompson of Troy, N. Y.
—700 volumes from the library of James Russell Lowell.
—549 volumes, from the J. C. Ayer Company.
—317 volumes, from Mrs. John E. Hudson.
—250 volumes, from Henry C. Warren.
—Public Library, 550 volumes, from Cyrus Woodman.
—Art works, valued at $500, from Nathaniel Cushing Nash.
CLINTON. Public Library, $25,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
CONWAY. Field Memorial Library, building, to cost $100,000, from Marshall Field.
FAIRHAVEN. Millicent Library, Fairhaven Waterworks, valued at from $100,000 to $125,000, from Henry H. Rogers.
GROVELAND. Public Library, $5,000, from John G. B. Adams.
HINSDALE. Public Library. $5,000, from John W. Curtice.
LYNN. Free Public Library, building, from bequest of Mrs. Elizabeth Shute.
—Large mural painting, by Mora, from Joseph N. Smith.
—Copy of Venus of Milo, from Charles W. Bubier.
MALDEN. Public Library, $125,000, from Elisha D. Converse.
MILTON. Public Library, $2,000, from ex-Gov. Roger Wolcott.
NEWBURYPORT. Public Library, $20,000, from John Rand Spring.
—$4,500 from Stephen W. Marston.
—$3,000 from E. S. Moseley.
NORTH ADAMS. Public Library, furnishings and decorations, from William Arthur Gallup.
PETERSHAM. Public Library, $12,000, from Lucy F. Willis.
PLYMOUTH. Public Library, building to cost about $20,000, from the heirs of late William G. Russell.
SALEM. Public Library, $10,000, from Walter S. Dickson.
SOMERVILLE. Public Library, $4,000, from Mrs. Harriet Minot Laughlin.
SPRINGFIELD. City Library, $70,000, from the estate of David Ames Wells.
SUNDERLAND. Public Library, $10,000, from John L. Graves.
SWANSEA. Public Library, building, from Frank Shaw Stevens.
WOBURN. Eunice Thompson Memorial Library, Jonathan Thompson of Woburn, about $70,000.
WORCESTER. American Antiquarian Society, $3,000, given by John C. B. Davis of Washington, D. C.; Horace Davis of San Francisco, and Andrew McF. Davis of Cambridge.
—Clark University, $150,000, from Jonas G. Clark.

MICHIGAN.

ALBION. Albion College, $10,000, from Mrs. C. T. Gassett.
ANN ARBOR. Ladies' Library Association, $3,000, from Mrs. L. M. Palmer.
—University of Michigan, 1,600 volumes, from Mrs. Rebecca A. Hench.
DELRAY. Public Library, $15,000, for a public library, from the Solvay Process Company.
DETROIT. Public Library, 477 volumes and 1,932 pamphlets, from heirs late Gov. John J. Bagley.
—418 volumes and 1,435 pamphlets, from Herbert Bowen.
GRAND RAPIDS. Public Library, $150,000, for a building, from Martin A. Ryerson.
IRON MOUNTAIN. Public Library, $15,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
ISHPEMING. Public Library, $20,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
JACKSON. Public Library, $70,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
MARQUETTE. Public Library, $5,000, toward building, from anonymous donor.
MUSKEGON. Hackley Public Library, $25,000, from Charles Henry Hackley.
SAULT STE. MARIE. Public Library, $30,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.

MINNESOTA.

CLOQUET. Public Library, site for building, valued at $2,500, from Cloquet Lumber Company.
DULUTH. Carnegie Library, $75,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
MANKATO. Public Library, $40,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
MINNEAPOLIS. Public Library, $80,000, for building, from ex-Gov. J. S. Pillsbury.
ST. CLOUD. Public Library, $25,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
—$2,000 toward purchase site, from J. J. Hill.
ST. PAUL. Public Library, $500, from friends of library.
—429 volumes, from St. Paul's Teachers' Association.
—83 photographs of paintings and a large cast of the Victory of Samothrace, from four donors.
SLEEPY EYE. Dyckman Free Library, $8,000, from F. H. Dyckman.

MISSISSIPPI.

NATCHEZ. Fisk Library Association, $25,000, from Mrs. Christian Schwartz.
—$2,000 and a building to cost $10,000 from Mrs. Christian Schwartz.
YAZOO. Public Library, building to cost $25,000, from Mrs. H. S. Ricks.
—$1,000 from Mrs. K. C. Gardner.

MISSOURI.

DE SOTO. Railroad Library, $1,000, from Miss Helen Gould.
HANNIBAL. Public Library, $25,000 for building, from Mrs. John H. Garth.
JEFFERSON CITY. Public Library, $25,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
ST. JOSEPH. Free Library, $[illegible], from Jarvis Ford.
ST. LOUIS. Public Library, $1,000,000, for buildings, from Andrew Carnegie.
—$[illegible] from four St. Louis citizens.
SOUTH ST. JOSEPH. Public Library, $[illegible], for building, from Andrew Carnegie.

NEBRASKA.

CRETE. Public Library, $10,000, for a building, from T. H. Miller.
LINCOLN. University of Nebraska, 2,000 volumes, from Simon Kerl of Oakland, Md.
SOUTH OMAHA. Public Library, $[illegible], for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

DERRY. Benjamin Adams Memorial Library, $10,000, for building, from Benjamin Adams.
HANOVER. Dartmouth College, $[illegible], from Mrs. Susan A. Brown.
PITTSFIELD. Public Library, building, from Josiah Carpenter.
RIDGE. Ingalls Memorial Library, $1,000, from Hon. Ezra S. Stearns.

NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY. Free Public Library, 810 volumes and 381 pamphlets, from widow of Dr. S. W. Clark.
MONTCLAIR. Public Library, $30,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
NEWARK. Free Public Library, 1,125 periodicals and pamphlets, from three persons.
PERTH AMBOY. Public Library, $20,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
—Site for Public Library building, from J. C. McCoy.
—$1,000, from Adolph Lewisohn.
PRINCETON. Princeton University, cash aggregating $16,000, from various sources.
—2,739 volumes and 860 pamphlets, from Prof. William Henry Green.
—1,000 volumes, from Samuel Miller Breckinridge.
—310 volumes, from D. H. Smith.
—255 volumes, from Prof. Henry Van Dyke.
TRENTON. Public Library, books, forming the Women's Christian Temperance Union Library, to Public Library.
—2,500 volumes, comprising books not already in library, from Ferdinand W. Roebling.

NEW MEXICO.

ALBUQUERQUE. Free Public Library, building, valued at $25,000, from J. S. Reynolds.
—$2,000, raised by popular subscription.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY. Young Men's Association Library—Pruyn Branch Library. Building, furniture, and equipment, about $20,000, from Mrs. William G. Rice.
—$525, from various persons.
ANGELICA. Free Library, $12,000, for building, from Mrs. Frank Smith.
—Lot for building from Frank S. Smith.
BROOKLYN. The Brooklyn Library, James A. H. Bell of his estate, estimated at $10,000; also 1,523 volumes, collected since he gave his library of 10,425 volumes.
—Long Island Historical Society, $6,500, for the "Storrs Memorial Fund," raised by popular subscription.
—$1,000, from Richard S. Storrs, D. D.
CALDWELL, Lake George. De Witt C. Hay Library Association, $13,300, C. M. and St. Paul R. R. stock, and $2,000 in Duluth and Iron Range R. R. stock, to be held in trust, the income to be spent.
CATSKILL. Public Library, $20,000, for building from Andrew Carnegie.
COHOES. Public Library, $25,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
GLOVERSVILLE. Public Library, $25,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
GREENE. Public Library, $30,000, for building, from William H. and James H. Moore.
HEMPSTEAD, L. I. Public Library, $25,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
HOMER. Public Library, $10,000, for building, from George W. Phillips.
ITHACA. Cornell University, $12,000, from Mrs. Roswell P. Flower.
—$1,126, toward printing catalogue of the Dante collection, from Willard Fiske.
—$2,000, from C. H. Howland. Class of 1901.
—$575, for the increase of the White Historical Library, from Andrew D. White.
—330 volumes from family late Prof. S. G. Williams.
—300 volumes from Theodore Stanton. Class of '76.
JOHNSTOWN. Public Library, $20,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
MIDDLETOWN. Thrall Library, bequest of $31,500, for building, from Mrs. S. Marietta Thrall.
MOUNT VERNON. Public Library, $35,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
NEW ROCHELLE. Public Library, $25,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
NEW YORK CITY. American Geographical Society, $4,455 to building fund, from various persons.
—American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Latimer Clark collection, from Dr. S. S. Wheeler.
—American Museum of Natural History, 4,539 volumes, from Gen. Egbert L. Viele.
—3,166 volumes, from New York Ecumenical Council.
—243 volumes and 33 pamphlets, from Frederick A. Constable.
—45 rare volumes on mineralogy, from Ernest Schernikow.
—"Garden Library" of 2,279 volumes, from the New York Southern Society.
—Columbia University, $10,000, from "A Friend of the University."
—$5,000, from "A Friend of the University," for special purposes.
—$2,250, from William S. Schermerhorn.
—Deposit of the library of the Holland Society.
—General Theological Seminary, 2,700 volumes, from C. C. Haight.
—1,000 volumes, from Prof. William B. Potter.
—Books to the value of $8,850, from the Society for Promoting Religion and Learning.
—Mechanics' Institute Library, $5,000, from estate of Charles P. Haughan.
—New York Free Circulating Library, $20,000, from Oswald Ottendorfer.
—$11,250, from Proudfit estate.
—Public Library—Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, $5,200,000, from Andrew Carnegie.
—1,304 volumes, from the Union League Club.
—738 volumes, from Robert P. Porter.
—592 volumes, from the Misses Ely.
—497 volumes, from Mrs. Gertrude King Schuyler.
—393 volumes, from estate of S. V. R. Townsend.
—343 volumes, from Dr. R. G. Wiener.
—287 volumes, from H. V. and H. W. Poor.
—280 volumes, from Edmond Bruwaert.
—Japanese engravings and chromo-xylographs, from Charles Stewart Smith.
—New York Society Library, $1,000, from Maria B. Mount.
—$20,004.86, from Charles H. Contoit.
—Washington Heights Free Library, $1,700, by Andrew Carnegie, toward new building.
—Young Men's Christian Association, $5,000, from Frederick E. Hyde.
NEWARK. Building, costing nearly $25,000; also $1,000, from Mr. Henry C. Rew.
NIAGARA FALLS. Public Library, $50,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
OXFORD. Public Library, from children of the late Eli L. Corbin.
OYSTER BAY, L. I. Public Library, $1,000 toward building, by Andrew Carnegie.
PEEKSKILL. Public Library. Gift of Henry Ward Beecher residence, from Dr. John Newell Tilton.
PORT JERVIS. Public Library, $20,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
—Ground for library site, from Peter E. Farnum.
ROCHESTER. Reynolds Library, 800 volumes from Charles S. Baker.
ST. GEORGE, S. I. Arthur Winter Memorial Library, $[illegible], from Andrew Carnegie.
SCHENECTADY. Public Library, $50,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
—$15,000, with which to purchase a site, from the General Electric Company.
SYRACUSE. Public Library, $260,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
WATERTOWN. Flower Memorial Library, $60,000, from Mrs. Emma Flower Taylor.
YONKERS. Public Library, $50,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.

NORTH CAROLINA.

CHARLOTTE. Public Library, $20,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
DURHAM. Trinity College, $[illegible], for building, from James K. Duke.
RALEIGH. Olivia Raney Memorial Library, 5,000 volumes, from Richard B. Raney.

NORTH DAKOTA.

FARGO. Public Library, $20,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.

OHIO.

AKRON. Public Library. Building to cost not less than $50,000, from Col. George T. Perkins.
ASHTABULA. Public Library, $[illegible], for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
CANTON. Public Library, $[illegible], for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
CINCINNATI. Public Library, $[illegible], raised by popular subscription.
—[illegible] volumes, donor not given.
—416 volumes and 1,000 pamphlets, from Mr. H. L. [illegible].
CLEVELAND. Cleveland Hardware Company's Library, [illegible] volumes, from [illegible] company with [illegible].
—Public Library. 308 bound and 217 unbound volumes, from John G. White.
COLUMBUS. Public Library. $1,000, from James Kilbourne.
CONNEAUT. Public Library. $100,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
GREENVILLE. Public Library. $15,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
MARIETTA. Marietta College. 18,712 volumes, by the Hon. R. M. Stimson.
SHELBY. Public Library. $6,500, for public library, from Daniel S. Marvin.
VAN WERT. Brumbach Library. New building, costing about $50,000, from family of the late John S. Brumbach.

OREGON.

PORTLAND. Library Association, $25,050, from daughters of the late Henry Failing.
—$2,500, from John Wilson.
—Nearly 9,000 volumes, valued at $2,500, from John Wilson.
—$1,100, by private subscription, by the Directors.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BRADDOCK, DUQUESNE, and HOMESTEAD. Carnegie Libraries. $1,000,000, from Andrew Carnegie.
CARBONDALE. Public Library. $25,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
EASTON. Lafayette College. The Van Wickle Memorial Library Building, cost $30,000, from a legacy of Augustus S. Van Wickle.
—Public Library. $50,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
—Money to purchase a site for the building offered by Mr. Carnegie.
HUNTINGDON. $20,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
IDLEWOOD. Chartiers Township Free Library. $1,500, from Andrew Carnegie.
NEW CASTLE. Public Library. $30,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
PHILADELPHIA. Academy of Natural Sciences. $500,000, from Dr. Robert B. Lamborn.
—$75,000 and books, from Charles E. Smith.
—College of Physicians. $27,500 toward a "Library Endowment Fund," raised through the efforts of the President of the college, Dr. W. W. Keen, within a period of eighteen months.
—2,466 volumes, from Dr. J. M. Da Costa.
—1,500 volumes, from Dr. John Ashurst, Jr.
—272 volumes, from daughters of the late Dr. William T. Taylor.
—The Franklin Institute. 844 volumes and 899 pamphlets, from the late Charles E. Smith.
—Free Library. 1,215 volumes and 1,806 unbound books, from Mrs. Annie Hockley.
—464 volumes, from Mr. P. A. B. Widener.
—245 volumes, from estate of George B. Roberts.
—Embossed type for the blind, from Dr. David D. Wood.
—Historical Society of Pennsylvania. $5,000, from Mrs. Mifflin Wistar.
—$2,041, from Mrs. Ellen Wahr.
—$500, from Carl Edelheim.
—Library Company of Philadelphia, 900 volumes, from Hon. Richard Vaux.
—406 volumes, from Henry Carey Baird.
—University of Pennsylvania. $1,750, from Class of 1889.
—$615, from Robert B. Buist.
—2,500 volumes, from heirs of Robert B. Lamborn.
—1,300 volumes, from contributions of friends.
PHOENIXVILLE. Public Library. $15,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
READING. Public Library. $2,000, from friends.
SHARON. Public Library. $25,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
WASHINGTON. Washington and Jefferson College. $10,000 (added to the $50,000 given by her husband, William R. Thompson, for a new library building,) from Mrs. Mary Thow Thompson of Pittsburg.
—$30,000, toward building, from W. P. Thompson.
WILKINSBURG. Public Library. $50,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.

RHODE ISLAND.

CENTRAL FALLS. Adams Library. $35,000, from Stephen Ludlow Adams.
NEWPORT. Redwood Library. $1,000 from Miss Martha Maria Anderson.
—$5,000 from John Nicholas Brown.
—$2,000 from Mrs. Orleana Ellery Redwood Pell.
—316 volumes from Daniel B. Fearing.
PROVIDENCE. Brown University The John Carter Brown Library of Americana previous to 1801, $1,000,000, $150,000 for a building and $500,000 as an endowment fund.
—$1,000 from William Goddard.
—250 volumes from William Vail Kellen.
—Public Library. $10,000 from Ada L. Steere.
—$3,000, name of donor not made public.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

ABERDEEN. Alexander Mitchell Library, $15,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
SIOUX FALLS. Public Library. $25,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.

TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA. Public Library. $50,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
JACKSON. Public Library. $30,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
MEMPHIS. Cossitt Library. 942 volumes and 423 pamphlets, from Gen. Colton Greene.

TEXAS.

DALLAS. Public Library. 1,100 volumes.
SAN ANTONIO. Carnegie Library. Books, valued at $3,500, from San Antonio Library Association.
WACO. Public Library. $1,000, by Andrew Carnegie, toward the library.

UTAH.

OGDEN. Public Library. $25,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
SALT LAKE CITY. Free Public Library. $75,000, to erect a free public library, from John Q. Packard.

VERMONT.

MIDDLEBURY. Middlebury College. Building, from a bequest of Egbert Carr.
WINDSOR. Library Association. $2,000, from Charles C. Beaman.

VIRGINIA.

HAMPTON. Hampton Normal and Industrial Institute. Building, from Mrs. C. P. Huntington.
LEXINGTON. Washington and Lee University. Law Library, from Prof. Vincent L. Bradford.
NORFOLK. Public Library. $50,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
—Seaboard Air Line Traveling Libraries. $1,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
RICHMOND. Public Library. $100,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
WINCHESTER. Public Library. $250,000, from Judge John Handley.

WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE. Public Library. $200,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
TACOMA. Public Library. $50,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING. Public Library. $75,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.

WISCONSIN.

ASHLAND. Vaughn Library. Bequest, valued at $60,000; also income of $1,200 a year, from Mrs. Vaughn-Marquis of Chicago.
DE PERE. Public Library. $2,000, from A. G. Wells.
GREEN BAY. Kellogg Public Library. $20,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
JANESVILLE. Public Library. $30,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
—$10,000, for building, from F. S. Eldred.
KENOSHA. Gilbert M. Simmons Library. Building and furniture, costing about $150,000, from Z. G. Simmons.
—$20,000, from Z. G. Simmons.
MADISON. Free Library Commission. $25, from citizens of Milwaukee.
—University of Wisconsin. The Germanic Seminary Library, purchased from a fund of $3,146, raised by German-American citizens.
—$2,085, from gentlemen in New York, Milwaukee, Madison, and other Wisconsin cities.
—$2,350, from five citizens of Milwaukee.
—Gift to the Germanic Seminary Library of 263 volumes, from F. A. Brockhaus of Leipsic.
MENOMINEE. Memorial Free Library. $2,000, from L. S. Tainter and Mrs. Fanny Macmillan.
OSHKOSH. Harris-Sawyer Library. $75,000, from Marshall Harris.
—$25,000, from Philetus Sawyer.
—Public Library. The Harris bequest of $75,000 was made in [illegible] by Mrs. Abby E. Harris, to carry out the intentions of her husband.
RACINE. Public Library. $[illegible], from [illegible].

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VANCOUVER. Public Library. $50,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
MONTREAL. McGill University. $14,000, from Mrs. Peter Redpath.
—$1,300, from estates of the late Sir J. William Dawson and Dr. George Dawson, from certain of the Governors of the Universities.
—$1,000, for inauguration of a system of traveling libraries, from family of the late Hugh McLennan.
—$500, from the Chancellor.
OTTAWA, Ontario. Public Library. $100,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
WINDSOR, Ontario. Public Library. $20,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
SIDNEY. Public Library. $15,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
WINNIPEG. Public Library. $100,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.

SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW. District Libraries. $[illegible], from Andrew Carnegie.
[illegible]
HAWICK. [illegible]

AUG

BOOKS AND MEN.

Charlotte Bronte. The last volume of the Thornton edition of the works of the Sisters Brontë has just come from Charles Scribner's Sons. It includes Mrs. Gaskell's "Life of Charlotte Brontë." There will be many readers who will be pleased to hear that this edition, which is edited by Temple Scott and B. W. Willett, includes the passages in "The Life" which Mr. Clement Shorter saw fit to omit from the edition edited by him and published in this country by Harper & Brothers. Without discussing the question of good taste, which evidently inspired Mr. Shorter in refraining from giving the details of the shortcomings of Miss Brontë's brothers as originally set forth, it is interesting to note that he comes in for a bit of severe criticism at the hands of the editors of the later edition, who are of the opinion that Mr. Shorter in his "Charlotte Brontë and Her Circle" in some instances "simply represents the views of Mr. Nicholls, who is, of course, prejudiced, especially as he did not like Mrs. Gaskell." They say, or, rather, Mr. Willett says, for we have learned that Mr. Scott had nothing to do with "The Life":

> The most flagrant instance of Mr. Shorter's injustice to Mrs. Gaskell is his statement on p. 464—that he "had gathered from Mrs. Gaskell" that Charlotte Brontë's marriage had been an unhappy one, whereas Mrs. Gaskell speaks of it in such terms as "the too short, almost perfect happiness of her nine months of wedded life," and quotes Charlotte's last words, "Oh! I am not going to die, am I? He will not separate us; we have been so happy!" Had Mr. Shorter not read Mrs. Gaskell when he wrote thus, or did he deliberately misrepresent her? Either alternative is apt to engender mistrust in him as a biographer, and, as a matter of fact, there are other cases in which he fails to do justice to his predecessors, or to state the case fairly.

Rossetti's "House of Life." In an edition limited to 310 numbered copies on hand-made paper, bearing the water mark of the Elsten Press, has just been published its third issue, a reprint of Dante Gabriel Rossetti's sonnet-sequence, "The House of Life." The volume contains a page 10½ by 8 inches in size, each sonnet being set on a separate page and without the usual division into parts, in wide floral borders, engraved from original woodcut designs by H. M. O'Kane, which are repeated throughout the volume. The book contains over a hundred initial letters, two and a half inches square; these letters being perfectly plain and printed in unbroken heavy black, which stands out strikingly against a floral background, so patterned in a fainter shade of black as to form a gray background, as do the page borders. Each sonnet also shows a narrow border directly under it. The text is printed in a dignified, effective letter, not overblack, which also contrasts favorably with the color of the initials. The double title page is striking, all particulars as to the book's issue being contained in its colophon, which is entirely without ornament. The title of the book is set in unusual fashion, one page showing the name of the sonnet-sequence, the other that of its author. These pages are treated as one, showing floral borders, wider as to the side and top margins than the page borders, in which are set panels closely diapered with an intertwined vine and flower, which, being finer and closer together than the design of the border, is darker. The volume also contains a beautiful opening miniature, about 6 inches square, set in the same border as the sonnets, which was cut on the wood by Mr. O'Kane. It shows a landscape and two figures, one of which is reading from an open book. The book has been printed entirely from type on a hand-press by Mr. Clarke Conwell at the Elston Press, Meadow Lane, New Rochelle, and was finished in July, the present volume being in many ways an advance over the earlier issues of the press.

Enemies of Leather Bindings. Book collectors and others interested will be glad to know of a little shilling pamphlet to be issued by Messrs. Bell & Sons of London, which will contain the Report of the Committee on Leathers for Bookbinding, which was appointed last year by the Society of Arts. The report has just been published in the Society's journal, where it occupies about eighteen pages. The committee has decided that while modern leather is not so durable as formerly, some of the blame for the premature decay of bindings must be borne by librarians and collectors. The portion of the committee appointed to deal with the scientific side of the question has decided that gas is one of the most baneful influences to which books in binding can be subjected; no doubt because of the sulphuric and sulphurous acid in gas fumes. Tobacco smoke is most harmful, while light and especially direct sunlight, and hot air are so harmful that it is impossible to insist too strongly upon the necessity for moderate temperature and thorough ventilation. The primary cause of decay, however, lies in the deterioration of the leather; many of the modern methods of tanning, dyeing, and finishing being strongly condemned. The committee found evidences of decay in the bindings of all periods represented; but the books bound during the last eighty to one hundred years show far greater traces of decay than those of an earlier date. Some bindings show decay at the end of five or ten years; the poor condition of calf bindings being due more to the thinness of the leather than to its quality. Modern leathers dyed by the aid of sulphuric acid are all condemned. "In the main the injury for which the bookbinder and manufacturer are responsible is due to ignorance of the effect of the means employed to give the leather the outward qualities required for binding, rather than to the intentional production of an inferior article."

Anecdote of John Fiske. The late John Fiske, historian, philosopher, and essayist, says a writer in the current Book Buyer, was one of the most delightful of companions. He never posed as an instructor and his intellectual modesty was such that he would receive the crude suggestions of the ignorant and the misinformation of the half instructed with the most respectful consideration and without the trace of a smile. He was fond of mingling with people in the humbler walks of life. He told the writer that he once stayed for a while in a London lodging house where the landlady was an elderly woman married to an aspiring young fellow. He, Fiske, made it a custom to walk into the kitchen just before his hour of retiring and have a talk with the couple over his mug of beer. The weight of the conversation was always carried by the young fellow amid frequent interruptions from his wife such as: "Don't be so free with the gentleman, Thomas! Those are matters for clever people, and you know you're not clever, Thomas." But Thomas was not to be controlled.

One evening he said to Fiske: "I like you even if you are an American, and in fact I bear the Americans no grudge for getting away from us so far as that goes, but it was the nasty time you took to do it that I don't approve."

Fiske pleaded his ignorance.

"Why," said Thomas, "it was when we were occupied with that blooming Crimean war, and so, of course, we couldn't properly attend to you."

Fiske gravely admitted that it was perhaps inconsiderate for Adams, Washington, and other leaders of the Revolution not to have taken a period when the British Government was so preoccupied, and the evening ended in perfect harmony.

The New Dent Bible. Further particulars have been received concerning the edition of the English Bible which J. M. Dent & Co. of London have in preparation for publication in their Temple Classics. As was announced in a cable dispatch to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, the Bishop of Ripon has written the opening volume, which will be entitled "Introduction to the Study of Holy Scripture." The publishers explain that their scheme in issuing the Bible in twenty-four little 16mo. volumes is "to make the 'Temple Bible' a vade mecum for Scripture students of all shades of belief, but the special mouthpiece of no one of them in particular." The first two books to be issued will be Genesis, edited by Prof. A. H. Sayce, and Exodus, edited by Prof. A. R. S. Kennedy. The other volumes, with their editors, will be Leviticus, Prof. Paterson; Numbers, Prof. G. Buchanan Gray; Deuteronomy, Prof. C. Wilkins; Joshua and Judges, the Rev. A. W. Greenup, M. A.; First, Second Samuel, James Sime, M. A.; First, Second Kings, Prof. J. Robertson; First, Second Chronicles, Archdeacon Hughes-Games; Job and Ruth, Prof. J. Estlin Carpenter; Ezra, Nehemiah, and Esther, the Rev. J. Wilson Harper, D. D.; Isaiah, Prof. A. B. Davidson; Jeremiah and Lamentations, Prof. E. Tyrell Green; Ezekiel, the Rev. O. C. Whitehouse, D. D.; Daniel and Minor Prophets, the Rev. R. Sinker, D. D.; Matthew and Mark, the Dean of Ely; The Johannine Books, Canon Benham; The Earlier Pauline Epistles, Prof. Vernon Bartlett; The Later Pauline Epistles, Prof. H. C. G. Moule; Acts and the Pastoral Epistles, Prof. B. B. Warfield; Hebrews and the General Epistles, Prof. J. Herkless; Ecclesiasticus, Prof. S. Macaulay Jackson. The names of the editors of Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and the Song of Solomon, and of Luke, are to be announced later. The inclusion of one book from the Apocrypha is described as "experimental," and the remaining apocryphal books may be added to the scheme.

Zola's Coming Novels. A correspondent of Il Corriere di Napoli recently had an interview with Emile Zola in which the famous French novelist emphatically denied that his forthcoming novel, "Justice," will be the story of the Dreyfus case. It will, however, deal with a judicial error:

> I do not believe in absolute felicity, which is not attainable; but I believe that all social injustices might be attenuated, and, therefore, I trust to science to create a sentiment of truth. I have a great veneration for Tolstoi, but I do not agree with him on one important point. He rests on the Gospel. Now, the Gospel is also to me very beautiful, but I believe that future morality must be founded on scientific psychology. The affaire has taught me that it is necessary to reconstruct the moral question from its very base, and my next romance, "Vérité," will tend to that. In it I shall study primary and secondary instruction in France. I shall be active between pupils and masters, and shall explain my ideas on the education problem. In the first part I shall describe the sad effects of present-day education; in the second, education as it ought to be. My next work will be "Justice." It will treat of a judicial error; but I shall try not to make any allusion to the affaire. The action will not take place in military circles. It will give me a motive to show my supreme ideal—the end of war, the victory of the spirit of justice over militarism, the United States of Europe, the dream of Victor Hugo. You will be astonished that I join Victor Hugo. I am, perhaps, more romantic than you thought.

Brief Personals. The Sphere of London, in speaking of the Oxford sojourn of Miss Louise Imogen Guiney, the well-known Boston poet and essayist, says that she has a considerable band of admirers in England, where her poems, "England and Yesterday," have been published by Grant Richards, and a volume of her essays, "Patrins," has just been issued. "'Patrins,' continues the writer in The Sphere, "contains one of Miss Guiney's most remarkable literary efforts. 'An inquirendo into the wit and other good parts of his late Majesty, King Charles II.' Here we have a hundred pages in which are contained quite an extraordinary number of the bright and witty sayings of the second Charles. Miss Guiney has here written one of the best essays in literature. The author may possibly remain in England at least two years in pursuit of her Vaughan studies."

*.*Few of the strangers that attended the dedication of the Margaret Fuller Memorial at Point o' Woods seem to have discovered in the dim and modest background of that company the presence of one of the youngest and newest writers of the day, Miss M. Louise Forsslund, who was born on the south shore of Long Island, and who has laid the most striking scenes of her novel, "The Story of Sarah," on the very beach that witnessed the wreck of the Elizabeth in 1850, and the last, hideous hours of Margaret Fuller's life.

*.*Arthur Bird of Sidney, N. Y., who has published books, and is the editor of The Sidney Record, has originated a project at that place of presenting Admiral Cervera a loving cup "as a mark of appreciation of his kindness to Hobson and his little band of heroes." The leading business men of Sidney have joined Mr. Bird in support of his interesting undertaking.

*.*Valerii Briusov, in his very valuable paper on what has been accomplished in Russian literature during the last twelve months, says that among tales the "Trio" of Maxim Gorky must be recognized as the most remarkable. "He draws in it," continues M. Briusov, "the fate of three boys who have grown up in an alley in the midst of poor people, murderers, and thieves. One of the boys, Ilya, is always seeking for truth; he possesses capacity, and endeavors to fight his way to a pure life—to live in such a way that no one can look down upon him. The second, Pavel, is a meditative and poetic soul. When he grows up he loves a girl named Viera with all the blindness of passion; he marries her, and she, wishing to help him, robs a tradesman and is sent to prison. The third, Yakov, is an unconscious philosopher; even when a boy he surprises his companions by his questions, wishing to ascertain whence everything comes. In the tale are all forms of sin and crime, but one poor woman inquires, 'Who will remember God, if it is not the sinners?' The style is unequal. Some portions of the story are artistically perfect, others insipid. It is unfinished."

*.*The Academy of London has offered a prize for the best quotation applicable to the present state of the Liberal Party. The prize quotation is taken from Franklin's side remarks at the signing of the Declaration of Independence: "We must all hang together, or assuredly we shall all hang separately."

*.*Ella Middleton Tybout, one of the new Lippincott authors, is a native of Delaware, and the foundation of her recent story, "The Intervention of Gran'par," was laid there some years ago. She writes: "It was simply the result of one of many visits to the open air religious services held each year by the negro population and called 'camp meetings.' My literary experience has been slight, owing to many demands on my time, although I have always written more or less for my own amusement and the entertainment of my friends."

*.*It may interest the admirers of "Festus," of which, together with its author, who is still living, there seems to be signs of a revival, to learn that the sculptor, Albert Toft, has just completed in his studio, in Chelsea, England, a bust in bronze of Philip James Bailey, the venerable author of "Festus," which is intended to be placed in the poet's native town of Nottingham. "Festus" was first published as long ago as 1839, when Mr. Bailey was only twenty-three years of age. Since then the work has run through eleven editions in England, and more than thirty in this country.

*.*George Kennan's unceremonious expulsion from the Russian Empire has directed public attention to his book, "Siberia and the Exile System," which startled the world ten years ago by its revelation of the way political offenders were treated by the Czar. As a serial in The Century the same material had caused a veritable sensation. Copies of the magazine circulated in the Czar's dominions reached their destination with whole pages blacked out by the censor. The book has not lost its interest in the past decade, and even before Mr. Kennan's summary ejectment from St. Petersburg it had been selling better than for several years past. It is understood that certain reforms have been effected in the Siberian penal system, the necessity of which was pointed out in this work.

*.*Although Prof. Peter Guthrie Tait, who has just died in England, was better known in the world of science than he was in that of literature, an anecdote of him related by J. M. Barrie in his pleasant little book, "An Edinburgh Eleven," may not be out of place. Mr. Barrie says that "when R. L. Stevenson's memoir of the late Mr. Fleeming Jenkin was published Tait said at great length that he did not like it; he would have had the sketch by a scientific man. But though scientists may be the only men nowadays who have anything to say, they are also the men who can't say it. Scientific men out of their sphere know for a fact that novels are not true. So they draw back from novelists who write biography. Prof. Tait and Mr. Stevenson are both men of note, who walk different ways, and when they meet neither likes to take the curbstone."

*.*The London publishing house of Greening & Co., which is about to bring out a novel dealing with Moslem life and character, has received the following communication:

Monsieur Greening
who make books
Cecil
Court Charing Cross Road.

Monsieur
I told you going to write a book about harem in Constantinople an our great Sultan Abdul Aziz. If you write one word to abuse great man and make a mock our harem I make our Seraskier speak to your King who put you in prison.
Destou
Abdul Ali Mahomet.

*.*The first two chapters of Rufus Rockwell Wilson's "Rambles in Colonial Byways" were written last. The remainder of the manuscript was finished and ready for the printer when Mr. Wilson chanced to pay a visit to Gardiner's Island and the islands roundabout, and was prompted by what he saw to write an account of a little-known corner of Colonial America. These chapters, added at the last moment, are a delightful introduction to a delightful book.

Some More Rubaiyat.*

This volume of quatrains, supposedly from the Persian, fully sets forth the Oriental idea of the joys of the natural world and the impossibility of comprehending the Divine, of the existence of which, however, there must be no doubt. In many cases the quatrains are more or less literal, paraphrased versions of McCarthy's prose translation of the "Rubaiyat" of Omar Khayyam; others produce a more or less perfect illusion of originality. In sentiment, force, and imagery they carry on the thread of philosophy which runs through all the vagrant fancies of the old tent-maker. Following the quatrain of Omar, in which the reader is told not to worry about the hereafter, the author continues:

As we know nothing, how can we explain?
Add naught to nothing, how much is the gain?
We came from nothing, and to it return;
Take naught from nothing, what will then remain?

In fact, the author has evidently taken the most striking and positive thoughts of the Persian poet, and expanded, qualified, or expatiated upon the idea therein. The book has a handsome setting. The text, printed from old-fashioned full-faced type, is presented upon tinted pages surrounded by border designs in purple showing clustering grapes and running vines. There are several illustrations explanatory or symbolic of the verses.

The House De Mailly.*

There is a mine of romance in the history of France of the eighteenth century, and into this Miss Margaret Horton Potter has successfully delved. Interwoven with a love story, there is much historical data in her novel which places it above a mere tale of the hour.

It begins with a graphic picture of the intrigues and social life of the Court under Louis XV., where the hero, the Count de Mailly, is unfortunately in love with his cousin, Mme. de Chateauroux, the favorite of the King, who banishes the presumptuous young nobleman. The second portion of the book tells of the hero's sojourn in America, and gives an account of Colonial days, and of a delightful maiden who's heart is won by Claude de Mailly.

The third, and most dramatic part of the novel, describes the return of Claude with his American wife to the French Court, the death of the de Chateauroux, and the passion of Louis XV. for the virtuous Countess de Mailly, who is placed in a position of great danger through the King's infatuation. Richelieu is depicted as utterly unscrupulous, and the individuality of the weak and selfish monarch is minutely recorded.

That this cleverly written book is the work of a girl of twenty seems almost incredible. The carefully elaborated plot, the vivid scene painting of the times in which the story is placed, the literary style, the character studies, all bespeak mature thought and the skill of a veteran rather than of a novice.

The Road to Ridgeby's.*

In the last pages of Frank Burlingame Harris's story, the hero, Newton Mills, reveals the simple mystery of his incognito. Until then he had worked as a farm hand with the Ridgebys, who met him accidentally after he had, hero fashion, thrashed a bully. Newton, of course, fell in love with the educated, beautiful, yet sensible, Sibley, an adopted daughter of the old farmer. The girl is engaged to Abner Hawkins, a most objectionable country lout, whose father is about to foreclose a mortgage he holds on the Ridgeby farm. Sibley intends to sacrifice herself to save the old people who had been as parents to her.

About this slender thread of romance the plot is woven, but there is a freshness in the treatment of the characters and a photographic clearness in depicting the hard, grinding life on Western farms that give genuine interest to the story. The young author wrote with a purpose, wrote strongly if somewhat immaturely.

There is a pure, healthy tone to the book, and touches of beauty in describing nature and human emotions.

In the foreword to the novel, an account is given of Harris's short career; he lived to know that his book had been accepted by a publisher, but before a page of its proof had been submitted to him, the young author had gone down even a longer road than the one to Ridgeby's.

*THE RUBAIYAT OF MIRZA-MER. Octavo. Quatrains printed upon handsomely decorated heavy half tone sheets, with numerous illustrations. Chicago: Henry Olendorf Shepard.

*THE HOUSE DE MAILLY. A Romance. By Margaret Horton Potter. Illustrated by A. I. Keller. One volume. Cloth. Pp. 468. New York: Harper & Brothers. Price, $1.50.

*THE ROAD TO RIDGEBY'S. A Novel. By Frank Burlingame Harris. Cloth. Pp. 334. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.20.

CHILD LIFE.

Pierre Loti's Book and an Interesting Introduction to It.*

LOUIS MARIE JULIEN VIAND, or, as he signs himself, Pierre Loti, now about fifty years of age, is as well known in naval as in literary circles. His first book, "Aziyade," was published about twenty-five years ago, to be followed by a long line of successors; the present volume, "The Story of a Child," now first translated into English, having been first published in France about ten years ago.

Entering the navy in 1867, Pierre Loti is now a Captain in the French service, stationed in Chinese waters, his literary successes being crowned by his election to the French Academy in 1891. With the possible exception of "The Iceland Fisherman," which has attained by far the largest circulation of Loti's books, his volumes are all marked by the same absence of plot, his books being devoted to an analysis of his own emotions and sensations, described in simple but striking language, deeply colored by the spell of the Eastern lands with which he has so long been familiar.

Above all other qualities, Loti possesses the gift of picturesque description, so that readers will find in his memories of his own childhood a charm hard to put into actual words. To those familiar with his books, Aunt Claire, Aunt Bertha, and his mother will need no introduction, and Loti succeeds in throwing around his other companions and the simple happenings of his everyday life an indefinable fascination. But it is not so much the outward happenings of this life as the sensations and resolves affecting and altering the boy's entire nature which the man sets down in a manner so sympathetic as to appeal strongly to the child hidden in each of us.

The book, which has been translated by Caroline F. Smith in so successful a manner as to retain the subtile charm of Loti's style, contains an excellent introduction by Edward Howard Griggs. Mr. Griggs refers to the rapidly growing interest in child-life manifested by a desire to get close to children and understand their natures and thoughts; certain phases of such study having a decided value quite apart from definite scientific results.

The autobiographies of children, few in number, even if lacking the absolute truth of childhood, because seen through the mists, golden or gray, which separate a man from the childhood he remembers, lead us to understand, with the help of our own memories, the children about us; the whole study leading "not to theories of child-life but appreciation of children." Mr. Griggs claims justly that no one can read Sonia Kovalevsky's story of her girlhood without keenly appreciating the sufferings of a child starving for love; while Mill's account of his early life, shows plainly the deforming effect of an education in which formal discipline is unaccompanied by an awakening of the heart and soul, Goethe's study of his childhood and early youth gives a new outlook upon child-life; while of the present book, Mr. Griggs writes:

> A better illustration of the subtile worth of such literature in developing appreciation of those inner deeps of child-life that escape definition and evaporate from the figures of the statistician could scarcely be found than Pierre Loti's "Story of a Child." There is hardly a fact in the book. It tells not what the child did or what was done to him, but what he felt, thought, dreamed. A record of impressions through the dim years of awakening, it reveals a peculiar and subtile type of personality most necessary to understand. All that Loti is and has been is gathered up and foreshadowed in the child. Exquisite sensitiveness to impressions, whether of body or soul, the egotism of a nature much occupied with its own subjective feelings, a being atune in response to the haunting melody of the sunset and the vague mystery of the seas, a subtile melancholy that comes from the predominance of feeling over masculine power of action, leading one to drift like Francesca with the winds of emotion, terrible or sweet, rather than to fix the tide of the universe in the centre of a forceful deed—all these qualities are in the dreams of the child as in the life of the man. And the style?—dreamy, suggestive, melodious, flowing on and on with its exquisite music, wakening sad reveries, and hinting of gray days of wind and rain, when the gust around the house wails of broken hopes and ideals so long deferred as to be half forgotten—the minor sob of his music expresses the spirit of Loti as much as do the moods of the child he describes.

And so we turn to the pages of the book itself and find a strange fascination in this history of a child "much indulged and petted, to whom nothing of moment happened, and into whose narrow protected life no jarring came that was not foreseen, and the shock of which was not deadened with solicitous care."

Loti's recollections begin with his second Winter, and his first essay at running and jumping. His early impressions as to Winter evening terrors from dark rooms and halls and the dying down of the firelight in the gloaming, before lights are brought. are equally vivid, So are his memories of his early friendships; his strong love for his people; his home surroundings, and those of his intimate friends; the natural beauties of the country; the visits paid; his brother's foreign service and early death, which in the end led through some subtile influence to his adopting the navy as his own profession, much against the wishes of his family. The whole course of his education is thus followed, and the influences exerted upon him through his friendships clearly set down.

One of the marked features of the book lies in Loti's description of the strong influence exerted upon the boy by nature and her forces, the terrifying but magnificent storms he describes, or his first impression of the sea. The family had taken a fisherman's house for the bathing season, and a line of dunes hiding the sea from the boy on their arrival, as soon as dinner was over he went out alone to seek it.

> Suddenly I stopped, overcome and almost paralyzed with fear, for something took shape before me; something dark and surging sprang up from all sides at the same time, and it seemed to stretch out endlessly. It was something so vast and full of motion that I was seized with a deadly vertigo—it was the sea of my imagining! Without a moment's hesitation, without asking how this knowledge had been wrought, without astonishment even, I recognized it and I trembled with a great emotion. It was so dark a green as to be almost black; to me it seemed unstable, perfidious, all ingulfing, always turbulent, and of a sinister, menacing aspect. Above it, in harmony with it, stretched the gray and lowering sky. And far away—very far away—upon the immeasurably distant horizon, I perceived a break between the sky and the waters, and a pale yellow light showed through this cleft.

Equally fascinating is this memory of what Loti calls "reverie awaking" music:

> My parents had at dinner that evening an accomplished violinist, and they had given me permission to remain up later than usual, so that I might hear him. The first sweep of his bow, which preluded, I knew not what slow and desolate movement, sounded to me like an invocation to those dark woodland paths in which, in the deeps of night, one feels that he is lost and abandoned. * * * Then my tears began to flow * * * the violin continued to fill the silence with its sad wailing, and it seemed to get a response from bottomless abysses inhabited by phantoms to which I could give neither a form nor name.

A Juggle of Corpses.*

You are not expected by the author of "£19,000" to be in the least worried about the fate of the personages in his story. You are to take pleasure in his ingenuity, and nothing more. The inclination is to laugh. It is so infinitely ludicrous to mix up the bodies of two dead men in the cabin of a steamer.

The first killing was purely accidental. There were two brothers exercising the gentle art of dentistry. One did the extirpation, the other administered the gas. In came the stereotyped American, as the English maker of romance constructs him. Charles Lennox worked the forceps. It was his brother Arthur who piled on the gas. The party with the aching molar never quit the dentist's chair alive. He succumbed in a natural way from the gas. Then the bad brother felt in the clothes of the dead man, and found out from certain papers there that his name was Depew. More than that, there was a belt with not less than £19,000 secured around the body of the defunct. Arthur was wicked, but Charles, the dentist, was not precisely so, but his scruples were easily overcome, and so a plan was arranged to get the money and to keep it.

Then begins a whole series of imbroglios. The dead man is cut up into convenient sections, and the surgeon carries the parts of the man on the steamer bound to the United States. But there is a Nemesis in the guise of a lawyer, one Richard Loid. Loid had cheated the supposed Depew, and was after the money. So Loid manages to get on shipboard and cuts Dr. Arthur Lennox's throat, thinking that Arthur has the money. Then the steward of the steamer finds two "dead uns" in the cabin. But the lawyer has not fingered the £19,000 because the dentist in London had them.

There are so many jokes running in the pages that you really forget that there is any murdering to speak of. Then there is a surprise. Depew was not the name of the party who came to grief in the dentist's chair. It was a particularly mean rascal named Josh Todd, who was doing his best to rob the real and original farmer, Depew, who lived at Oatville. Now turns up Gerald Danvers. Danvers has so far been good for nothing. He hears of the story and makes up his mind to restore the money to the real Depew. Once a crazy woman ties him to a water wheel, and uses ropes with which to secure him which have been greased with butter. Then what is more natural than that the rats should come and gnaw those buttered ropes? And so Gerald is set free. Then the lawyer sets a trap for the detective. He arranges a nice pitfall, and Gerald walks into it, and falls down several stories into the cellar below. But he didn't hurt himself, because Mr. Loid had most humanely strewed around a lot of feather beds. The detective is going to die of hunger. Then he is visited by rats. Then come the cats. Gerald catches several cats and ties around their necks letters begging for help. His prayer is answered. One cat goes home. He is released. We are pleased to find that in the story the elevator is used as a method for exterminating particularly bad persons. Loid gets into an elevator and is as nicely decapitated as if he had been guillotined. The dentist kills himself. As to the detective, he secures the money and then he marries Tessie, who is the daughter of the true owner of the money. There are only four persons who come to untimely ends in the story, but for all that the author takes a comic view of the situation, as will the reader.

"A Wonderful Duchess," by Frances Gerard, author of "The Romance of Ludwig II. of Bavaria," will be published in October by E. P. Dutton & Co. This is the biography of Anna Amelia, Duchess of Saxe-Weimar and Eisenach, compiled from the private papers in the archives of Weimar, never before published. The career of Anna Amelia is so well worth recounting that it is a matter of surprise that no biography of her has hitherto appeared. Apart from her own interesting personality, the book will be found replete with anecdotes and new matter concerning the personages who made Weimar so celebrated in the eighteenth century—Goethe, Schiller, Charlotte von Stein, Corona Schroeten, and many others.

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*THE STORY OF A CHILD. Translated from the French of Pierre Loti, by Caroline F. Smith. Introduction by Edward Howard Griggs. Pp. xi.-[illegible]. Boston: C. C. Birchard & Co., 1901.

*"£19,000." By Burford Delannoy. 8vo. Cloth. Pp. [illegible]. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.25.

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
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AND ART
—
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THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, AUG. 3, 1901.—16 PAGES.

NEW YORK IN HISTORY.

It is an odd coincidence that Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer's article upon "John Fiske and the History of New York" should have happened to appear in the number of The North American Review following Mr. Fiske's death. The ordinary reader might have imagined that it was both published and even written in view of that event. That would have been highly ungracious. But, as the informed reader saw at a glance, it was quite out of the question. Not only was the article pretty evidently written with a view to a reply from the historian, if he should have had any to make, but it was distinctly announced at the end of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's second paper in The North American on "New York and Its Historians," which appeared last December, which, at the end, promised a review of Mr. Fiske's account of Colonial New York, "in a forthcoming number of this review." Neither was it likely, to those who know the way of an editor with a magazine, that publication should have been timed with reference to the death of the historian, and the whole make-up dislocated, as it was apparently not, to get in the delayed paper. It just "happened so."

But it is well that it did happen so, because the vogue given for the moment by Mr. Fiske's death to anything which dealt with his work draws attention to a very important subject. We imagine that the historian, who was the most candid of men, would have had to admit, if he had lived to deal with them, that the criticisms of his critic were well founded, that they were based upon a knowledge more minute than his own, as well as delivered with a candor equal to his own. He stands, in fact, convicted, in this matter of cursoriness. It is not the worst fault, in a writer covering so great a field, that he has passed over some parts of it with a lack of attention of which special students of those subdivisions can convict him. It does not invalidate his work in general. But the conviction remains all the same.

We take occasion to pay our tribute to the work that Mrs. Van Rensselaer has done in the two articles to which the one under notice is a supplementary third. She dwells in them at length upon the mischief which Irving's Knickerbocker has done, a mischief so grievous that it seems to us it almost blinds her to the very comicality which made it capable of doing the mischief. The pioneers of New Amsterdam were not, in fact, such as Irving represented them, and had his joke taken seriously by several generations. As for the serious and contemporary writers of New England, they were no more to be trusted to tell the truth about the Dutch of New York than The London Times is to-day to be trusted to tell the truth about the Boers of South Africa. But the mischief was done. Thirty years after the publication of Knickerbocker, another New York writer, and a famous one, tried to undo it in three historical novels which set forth the Dutch point of view in respect of "the cunning men of Pyquag." But Fenimore Cooper was not equal to the task. His three novels, besides taking the unpopular view of the "anti-rent war," were by no means among the best of his novels as novels. They did not remove the impression that the founders of New York were rather absurd persons.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles are much too thorough to make it credible that her historical erudition has been got up merely "ad hoc." It is to be hoped we may take them for an announcement that she is engaged upon a new history of the City of New York. Such a book is greatly needed, and no writer who could be named could do it better, so ample is her information, so truly historical her temper, so lucid and attractive her style. Let us hope that it is so.

AUTHORS AND BUSINESS.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Will you not kindly, either editorially or otherwise, give your readers a little dissertation on the business side of authorship? So frequently do I find articles which say that manuscripts should be timely, that the author should submit unreservedly to the decision of the editor, and then end up by saying that the author will succeed if he has business ability!

If an author places a manuscript in the hands of an editor for him to reject or accept and pay for at his own price, (unless the author has "arrived,") what opportunity is there for "business ability"?

Utica, N. Y., July 30, 1901. E. B.

Articles which purport to tell young authors how to succeed in their calling are wont to point out that they must write timely matter, must submit unreservedly to the decision of the editor, and do other things unnecessary to mention here. These articles usually conclude by telling the young writer that he will succeed if he has business ability. He, on the other hand, has all along supposed that all he needed was literary ability. He very naturally asks: "If the author places a manuscript in the hands of an editor for him to reject or accept or pay for at his own price (unless the author has 'arrived') what opportunity is there for business ability?"

Perhaps there is no better answer to this than to tell some anecdotes. A certain writer of this town, noted for his humorous efforts and also for his ability as a versifier, offered a comic poem to Puck. It was rejected. Thereupon he changed the last stanza, making a serious poem of it, sent it to The Atlantic Monthly, and received a good price for it. Another writer, whose reputation as a literary critic extends over Europe as well as America, sent an article to The Century. Mr. Gilder thought it was too long, though otherwise acceptable, and asked the author to cut it down. The author thereupon cut out one division of the article treating of one particular phase of his subject, and sold the cut article to The Century. Then he went to work and amplified the portion which he had cut out, making it an exhaustive discussion of that phase of the subject, and sold it to another magazine.

There are two examples of what is meant by business ability in authors. Here are two others. A poet began his career by having everything he wrote rejected. He went on writing and sending his poems to the magazines till finally two or three were accepted and copied widely in the daily papers. Then he began sending out the rejected verses again, and this time several of the poems sold at sight. Another author wrote a short story which was rejected by four of the leading magazines in succession. He then took it to an older writer, and asked him what made it unsalable. He was told that the conclusion was of a sort usually shunned by editors on account of its unpopularity. He changed the ending of his story without injuring its literary value in the least and sold it at once. Again there is in this country a periodical which will not accept a continued story of sufficient length to make a book.

All of these things go to show that to succeed an author who wishes to write for the periodicals must cut his cloth to fit. He must be a constant reader of the periodicals, so that he will know what kind of matter will suit each one and not waste his time and his postage stamps in sending to The Century matter which can be sold only to Scribner's. He must familiarize himself with the current conditions of the literary market and not try to sell dialect stories when all the magazines are running to romance of the drum and trumpet sort. He must know just what kind of poems will suit the fancy of the editor of Harper's and what sort will please the editor of The Atlantic. And he must know what will not sell at all and not waste his time writing it, no matter how good it may be in itself. If he does produce a piece of unsalable work he must have sufficient resource to alter it so that it will sell. In short, he must know how to keep track of the demands of his market and to supply them.

And furthermore there is one author in this town who never writes an essay or serious article which cannot afterward be utilized as part of a book, and who conversely never writes a book which cannot be first sold either in whole or in parts to magazines. Thus he makes his work pay him twice, and overcomes the difficulty in the way of reaping a satisfactory pecuniary reward for the preparation of a serious book. His method carries its own lesson with it. These, then, are some of the methods of success in authorship. He who wills to write as his fancy dictates without consideration of the market must be content with many rejections and a small sale in the end, unless his work chances to be so new and forceful in itself that when it does find its way into print it shall create its own demand. But the man who writes matter of this kind seldom slips past the magazine editors. They are a keen race, and they usually recognize a new power.

A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

It is hardly to be assumed that the recent action of the National Educational Association has disposed of the question of a National university. That would not have been the case had the action of the association been never so deliberate. Since it was not deliberate at all, but hasty and ignorant, it will not have much influence except on the reputation of the association. The report of the committee on the subject, which the association refused to accept, though not one in a score of the members voting had read it, will have far more weight with the public than the unthinking and foolish course of the association.

The report, as our readers are aware, is opposed to the creation of a university supported by the Government and under Government control. It approves, on the other hand, and very strongly, a plan by which use can be made of the Government collections for the promotion of higher education, but without dependence on the Government. The chief objection to a National university as a Government institution is that there is absolutely no need of it. To be perfectly frank, the university supply at the present time decidedly exceeds the demand. It will, in all probability, continue to exceed it for a long time to come. Doubtless the demand will increase; but so will the supply. Every institution of that nature is bound to expand in a degree quite proportioned to the real need, however that need may grow. New ones may be added. The chances are that they will be added superfluously. What we really require is not so much additional quantity, but a better quality of university. We can stand any amount of probable improvement. It is much better to seek it than to seek increase.

Even if we required more universities, the Government is not in a position to give us what we require, and will not be for many a long year. The danger in this direction—one to which all sensible students of education are keenly alive—is politics. It is not merely spoils politics, though of that there would be a fatal amount. It is that the appointing and regulating power of the Government is and must be in the hands of men who could not use it properly in this kind of work. With the best intentions—which probably they would not have—they would not have the knowledge and the judgment essential to success. They cannot have those qualities. They are neither born nor bred to them. Their training has been in other directions, and for the most part in quite inconsistent directions. There are not more than two men in the present Cabinet who could even pretend to an intelligent conception of the task; both of them know too much to undertake it. Moreover, and this is the conclusive fact, a university cannot be made by law. It must be a growth. Those we have are so. Those, even the Government-made universities that exist abroad, are so in the sense that the statesmen who have had to do with them have left them usually their entire independence. Even so, they have at times been in great peril—witness the French experience under the Second Empire, and, in some degree, the interference of the present German Emperor.

We hear much of the need of a Government university to "crown the National system of education." There is no such system, and lucky for us is it that there is none. Apart from the schools that have grown up in neighborhoods, or under State control, there have been developed certain institutions in the line of universities. They are National in the sense that they are the outcome of the National feeling and opinion regarding higher education: But they are not Governmental, are not dependent on the National Government, are not guided by it, any more than the so-called "lower" schools. Education, in short, in the United States is a free development, and its strength and vitality are due to that fact. A university would not "crown" the system. It would exist apart from it, and its chief effect would be to "meddle and muddle."

There is no real danger of such an experiment, so far as we can now see. If there were, the strong, temperate, well-reasoned report of President Harper's committee of the National Association would go far to counteract it.

LIBRARY GROWTH.

How rapid has been the growth of libraries in this country statistics just to hand and printed elsewhere in this issue will prove. They make an impressive showing, indeed. Issued as they are by the United States Bureau of Education, they come as the results of actual reports received from the libraries themselves. Limiting the lists to libraries having at least 1,00[illegible] volumes, and including in them all public, society, and school libraries, the total now existing in the United States is 5,383 libraries. These figures give for a period of not quite five years an increase of 1,357 libraries. In the matter of the total number of volumes in these 5,383 libraries the showing is 44,[illegible]91,851, an increase for the same period of 11,539,979 volumes, or 35 per cent.

The causes for this extraordinary growth have been many. Foremost among them, of course, has been the general extension of higher education. Notable in particular has been the influences of advanced education for women and the club and other intellectual organizations women have done so much to found and foster. Co-operating with these influences have been others quite as potent—first of all the work of the librarians who, in their National and State associations, have inspired an interest in books and an intelligence in reading them that have been of widespread benefit to the intellectual life of the American people in almost every city and town between the two oceans that bound us, and next in importance the philanthropy of citizens, with Mr. Carnegie at their head, who have given each year sums of money which in total for these five years make many millions of dollars.

In those striking lists of "Gifts and Bequests" which THE SATURDAY REVIEW for several years past has reprinted from Appleton's Annual Cyclopedia, perhaps the large sum for any one class of institutions was bestowed upon libraries. Let the reader be reminded how large a sum those "Gifts and Bequests" made—in 1895, $32,800,000; in 1896, $27,000,000; in 1897, $45,000,000; in 1898, $38,000,000; in 1899, $62,000,000; in 1900, $47,500,000, altogether $252,300,0[illegible]0 for the public good, of which many millions went to libraries.

How many we cannot exactly say; but for another period, the year and one month between June [illegible], 1900, and July 1, 1901, we do have accurate figures—thanks to the report of George Watson Cole, presented a month ago to the American Library Association at its meeting in Waukesha. Elsewhere we print an abridgment of this extremely interesting report. It shows that these gifts in total reached the sum of $16,130,000. For comparison with these striking figures we have nothing better than a report covering the two years previous, when the total for those two years was only $10,500,000—or, say, $5,000,000 for each year.

One comforting fact of special interest in this growth is the impossibility that the ephemeral novels of the day are seriously crowding out the better, more lasting books. The enormous sales which ephemeral books have had were not caused by the libraries, but by individual purchasers. The libraries in large degree have bought better books—books that would be useful beyond a year. We may be certain that the reading public have not gone quite stark mad over sensational successes. It has been reading better books at the same time, and it will read more of them as time goes on and these new libraries get started with their work.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

Copyright, 1901. THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—George Gissing has almost recovered from his severe attack of influenza which threatened at one time to develop seriously, and will soon be able to take up work again. His recent critical study of Dickens continues to find approval among those who have for some time been asserting that the permanency of Dickens is assured from the fact that he is rapidly becoming the most and best quoted writer in nineteenth century English literature.

Modern Celtic literature will be largely represented in the Pan-Celtic Congress to be held in Dublin, Aug. 20, and of which George Moore is one of the moving spirits. The delegates will include a contingent of Bretons in their national costume, as well as Welsh and Irish. The Athenaeum intimates that it has reason to hope for less than the usual rhapsody and hysterics and more solid results in the study of modern Celtic languages, as well as of philology and archaeology.

A volume of records of the Benchers of Gray's Inn, entitled "The Pension Book of Gray's Inn," is being prepared by the Rev. H. J. Fletcher for publication in the near future. It will include many entries relating to the celebrated men who frequented the place, among whom were Francis Bacon, Aubrey, the antiquary; Shirley, the dramatist, and Ogilvy, the translator of Virgil. The Inn, which was a Court establishment, was named after Lord Gray de Wilton of Henry VII.'s reign. Mr. Fletcher's work will also deal with celebrities of a later period.

Fear has been expressed here that William Morris's autograph copies—thirty-six volumes of his works, mostly in folio—would be secured by an American collector. This has been averted by their purchase by Lawrence Hodson, the poet's firm friend and co-worker, who is well known here as a Chaucer scholar.

The decision in the suit of F. G. Aflalo and John Bickerdyke against the members of the now defunct firm of Lawrence & Bullen is regarded as important as an interpretation of the copyright law. Bickerdyke, who is known in private life as C. H. Cook, besides being one of the best appreciated writers on sport in the United Kingdom, (he is the author of "Wild Sport in Ireland," "Letters to Young Fishers," &c.,) has also written some fiction, "Lady Val's Elopement" and "The Passing of Prince Rozan." Mr. Aflalo is also a well-known writer on sport, being at present the editor of The Encyclopaedia of Sport and the Angler's Library. Together they contributed certain articles to a cyclopedia of sports published by the defendants. Lawrence & Bullen afterward republished their articles in another book. The writers claimed damages under the copyright law and got a verdict.

Prof. N. B. Finsen, the discoverer of the therapeutical value of the so-called Finsen rays, is the author of a book entitled "Phototheapy," which Edward Arnold will soon publish in translation by Dr. J. H. Sequeira.

Another extravagant price in book auction was the $7,750 secured at Sotheby's for "The Ryall Booke," or "Royal Book," printed by Caxton, but not one of his earliest productions, as it bears the date of 1487. Quaritch bought it. There are four other copies extant.

The book trade has reached its dullest point here, and nearly all the publishers are out of town, and so are the authors.

E. A. D.

Sir Lewis Morris Coming to America.

Sir Lewis Morris, the author of the "Epic of Hades," "The Vision of Saints," and other works, including "Harvest-tide," published in America by Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co. of New York at the beginning of this year, will probably give readings from his works in America during the coming season. Sir Lewis has had just popularity in England. The sale of his works has not been equaled in poetry except by those of Lord Tennyson. The "Epic of Hades" is now in its forty-fourth edition, and his other works are not much behind, especially "The Vision of Saints," "Songs of Two Worlds," and "The Ode of Life."

Sir Lewis is of an old family in Wales, his great-grandfather, Lewis Morris of Anglesey, poet and archaeologist, being still a national Welsh hero, though he died in 1768. At the Welsh Eisteddfodan musical meeting, the air of "The Fair Maids of Merionette," his work, is always played by the harpists when the old poet's descendant makes his appearance.

What is perhaps of greater interest to Americans is that Sir Lewis has recently discovered from old family documents that Lewis Morris, who signed the Declaration of Independence as representative of the State of New York, was of his family. Somewhere toward the end of the eighteenth century one of the American branch, a General in Washington's army, visited America and had an interview with the poet's grandmother, as he was informed by a kinsman who died at ninety-three some twenty years ago. The Morrises are a long-lived race, and Lewis Morris the first was born, incredible as it may seem, in the last year of the seventeenth century, 202 years ago.

Sir Lewis, who was knighted by the late Queen in 1895, had devoted much time to Welsh education for the last twenty-five years, and to his efforts and to those of a little band of patriots, among whom the late Henry Richard and Sir Hugh Owen were conspicuous, the great uprising of that interesting vicinity is mainly due. Should he decide to come to America, where he has many friends, he will be cordially received. His ode on the late Spanish war, which appeared in The Herald, and that on the Arbitration Treaty after the Venezuelan difficulty shew a love for and interest in America which should give him a claim to regard. He is also, we believe, a member of the new Anglo-American Society, The Atlantic Union, from which great things are hoped for in promoting good understanding between the two countries.

Books of American Humor Scarce.

The scarcity of American humorous works is illustrated by the fact that none of the books of the late Robert Henry Newell ("Orpheus C. Kerr") is now in print, nor has been for many years. The "Orpheus C. Kerr Papers," New York, 1862-5, three volumes, his first publications, are particularly scarce, though not worth now, perhaps, more than $3 or $5 a volume, and doubtless copies can be picked up in some second-hand book stores for much less. These volumes contain most of his purely humorous work, "Smoked Glass," New York, 1868, and "The Walking Doll; or, The Asters and Disasters of Society," New York, 1872, belonging to another department of literature. His "Martyr-President: A Poem," New York, 1865, is much sought after by collectors of Lincolania, and his "Cloven Foot: An Adaptation of Edwin Drood," New York, 1870, is unknown to most enthusiastic admirers of Diekens.

American humorous works have been quietly collected for a number of years by a few men who realized their present scarcity and future value. The late Mr. McKee possessed some of the most notable rarities in this department, and with hardly an exception they sold extremely well. It may not be long before Joseph C. Neal's four books, oddly illustrated by Johnston and Darley, will be worth $15 and $10 each. Mr. McKee had only two of the four, and if any American collector has them all, in good condition, he is a fortunate man. Poor copies, rebound and with spotted illustrations, are occasionally seen, but the four books, in perfect shape, are rare. Neal is only one American humorous writer. We should imagine that the collecting of his works and those of his predecessors, contemporaries, and a few of his followers would be an interesting and a profitable undertaking.

Stevenson's "Object of Pity."

A copy of that rare Stevenson item, "An Object of Pity; or, The Man Haggard, a Romance, by Many Competent Hands," privately printed at Sydney, in 1892, was sold at Sotheby's July 4 for £24 5s. It was accompanied by "Objects of Pity; or, Self and Company, by a Gentleman of Quality," (Bazett Haggard,) Sydney, 1892, an answer to the preceding. On March 2 another copy of "An Object of Pity" was sold, with the answer, for £59 at Sotheby's. As far as we know no other copies have ever been sold at auction. Albert J. Morgan had a copy of "An Object of Pity," and a few other copies are owned in this country. Both booklets were privately issued for Margaret Elizabeth, Countess of Jersey, (wife of the seventh Earl of Jersey, Governor General of New South Wales, 1890-93,) and their rarity is extreme.

"An Object of Pity" was written in 1892, when the Countess of Jersey visited Samoa. The authors were Lady Jersey, her brother, Capt. Rupert Leigh; Mrs. Stevenson, Graham Balfour, Mrs. Belle Strong, and Stevenson himself. Each of the contributors was called upon to write a sketch full of the "Ouida glamour." Stevenson wrote the dedication and Chapter IV. The dedication to "Lady Ouida" is signed O. Tusitala, the Teller of Tales, as R. L. S. was called at Samoa. "Many besides yourself," it commences, "have exulted to collect Olympian polysyllables, and to sling ink, not wisely, but too well. Many have made it their goal and object to exceed, and who else has been so excessive. The present volume has been written slavishly from your own gorgeous but peculiar point of view. Your touch of complaisance in observation, your genial excess of epithet, and the grace of your antiquarian allusions have been cultivated like virtues." The Countess of Jersey's host at Apia, Bazett Haggard, was made the hero of the book, which is, of course, a playful performance rather than literature, and in reply he wrote "Objects of Pity."

Lady Jersey, who was born in 1849, the daughter of the second Lord Leigh, married the Earl of Jersey in 1872. She has written poems and plays for children and articles descriptive of Samoa, Japan, &c. One of her country houses is Osterly Park, Isleworth, which was once bibliographically noted as the home of the famous Osterly Park or Jersey library, which sold in 1885 for £13,007 9s., the ten lovely Caxtons being responsible for most of this total. The honor of collecting the library, however, belongs to the Hon. Bryan Fairfax, one of the Commissioners of the Customs, who died in [illegible], the collection being purchased by Francis Child, the banker. From the latter it passed by marriage into the Jersey family. The "King Arthur," the best of the ten Caxtons, was sold for £1,950 at the sale in 1885, to Mrs. Pope, and is now owned by Robert Hoe. It is the only perfect copy known. The Wygfair-Spencer Rylands copy, with ten leaves in fac simile, is the only other in existence.

Prof. Trent on Moses Coit Tyler.

Prof. W. P. Trent, now of Columbia University, has waited since the death of Moses Coit Tyler last year for an appreciative essay on the man and his work, but since nothing save the first hasty notices has been published, he has prepared a paper on Prof. Tyler for the August Forum.

Of Tyler's personality Prof. Trent says little, their acquaintance being confined to letters. Tyler became Professor of English in the University of Michigan, doing excellent work as a teacher, and winning his first distinction as a historian through the publication in 1878 of the first two volumes of his "History of Literature," covering the Colonial period. Prof. Trent says this was not only the best book on the subject, but its author had virtually created the subject, showing Americans that "their literature, even in its formative and most unpromising period, was an integral part of their history, and of immense value as an expression of their life and thought as a people."

Another marked feature of Prof. Tyler's literary work was his instinctive discovery "in some neglected man of letters, whose writings lie buried in the publications of some learned society, a figure of historic interest, capable of stirring our moral, although, pernaps, not our aesthetic emotions." Prof. Trent sums up his estimate of Tyler's greatest work, arrived at after months of study of not only the four volumes of "The History of American Literature," but also of much of the literature to which it refers, as follows:

> "It seems to me that the main impression this 'History of American Literature,' the unfinished, but not fragmentary, lifework of a true scholar, should leave is precisely what its author desired—to wit., a more profound sense of the part democracy has played in American life and culture. If these volumes teach anything they teach us that from the beginning Americans have wielded their pens for the greatest good of the greatest number. With rare exceptions our writers have consciously or unconsciously assumed the rôle of teachers, and even the most autocratic teacher fulfills a democratic function. Those to whom literature makes an aesthetic appeal only may be inclined to think that a work which deals chiefly with sermons, orations, political pamphlets, histories, and similarly utilitarian productions has no right to its title, but those who take Prof. Tyler's larger view of literature as the written expression of a people's spirit, will perhaps find in the democratic "note" that pervades his volumes, not merely a sufficient cause for their existence, but a warrant for the belief that no adequate history of our country's literature will be written by any man who does not build upon the foundations so broadly and so firmly laid by his wise and patriotic predecessor."

The Tablet to Thomas Mayhew

A memorial tablet was unveiled last week on the spot on the road between Edgartown and West Fisbury, Mass., where Thomas Mayhew, the younger, first minister to the Indians on Martha's Vineyard, parted from his converts in 1657, previous to his sailing for England with one of his Indian preachers. The ship in which he took passage was never heard of again, and in 1659 the Indians erected a pile of stones to his memory. Some of these stones form the foundation for the present tablet.

Thomas Mayhew, Jr., son of Gov. Mayhew, was born in England in 1621. He commenced preaching to the Indians about 1642, and four years later possessed considerable of their language. Late in 1653 the number of converts under his care had increased to 283, and he prepared for their use a catechism in their dialect, but it was never printed, and the original manuscript has disappeared, his grandson, Experience Mayhew, stating in 1722 that there only remained of it forty pages in octavo, transcribed after the compiler's death by an Indian. This did not, however, include The Lord's Prayer.

He also prepared for his converts a covenant or confession in the Indian language, an English translation of which is given in the tract called "Tears of Repentance; or, A Further Narrative of the Progress of the Gospel Amongst the Indians in New England, Related by Mr. Eliot and Mr. Mayhew," London, 1653. This is known as the seventh of the Eliot Indian tracts, and the original edition is rare, fine copies being infrequently seen. Rice's fetched $100, in 1870, and was resold at the Menzies sale in 1876 for $70 to Theodore Irwin, whose remarkable library was acquired by J. Pierpont Morgan in 1900. Lord Crawford's excellent copy brought £11 in 1889, and Ives's sold for $80 in 1891.

The Aguilar Free Library.

The report of the Aguilar Free Library for 1899-1900 shows a notable increase in its educational influences. Dr. Henry M. Leipsiger, the Chairman of the Library Committee, gives in his report the following figures: The total circulation for the year ended Nov. 1, 1899, was 583,446, and for the year ended Nov. 1, 1900, 672,108, an increase since the last report of 160,975. The largest increase in circulation was at the One Hundred and Tenth Street and Fifty-ninth Street libraries. During the last two years there have been added to the libraries 30,600 volumes, so that on Nov. 1, 1900, there were in all 70,539 volumes. A marked addition has been made in the stock of reference books.

The Chairman notes that the setting apart of rooms for children has brought about excellent results. To show in its strongest light how large has been the increase of reading, in comparing the records of the books taken, the increase has amounted to some 100,000 every year. The kind of book wanted follows the general rule of demand. For the last year books of fiction numbering 413,460 have been given out; history follows with 53,792; biography, 34,949, and science, 20,144. The libraries are four, at 197 East Broadway, at 113 East Fifty-ninth Street, 174 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, and 106 Avenue C. The President of the Aguilar Free Library, the Directors, and the librarians are to be congratulated for the good work they are accomplishing.

"The House of Romance."*

Underneath their apparent effort to amuse, to tell a pretty tale and to tell it well, one realizes that these authors have felt a graver and higher purpose; the impulse to teach, to point out subtly to the reader the various forms the romance may assume, the lights and shades of fancy into which it leads one, the pretty by-paths of thought, and, above all, where to seek it:

> The Romance and the Novel, wherein lies the difference? Certainly it is not among the leaves of a Fashionable Tale that we must look for the rich blossom of Romance; nor among the prickly cactus-like vegetation of the Story with a Purpose, be it controversial, religious, or social; nor, certes, among the flowers of the New Humor! Again, the Romance spirit flies the withering atmosphere of the Psychological Study; analysis is incompatible with enthusiasm, and the scalpel of Rationalism is too deadly to the wayward life of Fancy. * * * Nor can true Romance, with its all-human passions, breathe in the rarefied ether of Mysticism; its fragrance, on the other hand, can never be set free in the murk of Realism. * * * As far as possible, then, to establish a marked distinction between Romance speeially and the Novel at large—in our Romance the characters reveal and explain themselves under the stress of events * * * whereas in a Novel the mere dialectic of conversation is sufficient to shape the course of the drama.

Having made their rules and set their course, the authors tell their tales, subdividing their romances into classes, "Clank of Steel," "Silhouettes," "Temptations," "Rococo." It is, therefore, with a certain preconceived knowledge of the nature of the tales that the reader approaches them. There is, however, about nearly all of the stories in the book a note of tragedy, an undercurrent of sadness, a finale which too often leaves us with a feeling of strange wistfulness and a longing to straighten out the tangled skeins of their course. Surely it is not the authors' wish to teach us that romance must necessarily be distressing! Scarcely one of the able tales contained in the book is free from this note of bitterness. "La Bella," the first, dealing with the fatal duelling of two brothers for an unworthy beauty, is certainly not calculated to inspire pleasurable sensations. In "The 'Renommist'" one notes again that fatal ending to what might easly have been a more cheerful tale. "The Baron's Quarry" thrills one with the sheer force of its brutality. Here, it is true, there is a satisfaction in knowing that the Baron's tragic death was richly deserved, but for all that the tale is sinister. A silhouette, indeed, the picture may be called, for it stands out with marvelous blackness against the lighter background of our imagination.

And so with all the stories! "A New Sensation," a tale of a heartless coquette; "Chaloner's Best Man," a story strangely sweet but for the discord of its final ending; "A Paragraph in the 'Globe,'" "Hagar of the Farm," "Master Hudderbrand"—all human tragedies, and yet romances.

The last story, a dainty little bit of melancholy, called "The Yellow Slipper," bears an added interest to those who have already read "The Pride of Jennico," for here is the little Princess Rit-Toujours, the pretty little Charlotte Otilie Isabella, afterward the reigning Duchess of Lusatia, and mother of that pretty, hot-headed bride of the heir of the Jennicos.

"The Prize Watch," by Emily Guillon Fuller, is a story for girls which the Saalfield Publishing Company has just issued. It is said to be a true story of girl life, in which girl friends enter the contest for the prize.

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*THE HOUSE OF ROMANCE. Certain Stories, Including La Bella and Others Recollected by Agnes and Egerton Castle. 12mo. Pp. xxxiii.-375. New York: F. A. Stokes Company.

THE WORLD'S WORK
PAN-AMERICAN ISSUE

We have been tempted to print extracts from scores of letters received from readers about this number. For many reasons we have been pleased with its reception and have only regretted that we could not supply the demand. The issue ran out of print one day after publication. Now we are trying to get our readers to subscribe and be sure of getting THE WORLD'S WORK regularly.

June,
July,
August
Were all sold out on publication.
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MAILBAG HINTS.

Molly Brant's Children and the Loyalists of New York.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I note in the issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW for July 27 an article copied from The Albany Argus embodying a fragment of history concerning the relation between Sir William Johnson and Molly Brant. The editor of The Argus in his preface to this fragment seems to include me among those who hold that the relation was marital.

I believe I said distinctly that they were married according to the Indian rites. Sir William's own view of the situation was doubtless clearly expressed in his will, by the terms of which he made certain bequests to eight children, six girls and two boys, all of whom he mentions by name and whom he describes as "my natural children by my housekeeper Mary Brant."

As stated by The Albany Argus, an effort was made after the Revolutionary War to establish the claims of these children to the property bequeathed to them by Sir William on the grounds that at the time of the bequests they were minors; that the bequests were made prior to the act sequestrating the property of Loyalists or Tories; that the provisions of that act could not be made retroactive or could not be made to apply in prejudice of the rights of innocent minors, and that therefore while the act of sequestration did apply to Sir John Johnson and other Tories of the State of New York who had actually committed the acts recited by the law of sequestration as cause therefor, it could not be made to apply to the property bequeathed by Sir William to minor children at a time prior to the acts and conditions which made the law operative.

This contention thus made was overruled, as set forth in The Albany Argus, by claiming that the children were illicit or begotten upon the body of a woman not white. Therefore, the bequests of Sir William to those eight half-breed children by Mary Brant were annulled.

However, after the Revolution, when Molly Brant settled in Canada with her children, the British Government recognized her rights and theirs by making provision which was considered by them a satisfactory equivalent for the losses they had sustained through the action of the State of New York.

So that the British Government, at least, if it did not recognize the legitimacy of Sir William's half-breed children at common law, did recognize their right to be beneficiaries of his last will and testament.

Perhaps the most interesting reflection suggested by this kind of discussion is that, though not of apparent importance in the historical sense as the term "history" is understood by the average of people, yet after all it is the raw material which lies at the foundation of history.

From this point of view books conceived and executed on the plan and lines of "The Old New York Frontier" hold the same relation to the general history of the land and the people with which and with whom they deal that the individual stones, bricks, and timbers hold to the edifice as a whole. And to the majority of readers the small details of personality, of locality, legends of folk-lore, old letters, old pamphlets, old newspapers, land records, church records—in short, all those things which record in one form or another the individual transactions of the men and the women who create townships, that make counties, that form States, that coalesce into empires—these are not only the most interesting, but also in the profound sense the most instructive of all subjects in fact or fiction, in history or romance.

AUGUSTUS C. BUELL.

Philadelphia, Penn., July 31, 1901.

Books for Girls of Thirteen.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In THE SATURDAY REVIEW for July 20 a request comes from "W. J. L." for a list of books for a girl of thirteen or thereabout. I have no doubt many good lists will be offered in response to his appeal, but I also send one for his consideration.

Just what books for girls I read at that age I cannot begin to remember, and that is one of the reasons why I am sure they were neither very good nor very bad—just negative; which, after all, verges very closely upon the pernicious, since time is too short and life too precious to waste in reading negative books or in cultivating negative virtues. I do remember, however, what the favorite books at that stage of my mental evolution were—"Tom Brown at Rugby," "Kenelm Chillingly," and the letters of Macaulay. Therefore, drawing conclusions from my early experiences and adding thereto some thoughts of later years, I should, in selecting books for a young girl to read, follow some such plan as this: To choose those presenting in their setting life and conditions somewhat different from those already familiar to her, and written not by the tourist or by the story teller, who has caught but the merest superficial characteristics, but by an inhabitant of the country or at least by one who has the gift of understanding human nature in any garb or under any sky. So I mention a few such from my own reading—that there are many others there is little doubt.

The average young girl of that age is not too old to enjoy a picture of Holland so pleasantly told as it is in "Hans Brinker," by Mary Mapes Dodge; nor is she, I think, too young to take a peep at Scotland through the pages of S. R. Crockett's "Kit Kennedy"; conditions are not so radically changed in England that "Tom Brown at Rugby" will not still give a delightful picture of school life there; there are very good translations of Björnstjerne Björnson's beautiful Norwegian peasant stories, among them being "The Bridal March" and "Synnove Solbakken," which, if a little too idyllic to be literally true, are yet correct pictures of the people and the country; Norwegian sea life and that of the Finns and Lapps will fascinate the one reading Jonas Lie's "The Barque Future."

I must admit the limitations of my reading when I mention no books with French or German backgrounds; this is undoubtedly a misfortune, since the books of travel reveal very much that is interesting and beautiful in these countries. As for Russia, I fear it is needless to seek for any suitable matter in that literature, revealing rather the hard and strenuous life of a stern and serious people than anything soft and delicate should that exist.

Pictures of our own country and its widely varying scenes and characters are easily found. Lucy Larcom's "New England Girlhood" reveals one aspect of life in the East; "Ramona" paints the Southwest; "Dr. Sevier," by George Cable, shows the life of New Orleans; any of the books of Charles Egbert Craddock opens up the Tennessee mountain district as the tourist is not liable to see it; "The Hoosier Schoolboy" and "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," by Edward Eggleston, or "The Last of the Flatboats," by George Eggleston, gives us a picture of one phase of life in the Ohio River district now nearly extinct, it is true, but yet quaint and original; while the young person who does not fairly forget himself in reading "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn" is peculiarly constituted. "Captains Courageous" is a remarkably well written story of the hazardous life of the fishermen who may be said to inhabit the Newfoundland Banks, while the association of the two boys and the lessons learned by the one hold the reader's eager attention from beginning to end. And so one might go on mentioning yet more, but this will perhaps serve as a hint of one method of selecting a book list at once instructive and engaging.

The young girl on reading the list may complain that many of these books are of more interest to boys. I can only admit it and say that I think there are fewer books written for girls, and that as a rule they are much less vigorous and entertaining. Her parents may complain that these were not all written for the young. No, fortunately, they were not, and in this lies their strength. She will not enjoy them the less, and if she gets an early hint of that multitudinous and mysterious thing called life so much the better. Lead her to see, help her to comprehend, teach her to think and to judge, and no harm will come from either an early reading of a book for the mature mind, so long as it is clean, or a sight of the world in which she is to live and work.

MARY H. LEE.

Passaic, N. J., July 30, 1901.

"Book Illustrations."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In a paragraph on "Book Illustration" you say that, "an artist enjoys an opportunity for the display of genius in the illustration of a story second only to that of the author." No truer word was ever said of the illustrator's art.

G. H. Lewes said of Kaulbach's illustrations of Goethe, that, "they have two aspects from which they must be considered: first, as pictures; and secondly, as the pictorial translation of poetic creations—the way in which Goethe's words form themselves into images in the mind of Kaulbach."

While what you and Mr. Lewes have said is perfectly just, it is equally true that, to collaborate properly with the author, an illustrator should not take as the subject of his illustration anything that the author has depicted vividly in words, for the reader can form and does form, in his own mind the picture the author intended him to see. But the true artist can display his genius and add much to the author's work, if he chooses for illustration the less obvious situations in the story which the author has artistically left to the imagination of the reader, for, as Mr. Lewes says, the imagery brought up to most minds, in such cases, is only general or blurred.

Although the author and artist usually meet and discuss what parts of a story shall be illustrated, it is a great mistake when the author dictates his subjects to the artist, for the scenes the most vividly depicted in words are those which appeal to the author, whom the artist should never merely echo. But, if the artist is given a free hand, he will illumine the text, (for as you well say, illustration is illumination,) and give it an added zest and charm for the reader, and even the author will discover new beauties in his own work, of which he had never dreamed.

West New Brighton, S. I. S. Q.

Slang a Menace to Good Writing.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In a recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW a correspondent speaks of university graduates and persons who have read and studied a great deal not being able to express themselves with clearness and fluency in writing. This is most lamentably true, and none, perhaps, realizes it more fully than those students who have given years to study and still find themselves unable to make interesting, or even clear, the simplest writing, as accounts of travel or events.

May the reason for this not be that our spoken language is so very different from our written language? Of course there must always be a difference between them, for certain expressions which are only dignified in writing would sound stilted if spoken. But we make too wide a distinction by letting our spoken language descend much below that which we would care to write. It is obviously true that the spoken language is easier and becomes much earlier a part of ourselves and is the foundation for the written language. Therefore the nearer the style of the spoken language to a good written style the more easily the transition from speaking to writing is made. So if we have not a good written style the fault lies, first, with our spoken style. What, then, is wrong with our spoken language? We need not a moment's consideration to decide that our great failing is slang. It has become almost universal since we have all learned to live in a hurry. This is mainly because it is easier than a standard form of expression, on account of its pliancy and adaptability, for it has no fixed meaning. George Eliot says: "Slang is the language of poverty of thought." So the use of slang endangers thoughtfulness in regard to speech and lays no solid foundation for the written language.

I. S.

Toronto, Canada, July 25, 1901.

Fort Orange and Some Other Interesting Places.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

While in Albany recently I attempted to locate the site of old Fort Orange, and during my investigations accosted three or four intelligent looking men who answered me in a gentlemanly manner, and, although they had resided in Albany from forty to seventy-five years, none of them could tell me where to look for the site of the old log fort called Fort Nassau or Fort Orange.

By the way, you are perhaps aware that the Hudson River had a number of names before it was finally settled by common consent that its name should be "Hudson." We find it called Grande, Mauritius, North River, Nassau, River of the Mountains, Ko-he-tea and Maurice. The names Maurice, Nassau, and Orange were all in honor of Maurice Prince of Nassau and Orange, and the name Nassau seems to have been applied to other forts besides those on the Hudson River.

It seems to be conceded by historians that the Hudson River was early visited by French traders or fishermen, and that as early as 1540 they had built a fort or chateau on the island near Albany, afterward called Castle Island. This fort, or rather earthwork, was found by the Dutch under Hendrick Christiansen, in 1614, measurements made and recorded, and named Fort Nassau. The size of the earthworks was 58 feet between walls; in the quadrangle the moat was 18 feet wide. The house inside was 36 feet long by 26 feet wide. The Dutch at this time built no fort on this island. They remained there, however, until Spring, when the floods came and drove them out. It seems that they sought higher ground on the same island, opposite the mouth of the Normanskill, (about two miles from State Street, instead of four, as John Fiske states.) This kill or creek was called Tawasentha by the Maquaas, on whose banks it is said they had a castle or village, which was the scene of the famous treaty between the Iroquois and the Dutch about 1615, which enabled them to procure firearms and render themselves so formidable that they subdued the surrounding tribes and destroyed and dispersed the Hurons, the Eries, the Tobacco nation, and the Susquahannocks, terrorized the river Indians and the Algonquins of New France, and levied blackmail on the wampum makers of Long Island.

Castle Island, as it is called in the annals of Albany, probably got its name from the old fort that the Dutch found thereon. It seems to have had many different names, among which are Elkeins, Rensselaer, Martin Gerritsen's Island, and finally the name by which it is known on the maps of the United States Coast Survey, Westerlo Island.

As stated above, the Dutch, in the Spring of 1615, selected elevated ground opposite Normanskill and there built a stockade 50 feet square, surrounded by a moat 18 feet wide and defended "by 11 stone guns and two cannon and garrisoned by 12 men under Jacob Jacobsen Elkeins." In 1618 the place was abandoned, and, as Father Jogues says in his "Novum Belgium," "a wretched little fort was built farther up the river of logs and earth with 4 or 5 pieces of Breteuil cannon and as many swivels."

This was erected in 1623 and was situated on Broadway near State Street, on the site of the "Phoenix Hotel of 1862." In 1624 there was a party of eighteen families settled at Albany, and the fort named "Fort Orange." It is recorded that on Sept. 1, 1673, the name was again changed to Fort Nassau.

In Lossing's "Field Book of the Revolution" we find stated that in 1647 "there was but one stone house besides the fort." This does not agree with the statement of Father Isaac Jogues in "Novum Belgium" in 1643, that it was constructed of logs and earth. At a later date, probably about 1742 or 1743, a larger fort was built on what is now called State Street, between St. Peter's Church and Geological Hall, all trace of which has been obliterated except the contour of Hudson and Steuben Streets, down which ran lines of palisades.

This fort was called Fort Frederick and was demolished shortly after the Revolution. "It was a strong quadrangle fortification built of stone, with a bastion at each corner. Its heavy stone walls were equal to that of the roof of St. Peter's Church at the present day. [1805.] Its northeastern bastion occupied the site of St. Peter's Church."

Mr. Cook of the State Library informs me that the Phoenix Hotel, which was in existence from 1857 to 1864, was situated at 254 Broadway, near the steamboat landing for the New York boats at the present time.

W. MAX REID.

Amsterdam, N. Y., July 23, 1901.

Drummond's Practical Life Work.*

One of the most beautiful phases of the life of Henry Drummond was his interest in young men and boys, and his special work in their behalf. Every trait of his character not only attracted young people, but aided him in approaching them in the most effective manner. It is this portion of his work that Cuthbert Lennox, who was acquainted with Mr. Drummond through their connection in the students' movement in Edinburgh University, wishes to recall and record with the outstanding facts of his life, in the material collected in this volume.

Hamilton W. Mabie, in his introduction to the book, gives a sympathetic appreciation of Mr. Drummond. He speaks with special emphasis of the passion of the evangelist for personal teaching of religion by direct contact with men and individual appeal. "The evangelist, as a rule," says Mr. Mabie, "has been a man of force and fire rather than of taste, culture, and personal destinction." Mr. Drummond, however, substituted earnestness for rugged strength and was an example of the beauty of goodness and refinement. He disliked cant and avoided the appearance of professional religiousness.

This, doubtless, was the secret of his success with young men. He drew boys to him through his appealing goodfellowship and because he did not coerce them. Mr. Mabie says:

> "Drummond never strove to hammer truth into men; he knew a better because a firmer method; he captivated and converted them by a presentation of truth, which was not only persuasive to the mind, but which was made marvelously attractive by the atmosphere which enveloped it." In conclusion, Mr. Mabie says: "The emphasis of this sketch rests on Drummond's work with students, and in the endeavor to describe this phase of his activity the writer has thrown into clear relief one of the most winning personalities of our time."

Leading up to this purport are well-prepared biographical details and accounts of those influences that fitted Drummond in all respects for his work. In introducing the main subject Mr. Lennox begins:

> "The man whose appearance is the sign for a great movement, the evangelist who conducts a revival, is in common parlance accredited with its initiation; but when time is taken to look below the surface, and to probe into the beginning of things, it is always found that the field of operations has been ripening under the influence controlled by God alone."
>
> So it was with Mr. Drummond's relation with the students' revival. He was invited to follow up the work in the university when the chief workers were compelled to proceed to other fields.

Referring to his first appearance before the students is the following:

> "To most of the undergraduates Drummond was what they would call a 'dark horse.' Some of them had heard him deliver a lecture on 'The Contribution of Science to Christianity' at the meeting of the Medical Students' Christian Association, with which the session had opened; a few more recognized the name of the author of 'Natural Law in the Spiritual World'; the rest knew nothing. After the first meeting, however, a keen interest was awakened, both by his unusual manner and method in carrying on the meeting and his personal appearance and personality. 'Many remained,' it is reported, 'at the close of the meeting to have a talk with the teacher whose manliness seemed only the more manly for his obedience to the councils of God.'"

Thus through the Winter session and following Summer and other succeeding terms he addressed these meetings. With occasional short intervals he continued the enterprise with which his name is so closely associated.

It was, however, the personal encounter and conversation that gave Mr. Drummond telling success in his work. He sought students at their own lodgings and visited with them as another boy, sometimes on a first visit touching not at all on religion. It was this absence of cant and the presence of the dignity and joyousness of religion that won souls. The book contains minute details of his student work, his method, arrangement of programmes, besides the chronological events.

For those who have read Mr. Drummond's books, and through them have learned to know and love the man, for those who have read and misunderstood, for those who have never read, this work will be an excellent handbook. It tells the story of Mr. Drummond's life and work simply, and criticises several of his books fairly. When one reaches the appendix it is with interest to read its contents carefully.

For the "Notes for a Bibliography," in the appendix, Mr. Lennox asserts that, though they may not be exhaustive, much in them has not been collected and tabulated elsewhere. These notes are a valuable addition to the book.

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*THE PRACTICAL LIFEWORK OF HENRY DRUMMOND. By Cuthbert Lennox. With an Introduction by Hamilton W. Mabie. With Three Photographic Illustrations. Notes for a Bibliography. Pp. 239, in one volume. 8vo. New York: James Pott & Co.

A Wild Dream by Maurus Jokai.*

Maurus Jokai sometimes amuses himself, it seems, by casting off the fetters of serious art and allowing his fancy to revel in wild dreams. Of such a nature is his short novel, "The Corsair King." It is the story of a double life. A young man engaged to marry a beautiful and virtuous maiden goes to sea in the hope of bettering his fortunes. He fails, for he falls into the hands of pirates, and becomes one of the band. When the pirate Captain ends his villainous career, this youth, who has just performed a bold deed, is elected Captain by acclamation. He launches upon a career of the most desperate kind. He is a pirate of pirates, and the deeds he does are of a nature to shock the sensitive reader.

Jokai revels in the descriptions of scenes of gore and destruction. Never was there such a wholesale wrecking of ships and slaughter of men. To this mild youth the sinking of two or three men-of-war is as nothing. He even conquers a squadron of eleven ships. And in the end he is himself slain, while the virtuous young maiden and his mother are still praying for his safety, and above all things that he may be preserved from falling into the hands of the infamous pirate, who is no other than himself. It is not an important work, but it may serve to please those who wish to be stunned by the capacity of the author's imagination for scenes of horror.

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*THE CORSAIR KING. By Maurus Jokai. Translated by Mary J. Safford. Pp. 191. Small 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.25.

1901

EDGAR ALLAN POE.

Col. Joyce Tries His Hand at a Biography and Quotes Freely from His Own Verse to Help Him Out.*

THE author of various books, entitled "Zigzag," "A Checkered Life," and "Jewels of Memory," prefaces his biography of Edgar Allan Poe with these words:

> In boiling down the life of Poe into one handy volume [it is just a bit bulkier than Prof. Woodbury's life] I blow off the foam and scum of encomiums and endeavor to get to the bedrock of a character that may be misunderstood through the coming ages.

Now, what could be more excellent? Observe the Colonel's recognition of the fact that taste languishes in the "incredible excess of unsensed sweet." He takes for the keynote of his volume his own dictum printed on the title page, "Speak nothing of the living or the dead but truth"! And because he would be true, even at the risk of spoiling his pretty preface and of being inconsistent with it, the Colonel subsequently in his biography recognizes also the fact that he has other work to do beside "blowing off the foam and scum of encomiums." "There is one thing sure," he proclaims with Jupiterean thunder, "and that is that the lives of the splenetic biographers of Poe, from Griswold down to Stoddard, who have delved like jackals into the personal detailed wanderings, eccentricities, and sorrows of this erratic child of genius, will never be the subject themselves of the world's investigation!"

And again: "Assassin biographers are only momentarily noticed by the spray they spew on the shores of thought, while the craggy crest of Poe's genius shines like a lighthouse amid the ocean gloom of literary scavengers." One envies the poet so lovely a vision! It would seem to be quite idle, by the way, for the publishers to have announced on the title page that Col. Joyce is the author of a book of "Complete Poems." Complete passages like this, scattered copiously throughout the volume, establish the fact beyond doubt. So likewise, does the portrait of the Colonel which wisely accompanies the biography under notice.

We say wisely, because a plenty of people wish to know what their author looks like. He is shown to be a gentleman of pleasant appearance, bearing a conspicuous sign of his métier in the snow-white hair that flows like the mantle of Apollo over his ample shoulders. His locks are smooth, however, and not at all disordered, by which one knows that his muse must throw tranquil thyme about his feet rather than the frenzied sort. His pose is meditative, as though realizing Bacon's saying that "Truth is the daughter of Time." In a hand of such engaging contour that Da Vinci would immediately have set about to sketch it, he holds a volume of the aforesaid "Complete Poems."

You detect ambition, too, in the Colonel's eye—and courage. It is these qualities which have made him "endeavor to get to the bedrock of a character that may be misunderstood through the coming ages." Why, not even Prof. Woodbury attempted to do that! Hear him. At the close of his less ambitious work he says: "The story that has now been told, in which has been substantially incorporated whatever knowledge of Poe was accessible, has shown, it is hoped, the folly of any summary view of his character." And so on.

Col. Joyce's work is not strictly a documentary biography. Certainly, it contains original matter peculiar to itself. For example, many of his own poems are quoted by way of illustrating the text. "Mr. English," he exclaims on one occasion, speaking of the author of "Ben Bolt," "did not seem to be afflicted with the disease of modesty." Neither does the Colonel. He is altogether normally healthy on that score; recognition of the fact is spontaneous and allows of no hesitation. "Poe was a master of language and rhythmal construction," says his biographer, "but he wrote no poem like this composed in memory of my first sweetheart, whom the green billows of the Mediterranean Sea engulfed more than forty years ago." Here then follow some lines called "Retrospection."

Again, alluding to a story told by a sailor as an offset to the commonly received story of Poe's enlisting in the United States Army under the false name of Edgar A. Perry, Col. Joyce says: "I became much interested in the narrative of the old ocean roamer and composed for him then and there the following poem." It is called "The Sea."

Still again, speaking of Poe's inability to spread smiles and sunshine, he says: "My own poem, 'Love and Laughter,' written for George D. Prentice, journalist and poet, in Louisville, Ky., January, 1863, might well be inserted here. The reader can do no better than memorize it and act upon its precepts. The idea of the poem can be found in Homer, Horace, Shakespeare, and the Bible, but not in such rhythmic and synthetical form. It is a philosophical sermon and will be repeated on the lips of mankind as long as truth is triumphant!" Then follow the lines, for the publication of which over Col. Joyce's signature Ella Wheeler Wilcox, if we be not mistaken, brought suit against the Church Musical Company of Cincinnati some years ago. But it is unmannerly to make a scene even on paper, and the Colonel makes no allusion to the fact of disputed authorship.

Probably what Col. Joyce considers the bright particular star in his constellation of chapters is the one entitled "Penzoni and Poe." Leo Penzoni was a peripatetic Italian artist, who, according to the author, was "not only capable of painting the nude, but also the town in midnight moments, with cardinal colors." He told the Colonel one night at the Sturtevant House surrounded by a coterie of "town troublers," that "The Raven" had been stolen almost bodily from "The Parrot," a poem written by his grandfather in 1809, in Milan, for The Art Journal. Upon his return to Milan Penzoni made a translation of the poem and sent it to the Colonel. The Colonel acknowledges that there is a marked similarity between "The Raven" and "The Parrot," but declines to point out who was the plagiarist. "The Parrot" is printed outright, and Penzoni's letter is given in fac simile.

A Poe Memorial Volume.*

The little volume before us, besides giving a history of the exercises attending the unveiling of Zolnay's bust of Edgar Allan Poe in the library of the University of Virginia, together with a sketch of the sculptor and an account of the origin and history of the Poe Memorial Association, presents two notable papers, "Poe's Student Days at the University of Virginia," by Dr. Charles W. Kent, and "Poe's Place in American Literature," by Hamilton W. Mabie. The book, too, is illustrated with reproductions of documents bearing upon the subject and with portraits and views.

It is not too much to say that Dr. Kent exhausts his subject. From every source possible he has drawn his material, and has succeeded in building up a definite individuality, which is at the same time trustworthy and inspiring. His paper was recently published at length in The Bookman, and is in every way worthy of preservation and study. Mr. Mabie's paper may be found in a recent number of the Atlantic.

"Poe's work holds a first place in our literature," says Mr. Mabie in closing, "not by reason of its mass, its reality, its range, its spiritual or ethical significance, but by reason of its complete and beautiful individuality, the distinction of its form and workmanship, the purity of its art. With Hawthorne he shares the primacy among all who have enriched our literature with prose or verse, but, unlike his great contemporary, he has had to wait long for adequate and just recognition. His time of waiting is not yet over, for while the ethical insight of Hawthorne finds quick response where his artistic power alone would fail to move, Poe must be content with the suffrages of those who know that the art which he practices with such magical effect is in itself a kind of righteousness * * * The obvious lessons of that pathetic career have been well learned; it is time to seek the deeper things for which this fatally endowed spirit stood, for the light is more than the medium through which it shines."

Bryn Mawr Stories.*

"Bryn Mawr Stories" belongs to that class of college tales that will be interesting only to those readers who are directly interested in the college. The aim of the editors, two alumnae of 1900, seems to have been to present different phases of college life from different points of view. The ten stories in the book are each by a different author, two by undergraduates and the rest by graduates of several years' standing. The oldest class represented is that of '98.

In the unintentionally humorous preface the editors state: "Those who look to these stories for entertainment may be disappointed, since most of them are serious in tone, and in their appeal to the reader depend largely on the charm of local color." The reader will find all the seriousness promised in the preface, but not one of the authors has skill enough in story telling to convey any of the charm and movement of college life. The local color is supplied by many "piles of gayly colored cushions," frequent use of that institution the jaw cracker, and as a matter of course, the singing of "clear voices in the night."

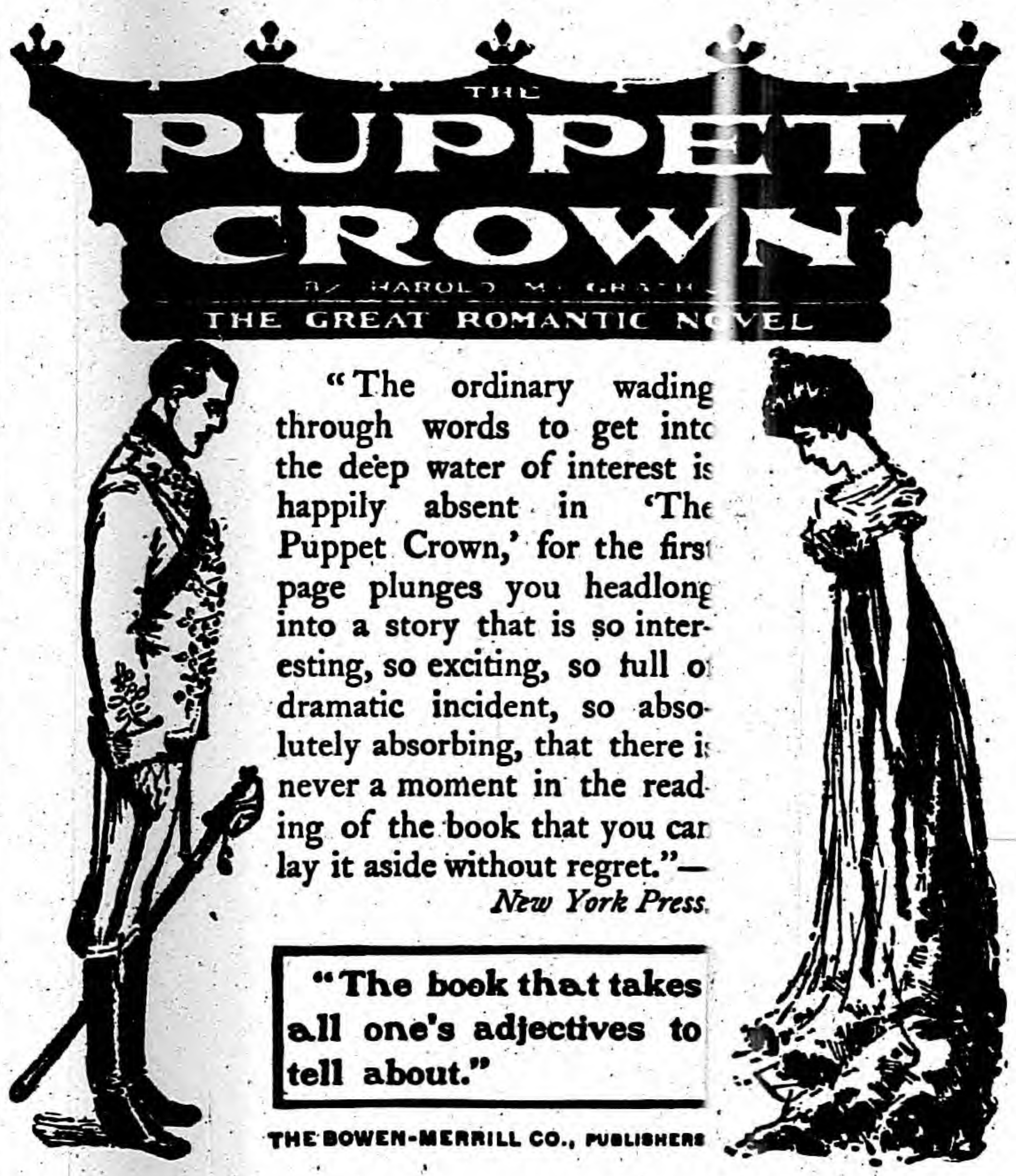
But if the book is unsatisfactory from a literary standpoint, looked at as a "human document" "Bryn Mawr Stories" is highly instructive and amusing.

A book that is the work of so many different people of such differing ages must give an impression of college life and college women of to-day that is in a certain measure a true one, and the curiously definite impression that these stories give the outsider is certainly not the one that the authors intended to convey.

Bryn Mawrtyrs, the editors tell us, have an instinctive reticence whenever their feelings are deeply stirred. "But at last," they exclaim, "the ice is broken and Bryn Mawr talks about herself." There is a curious similarity in the tone of the ten stories that constitute Bryn Mawr's first communication to the world. Each one of the young ladies who broke the portentous silence evidently felt that she was to write a story with a purpose. There was to be no telling of silly college doings for the sake of a mere story; the soul of these doings, the heart's life, must be revealed to the public. The educational value of that college spirit which underlies all the lighter side of college life must be demonstrated, and, above all, it must be proved that the college woman is just as true a woman as any other woman, (only somewhat more so,) and that, therefore, college education is a good thing.

So with great seriousness and self-consciousness the authors sit down to write stories for the glory of college women at large and Bryn Mawr in particular.

Spending four years at college is after all such a simple thing and the day is so far past when it was considered unladylike for a woman to know anything that it is rather a surprise to find these young women still fighting the old battles and proving the obvious. The side of college life that the authors of "Bryn Mawr Stories" have so naïvely revealed, shows that there is more material for that satirist in women's colleges than an outsider would have believed possible.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2. Alice of Old Vincennes.
3. The Octopus.
4. Sky Pilot.

A pathetic interest attaches to "The Lady of Lynn," the posthumous story by Sir Walter Besant, which Dodd, Mead & Co. will shortly issue. It marks a return to Sir Walter's most fruitful period; many may be inclined to place the bright young Norfolk heiress and her sailor lover among the list of those who delighted generations of readers in "Dorothy Foster."

"Culture and Restraint," by Hugh Black, M. A., announced by the Fleming H. Revell Company, is a collection of essays dealing more or less with the present growth of ideals as opposed to the development of the purely practical phase of our civilization.

Bird Lore for August continues the helpful series of papers on "Birds and Seasons," in which the student is told just what birds he may expect to find, what he should study, and what he should read during the month.

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*EDGAR ALLAN POE. By Col. John A. Joyce. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 318. Cloth. New York: F. Tennyson Neely Company.

*THE UNVEILING OF THE BUST OF EDGAR ALLAN POE IN THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA. Compiled and edited by Charles W. Kent, President of the Association. 12mo. Pp. 162. Lynchburg, Va.: J. P. Bell Company.

*A BOOK OF BRYN MAWR STORIES. Edited by Margaretta Morris and Louise Buffum Congdon. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.50.

AUG

BOOKS AT BUFFALO.

Surprisingly Few of Them at the Exposition.

BUFFALO, July 31.—Here is a great exposition, planned to celebrate American achievement, which virtually ignores literary accomplishment. There are book exhibits a few, but there is no historical exhibit to show either the evolution of American bookmaking, or to indicate by any means whatever the richness of the field of American authorship.

What there is, is scattered. Several of the best-known American publishing houses are not represented at all. In the Graphic Arts Building are exhibits by the Century Company, D. Appleton & Co., Funk & Wagnalls, McClure, Phillips & Co., Doubleday, Page & Co., all of New York; the Merrymount Press of Boston, and Laird & Lee of Chicago. The Century Company's exhibit is understood to be essentially the same as that sent to Paris last year, and its case contains the "Grand Prix" card there awarded it. The books include full sets of the Century Magazine, with the old Scribner's Monthly, St. Nicholas, and the Century Dictionary, all handsomely bound, as are sets of the Nicolay & Hay "Lincoln," "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," "The Century Library of Music," the "Old Italian Masters," and "Old Dutch and Flemish Masters," with engravings by Timothy Cole. Original drawings by Joseph Pennell and Andre Castaigne, and numerous cover drawings, emphasize the art side of this firm's work.

The dictionary exhibit of Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls has already been noted by THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. In this booth, as in those of other publishers, the original drawings of illustrators add interest and attract the attention of most visitors. T. de Thulstrup's strong drawings for "Tarry Thou Till I Come" are a great magnet in this exhibit. Funk & Wagnalls also show an interesting series of proofs of progressive stages of lithographic color plates. McClure, Phillips & Co. put the emphasis of their display on their magazine. Original color drawings made for it in Palestine by Corwin K. Linson are much observed. Mr. Linson is a Western New Yorker, who began his art career in Buffalo, and this exhibit of his work is in a sense a triumphal home-coming for him. This company also shows many decorative cover designs, notably those for the Mansfield version of "King Henry V.," and Tarkington's "Monsieur Beaucaire." Doubleday, Page & Co. content themselves with a little booth, where "The World's Book" and "The Niagara Book" are at the front. A sculptured model of the cover design of "The World's Book," with the globe illuminated and revolving, is an attraction.

D. Appleton & Co. occupy more space than any other publisher here, and have made it exceedingly attractive. Their cases contain—not attempting to name all—sets of their "Encyclopaedia," the de luxe edition of "David Harum," vellum bound, with the originals of Clinedinst's illustrations; the "Cyclopaedia of Biography," Appleton's "Scientific Library," "The World's Great Books," George Bancroft's history in tree calf, Muhlbach in twenty volumes, (a $100 set,) &c. Their most striking single exhibit is a series of the beautiful plates of art pottery which belong to the $1,500 folio work on the Oriental art collection of W. T. Walters. A case is devoted to the firm's publications in Spanish.

Mr. B. D. Updike of the Merrymount Press makes a small exhibit, second to none in typographic excellence and taste. He shows specimen pages of an edition of portions of Tacitus—in Latin; the "Agricola," the "Dialogue on Oratory," and the "Germania." The text has been arranged by Prof. Morris H. Morgan of Harvard University, and the edition is limited to 100 copies; twelve others are to be printed on vellum. There are also shown copies of a book describing the pastoral staff of the Diocese of Albany; two books printed in black letters, with woodcuts, "The Prince Who Did Not Exist" (published by Scribner's;) a marriage service printed for Mr. E. S. Gorham, and a study for a volume of poems. At the back of the case are four copies of "Altar Service," the illustrations by Anning Bell, the decorations by Bertram Goodhue. This volume sells for $75 a copy. Mr. Updike is its publisher, the typography is the work of the Merrymount Press, but the presswork is by Mr. De Vinne. Many books printed for individuals are shown, among them Mr. Updike's own publication, The Nightingale.

Laird & Lee, Chicago, show juvenile and miscellaneous publications, and the Norwood Press makes a creditable showing of books, which it manufactures for various publishers. No other publishers are represented in the Graphic Arts Building.

Three art binders have small but creditable exhibits. One is Minnie Sophia Prat of New York City, who sends five volumes in decorated morocco, the leather apparently being carved and bronzed or painted in original designs. I do not vouch for the accuracy of this description. The covers are, at any rate, in exquisite taste and refined workmanship. Another is James Macdonald of New York. The third exhibitor is S. C. Toof & Co., Memphis, Tenn. This firm shows a score or so of volumes in hand-tooled and inlaid leathers. Several of them, including Peter's "Marius the Epicurean," Swinburne's "Laus Veneris," the Bibelot, and Lathrop's "The Casket of Opals," are loaned by Mrs. Gertrude Cowdin of New York. Others are from the collections of A. L. Hollingsworth, Boston; James C. Young, Minneapolis; F. W. Lehman, St. Louis, and Mrs. W. H. Bates of Memphis, who contributes a richly-bound "Rubaiyat." Was ever before a book so popular for sumptuous (or would-be sumptuous) presentment? Over in the Liberal Arts Building, where, with the miscellaneous art work of the National Arts Club, are shown some of the products of the St. Albans Institute of Columbus, Ohio, the "Rubaiyat" again speaks to the crowds, from the midst of hand-painted covers, illuminated pages, and embroidered plush bindings. Would that Omar might make a new quatrain or two, to fit the case!

With no word of adverse criticism on the art bindings shown, one can but regret that this most artistic of the crafts has such a beggarly and inadequate showing. The Exposition is barbarian in its neglect of the American binder and his work. Or did the binders neglect the Exposition?

In the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building Messrs. Silver, Burdett & Co., D. H. Heath & Co., Ginn & Co., the American Book Company, the Educational Publishing Company, and C. W. Bardeen of Syracuse make small exhibits of their wares, for the most part school and college text books, especially of books designed for teaching Spanish or for use in Spanish-American schools. Ginn & Co.'s "Classics for Children" are conspicuous in their exhibit. These publishers are in the same section with the colleges and universities, most of which make imposing displays of their own publications or of works by members of their faculties. The reports of the New York State University include a selection from the American Library Association exhibit, prepared by the New York State Library for the Paris Exposition of 1900, now a part of the permanent collection of the New York State Library School.

That overworked phrase, "one of the most interesting," may be applied with propriety to a collection of some 300 works of negro authorship in the negro exhibit. This collection was originally made for the Paris Exposition. Viewed here, in connection with other things showing the rise of the American negro, it is a wonderfully significant array of volumes. "A Dialogue Between a Virginian and an American Minister," published by the Rev. Daniel Croker at Baltimore, in 1810, is believed to be the first literary production of an American negro. Since that date, some 2,000 volumes have been written by Afro-Americans, not counting magazine articles. The exposition collection ranges from the Rev. John Jasper's "The Sun Do Move," to the works of Du Bois, Chesnutt, Dunbar, and Booker T. Washington.

Up in the gallery of the Agriculture building, where only the most thoroughgoing sightseer from the farm is likely to find it, is a collection of 600 volumes, the publications of the office of the United States Agricultural Experiment Stations. This is specialized literature, but it is literature, and the best printed record that there is of Government effort to promote the industries of the farm. Forty-eight States and Territories, including Hawaii, are represented in these volumes.

Of the foreign nations, but three, so far as noted, include books in their exhibits here. In the Mexico Building are a few hundred volumes, selected chiefly with a view to supplying information about the country. The departments of the Treasury, of Justice, and of Public Promotion send sets of their reports; and there are many volumes of legislative reports, exploratory, and other scientific work. Among Mexican authors represented are Angel Anguiano, Manuel M. Contreras, and Manterola Ramon, with works on science and school text books; Manuel D. Martinez on public instruction, Salvador Collado on bridge building, Chavero Alfredo, the "Codice Borgiano," and Dr. Antonio Penafiel, and Gilberto Crespo y Marti, scientific treatises. The novelists and poets of Mexico are not represented. Mexican bookmaking is sometimes substantial, but nothing shown here is artistic or typographically noteworthy.

In the very pretty Cuba building, which is crammed with exhibits, is a nondescript collection of books, which appear to have been picked up at hazard. Along with Government and statistical volumes and one antique curio—an old Spanish book, a "Sentence of Law," &c., of King Felipe III., A. D. 1600—are the poems and miscellaneous works of Don Francisco Javier Balmaseda, a few novels by Ramon Meza, and, by the same author, a critique on the "Iliad" and "Odyssey." Aside from these and a volume on Cuba's notable authors, (the work originally prepared by Señora Dr. Manuela Herrera de Herrera for the Columbian Exposition of 1893,) there is little or nothing to inform the visitor of Cuba's literary achievements. Not even the work of her greatest poet, José Maria Heredia, or of favorites like Gertrude de Avellenade or Gabriel de la Concepceon Valdes—the "Placide," who was numbered among the early patriot martyrs of Cuba—are shown. There are numerous text books, specially bound for the Exposition, sets of the proceedings of the Cuban Academy of Medicine, &c.; but in the way of an orderly and instructive literary exhibit, meagre though it would necessarily be, there is nothing.

Not so with Chile. That splendid country, which eclipses all other Spanish-American nations in its general exhibits here, has sent from Santiago a collection of 1,500 books, specially selected and (many of them) handsomely bound, for the purposes of this Exposition. In reasonable space but few can be named, but it is desirable to give some idea of the scope and character of the collection, which forms a veritable library in a handsomely furnished room of the Chile Building. The history of Chile is represented by the "General History" of Diego Barros Arana, in fifteen volumes; the historical collections of José Toribio Medina, twenty-three volumes; Medina's collection of Chilean historical documents, twenty-four volumes, and his "Spanish Chilean Library." Other Chilean historians represented include Ramon Sotomayor Valdes, Benjamin Vicuna Mackenna, and Miguel Luis Amunátegui. In this department are many text books and works on physical geography, literature, and the history of literature. The department of law offers the Civil Code of Chile, (of the year 1855,) edited by Andres Bello; also his work on "International Right," and other treatises on philosophy, philology, &c. The complete works of this author make fourteen great volumes. Other legal writers represented include Jorge Huneeus, ("Constitutional Right," three volumes,) José Clemente Fabres, ("Studies on the Civil Code,") Alejandro Fuenzalida, ("Studies on Penal Rights,") and José Bernardo Lira. There are volumes of poems by José Antonio Soffia, Guillermo Blest Gana, Luis Rodriguez Velasco, Eduardo de la Barra, and Guillermo Matta. The scientific department is large. I select for mention the works of but three eminent writers in this domain: "The Natural History of Chile," by Claudio Gay; treatises on mineralogy, &c., by Ignacio Domeyko—three big volumes—and the works on botany, zoology, and geology of Rodulfo Amando Philippi. The most distinguished Chilean novelists—Alberto Blest Gana and Daniel Barros Grez—are represented with others of lesser fame. Any book-loving visitor at the Exposition will find it profitable to spend an hour in the Chilean library, which is in the particular charge of Señor Carlos Silva Cruz, who is not only a lawyer, a teacher, and chief of the section devoted to the Department of Public Instruction of Chile, but is a special Commissioner for the study of educational methods in the United States.

F. H. S.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

History and Biography.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon:

RICHARD CROKER. By Alfred Henry Lewis. 12mo. Pp. xv.-372. New York: Life Publishing Company.

READINGS IN WELSH HISTORY. By Ernest Rhys. 12mo. Pp. vii.-162. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE PRACTICAL LIFE WORK OF HENRY DRUMMOND. By Cuthbert Lennox. Introduction by Hamilton W. Mabie. 12mo. Pp. xxii.-345. New York: James Pott & Co. $1.

JOHNSTON OF WARRISTON. By William Morison. Famous Scots Series. 12mo. Pp. 159. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

SURREY. By Walter Jerrold. Being a volume in Dent's County Guides. Edited by George A. B. Dewar. With Maps and Illustrations and an Index. Pp. 316. 16mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS. By W. Fisher Markwick, D. D., and William A. Smith, M. A. Being Vol. X. in the World and Its People Series. With Maps and Illustrations. Pp. 348. New York, Boston, and Chicago: Silver, Burdett & Co. 60 cents.

THE LAND OF WINE. Being an Account of the Madeira Islands at the Beginning of the Twentieth Century, and from a New Point of View. By A. J. Drexel Biddle. In two volumes. Pp. 268 and 300. 12mo. With Numerous Illustrations. Philadelphia and San Francisco: Drexel Biddle.

THE LAND OF THE AMAZONS. By Baron de Santa-Anna Nery. Translated from the French by George Humphrey, F. R. G. S. With Numerous Illustrations and a Map, and With a Complete Index. 8vo. Pp. 406. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4 net.

Poetry and New Editions.

SONGS FROM NATURE. The Former Boy and Others Poems. By Daniel M. Peters. 12mo. Pp. 65. New York: The Abbey Press. 50 cents.

CORDELIA AND OTHER POEMS. By N. B. Ripley. 12mo. Pp. 57. New York: The Abbey Press. 50 cents.

A NEW VERSION OF AN OLD STORY. By Elizabeth Milroy. 16mo. Pp. 31. New York: The Abbey Press. 25 cents.

THE WORKS OF LORD BYRON. A new revised and enlarged edition, with illustrations. Poetry. Vol. IV. Edited by Ernest Hartley Coleridge. 12mo. Pp. xv.-588. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

THE AUTHENTIC EDITION OF DICKENS. Four volumes. American Notes and Pictures from Italy; Hard Times, Reprinted Pieces, The Uncommercial Traveler, &c.; Sketches by Boz. 12mo. Pp. xx.-575 per volume. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 per volume.

THE COMPLETE TRIBUNE PRIMER. By Eugene Field. 12mo. Pp. 143. Containing seventy-five original drawings by F. Opper. 12mo. Boston: Mutual Book Company.

SUNSET RHYMES. By Seth Sturges. With Illustrations by Hazel Lavinia Roberts. Pp. 130. New York: The Bradley-White Company.

A MESSAGE TO GARCIA AND THIRTEEN OTHER THINGS. "As Written by Fra Elbertus and Done Into a Book by the Roycrofters at Their Shop, Which Is in East Aurora, New York." With Photogravure Portrait. Rubricated pages. Printed from full face types. Pp. 166. East Aurora: Elbert Hubbard.

THE QUEEN'S CHRONICLER AND OTHER POEMS. By Stephen Gwynn. 12mo. Pp. 108. London and New York: John Lane.

THE RACE OF LEAVES, Being A Play by Michael Field. With decorations and designs cut on wood by Charles Ricketts. Printed at the Ballantyne Press. Printed from full face types on English handmade paper. Pp. lxxxiv. New York: John Lane.

Out-of-Door Books.

GARDENING FOR BEGINNERS. A Handbook to the Garden. By E. T. Cook. The "Country Life" Library. 12mo. Pp. vii.-495. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.75.

FAMILIAR FLOWERS OF FIELD AND GARDEN. Described and illustrated by F. Schuyler Mathews. 12mo. Pp. xi.-308. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

OUR FERNS IN THEIR HAUNTS. A Guide to All the Native Species. By Williard Wilson Clute. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xii.-332. New York: The Frederick A. Stokes Co. $2.15.

Fiction.

OUR CHOIR. By the Sexton. Assisted by George A. Stockwell. 12mo. Pp. 83. New York: The Abbey Press.

ON THE THRESHOLD. (A Hillside Sketch.) By Mary A. Hartshorn. 16mo. Pp. 33. New York: The Abbey Press.

A NARRAGANSETT PEER. A Historic Romance of Southern New England. By George Appleton. Pp. 444. New York: The Abbey Press.

FLANDER'S WIDOW. A Novel. By M. E. Francis. 12mo. Pp. 357. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE STONER FAMILY. By Samuel Fulton. 12mo. Pp. 271. New York: The Abbey Press.

THE EGYPTIAN RING. By ellie T. Sawyer. 12mo. Pp. 162. New York: The Abbey Press.

WEDDING BELLS AND OTHER SKETCHES. By Nat Prune. 12mo. Pp. 34. New York: The Abbey Press. 75 cents.

THE BELEAGUERED FOREST. By Ella W. Peattie. 12mo. Pp. 349. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Advance Sheets.)

A LILY OF FRANCE. By aroline Atwater Mason. Pp. 456. Philadelphia: The Griffith & Rowland Press. $1 net.

LIKE THE LILIES. By Lu Tracy. 12mo. Pp. 71. New York: The Abbey Press.

THE SWEET ENEMY. By atharine Tynan (Mrs. Hinkson.) 12mo. Pp. viii.-326. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

THE GOLDEN TOOTH. By Maclaran Cobban. 12mo. Pp. iv.-306. New York: F. M. Buckles & Co. $1.25.

THE MANAGER OF THE B & A. A novel. By Vaughan Kester. 12mo. Pp. 274. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

A PRINCESS OF THE HILLS. A story of Italy. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 306. Boston: The Lothrop Company. $1.50.

FOUR-LEAVED CLOVER. n every-day romance. By Maxwell Gray. 12mo. Pp. 295. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

THE WHIRLIGIG. By Mayn Lindsay. 12mo. Pp. 285. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE NINETEENTH HOLE. Being tales of the Fair Green. By Van Tas el Sutphen. Illustrated. Second series. 12mo. Pp. 190. Harper's portrait collection of short stories. Vol. III. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.15.

CAMP VENTURE. A Story of the Virginia Mountains. By George Ca Eggleston. Illustrated by W. A. McCulk gh. 12mo. Cloth. Chapter xliii. Pp. 400. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50

A WOMAN ALONE. By Mrs. W. K. Clifford, author of "A Flash of Summer." Including three stories. Pp. 308. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

CASTING OF NETS. By Richard Bagot, author of "A Roman Mystery" and "The Just and the Unjust." 12mo. Pp. 3 2. Chapter xxiv. London and New York: John Lane. $1.50.

THE WORKS OF THEOPHILE GAUTIER. Vol. IX. Translated and edited by Prof. F. C. de Sumichrast, "The Louvre, Leonardo da Vinci, Esteban Bartolome, Murillo, Sir Joshua Reynolds," with an introduction by the editor. Pp. 322. 12mo. Published for subscribers only. New York: George D. Sproul.

THE WORKS OF THEOPHILE GAUTIER. Vol. X. Translated and edited by Prof. F. C. de Sumichrast. "Constantinople," with an introduction by the editor. Published for subscribers only. 12mo. Pp. 300. New York: George D. Sproul.

A SLAVEHOLDER'S DAUGHTER. By Belle Kearney. (Fifth edition.) Fully illustrated. Chapter xxviii. Pp. 268. 12mo. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

A FLOWER OF THE TROPICS, and Other Stories of Mexico and the Border. By Warner P. Sutton. Eight short stories. Pp. 122. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

Miscellaneous.

THE GUILFORD SPELLER. With Word Studies and Dictionary Work. By A. B. Guilford and Aaron Lovell. 12mo. Pp. iv.-170. Boston: Ginn & Co.

LE MOUVEMENT LITTERAIRE. Contemporain. Par Georges Pellissier. 12mo. Pp. vii.-301. Paris: Librairie Plon, Rue Garanciere. (Paper.)

A NEW THEORY OF EVOLUTION, or the Principles of Economy, Efficiency, &c. By Alfred Ward Smith. 12mo. Pp. 256. New York: The Abbey Press.

THE CHRIST OF THE RED PLANET. By Eleanor Kirk. 12mo. Pp. xviii.-138. New York: The Publishers' Printing Company.

ELEMENTS OF PLAIN GEOMETRY. By Alan Sanders. 12mo. Pp. 247. New York: The American Book Company. cents.

MAGIC AND RELIGION. By Andrew Lang. 8vo. Pp. x.-316. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE STATISTICAL YEAR BOOK OF CANADA for 1900. Sixteenth Year of Issue. Issued by the Department of Agriculture. 12mo. Pp. 641. Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau. (Paper.)

DECORATIVE FLOWER STUDIES. For the use of artists, designers, students, and others. A series of 40 colored plates printed in facsimile of the original drawings. Accompanied by studies of detail from each subject, and descriptive notes. By J. Foord. Large folio. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $12 net.

THE JEWISH LAW OF MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE in Ancient and Modern Times, and its Relation to the Law of the State. By the Rev. M. Mielziner. Second revised edition. 8vo. Pp. 149. New York: Block Publishing Company, The Jewish Book Concern.

MODERN CHEMISTRY. With its Practical applications. By Fredus N. Peters. 12mo. Pp. 412. New York: Maynard, Merrill & Co.

SIDE WINDOWS; Or, Lights on Scripture Truths. By Mattie M. Boteler. 12mo. Pp. 224. Cincinnati: The Standard Publishing Government Printing Office

APHORISMS AND REFLECTIONS. Conduct, Culture and Religion. By J. L. Spalding. 12mo. Pp. 292. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 80 cents.

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION TO THE PRESIDENT. Vols. III.-IV. Paper. 8vo. Pp. about 4 7. Washington: Government Printing Office.

NO. XXXII. NOTES OF MILITARY INTEREST FOR 1900. January, 1901. 12mo. Pp. 262. Washington: Government Printing Office. (Paper.)

A B C TOYDOM. By C. S. Rigby. Folios. Colored illustrations. Chicago and New York: W. B. Conkey Company.

POSITIVE PREVENTION AND CURE OF TUBERCULOSIS. By the Nature Cure Process. For both the profession and the laity. Illustrated. By Aug. F. Reinhold. 8vo. Pp. xi.-465. New York: A. F. Reinhold, 823 Lexington Av.

PUBLIC, SOCIETY, AND SCHOOL LIBRARIES. Chapter XVII. United States Bureau of Education. 8vo. Pp. 1, 5. Washington: Government Printing Office. (Advance Sheets.)

SOME QUESTIONS OF LARGER POLITICS. By Edwin Maxey. 12mo. Pp. vi.-134. New York: The Abbey Press.

FROM WHENCE, WHAT, AND TO WHAT END. By Frederick Wollpert. In Library of Liberal Classics. Pp. 80. New York: Peter Eckler. Annual subscription, $3. Per copy 25 cents.

THE PROVENCAL LYRIC. By Lewis F. Mott, Ph. D. Pp. 60. 12mo. New York: William R. Jenkins. 75 cents.

PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY. In New Hampshire. A Historical Sketch. By Charles H. Bell. 12mo. Pp. 104. Exeter, N. H.: William B. Morrill.

MEN AND LETTERS. By Herbert Paul. Thirteen articles. Pp. 334. London and New York: John Lane.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION. Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 15, 16, 17, and 18. Officially compiled by Charles F. Martin. Pp. 508. Denver: The Smith-Brooks Printing Company.

'SCONSET COTTAGE LIFE. Being a Summer On Nantucket Island. By A. Judd Northrup. (Second edition.) Illustrated. Chapter XVII. Pp. 160. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. $1.

CURRENCY AND BANKING IN THE PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY. By Andrew McFarland Davis. Part I., "Currency." Publications of the American Economic Association, issued quarterly. New York: The Macmillan Company, (for the association.) $4 per year.

QUERIES.

W. E. VAN NAME, 78 West Eighty-second Street, New York City: "I have a document in the form of a letter written and dated, War Department, 1791. It bears the signature of Knox, Secretary of War during Washington's Administration. As I would like to find a purchaser for this relic, I will thank you for information as to the source to apply to."

We fear that letters signed by Knox do not possess great value, from $5 to $10 possibly. Dodd, Mead & Co. and W. R. Benjamin of this city purchase autographs and manuscripts.

"M. H. K.," Columbus, Ohio: "Will you be good enough to state where the most complete Shakespearean library is to be found in this country, and whether there is one in Europe that outranks it?"

The Thomas P. Barton collection in the Boston Public Library contains more Shakespeariana than the Lenox Library does, but in original works—folios, quartos, and poems—the Lenox collection is richer. The private library of Marsden J. Perry of Providence, R. I., contains many of the quarto plays, and in addition includes the famous collection of Shakespeariana gathered by James O. Halliwell-Phillipps, whose name is bibliographically associated with Shakespeare's for all time. The collection of William A. White of Brooklyn is rich in quarto plays, and includes fine examples of the folios. The British Museum collection of Shakespeare's works and works relating to him is very extensive, but possesses poor copies of many of its greatest rarities, and undoubtedly does not equal the united strength of the four public and private American collections which we have named. Several private collections in Great Britain contain many treasures in this line—the Huth, the Locker, the Christie-Miller, and the MacGregor. The latter includes the famous £1,700 copy of the first Shakespeare folio.

JAMES KIRWAN, Chilton, Wis.: "Where can I secure a poem by Father Abram J. Ryan, 'the Poet Priest' of the South, published late in 1864 or early in 1865 on the death of Gen. Patrick Cleburne, a Southern General who was killed Nov. 30, 1864, at the battle of Franklin. This poem has much merit, though strongly secession, and I am anxious to secure it. It was published in The Boston Pilot shortly after it came out, but the files of that paper were later burned and so I cannot get it there."

This poem may have appeared in "The Conquered Banner and Other Poems," Mobile, 1880, or in "Poems, Patriotic, Religious, and Miscellaneous," Baltimore, 1880, now out of print. P. J. Kennedy, 3 Barclay Street, New York City, publishes Father Ryan's poems at $2. If it does not appear in any of these works, and if any of our readers can furnish it to our correspondent, we will be pleased.

"SECOND EMPIRE," St. Paul, Minn.: "Who is the author of 'An Englishman in Paris,' and where can I get other books by the same writer? Judging from his references to Balzac and others he must be a very old man."

The reputed author of this book is Albert Dresden Vandam, who was born in London in 1843, and was educated in Paris. He began to write during the Franco-Prussian war, went to London in 1871, and published several translations, in 1882 became Paris correspondent of The London Globe, but came back to London in 1887. The following books by Mr. Vandam can be had here: "My Paris Notebook," Lippincott, $1.25; "The Mystery of the Patrician Club," Lippincott, 50 cents and $1, and "Undercurrents of the Second Empire," G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2.50. His latest book is "A Court Tragedy," apparently not republished here.

CHARLES J. SAVAGE, 123 Madison Street, New York City: "In your issue of June 1 you referred to a list of the plays of Pinero and those of his contemporaries. I am interested in dramatic literature, and would like to have such a list."

This list was published under "Queries" in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of June 22.

EUGENE BARRINGTON, 115 West Sixty-fourth Street, New York City: "I have several numbers of Household Words, a journal conducted by Charles Dickens, 1857, New York, published by Miller & Curtis, 321 Broadway. The various articles are unsigned, as was usual in those days, but I understand that many of the sketches are by Dickens, and first editions. Are they worth anything?"

Dickens started "Household Words" in London March 30, 1849, and edited it until 1859. A set of the London edition for those years is worth $1 or $2 a volume; the New York edition is practically without value.

JOHN E. DOWNING, 995 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "What is the value of Rapin's 'History of England,' London, 1732, two volumes, with portraits by Vertue and Houbraken?"

A copy sold for $6 in 1890 in Philadelphia. The book is one of the old historical works which have depreciated in value in the last fifty years.

"HOGARTH," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "A friend of mine has a perfect copy of Hogarth's 'Works from the Original Plates Restored by Heath,' London, Baldwin & Craddock, no date. All the plates are in fine condition. What is its value? Where could it be sold?"

The Baldwin and Craddock edition of Hogarth's "Works" brings from £3 to £4 at London auctions, and is worth about the same here. Dodd, Mead & Co., Charles Scribner's Sons, George D. Smith, George H. Richmond, and Frederick W. Morris are among New York dealers in rare books.

"N. B. F.," Baltimore, Md.: "Will you kindly inform me what prose Keats wrote, if any; also when it was published?"

Keats wrote little prose. His miscellaneous writings will be found in the Buxton Forman edition of his works, first published in 1883. See also his "Letters," new and revised edition, edited by Forman, Charles Scribner's Sons, $3.20.

"R. A. B.," Hartford, Conn.: "Kindly tell me something about Thomas Dekker and print a list of Knowles's works."

Dekker was born about 1570 and died about 1641. The exact dates are not known. Little is known of his life, which is strange, when one considers that his career was one of constant literary activity. He was born in London and apparently lived there all his life, as playwright, pamphleteer, and miscellaneous literary hack. He wrote many plays, and frequently collaborated with other dramatists, Webster, Ford, Middleton, Massinger, &c. His first work was "Canaan's Calamitie," [illegible]; his last was "The Witch of Edmonton," (written with Ford and Romley,) 1658. His plays were dramatic and well-written, and are full of references to London. "Satiro-Mastix," 1602, is a satirical retaliation on Ben Jonson, who, in his "Poetaster," had introduced Dekker as "Crispinus." It is rare and very valuable. Dekker's plays were collected in four volumes in 1873, and his non-dramatic works were edited by Grosart in five volumes, 1884-6, but these editions can now be had only at auctions or from dealers. For a selection from his plays, see Dekker's "Best Plays," (Mermaid Series,) edited by Ernest Rhys, Scribner's, $1.25. James Sheridan Knowles's works appeared as follows: "The Welsh Harper," 1796; "Fugitive Pieces," 1810; "The Senate," 1817; "Virginius," 1820; "Caius Gracchus," 1823; "The Elocutionist," 1823; "William Tell," 1825; "The Beggar's Daughter of Bethnal Green," 1828; "Alfred the Great," 1831; "The Hunchback," 1832; "The Magdalen," 1832; "A Masque," 1832; "The Wife," 1833; "The Daughter," 1837; "The Love Chase," 1837; "The Bridal," 1837; "Woman's Wit," 1838; "The Maid of Mariendorpt," 1838; "Love," 1840; "John of Procida," 1840; "Old Maids," 1841; "The Rose of Arragon," 1842; "The Secretary," 1843; "George Lovell," 1847; "Fortescue," 1847; "The Rock of Rome," 1849; "The Idol Demolished," 1851; "The Gospel Attributed to Matthew," 1856; "True Unto Death," 1866; Brian Boroihme," 1871; "Lectures on Dramatic Literature," 1873, and "Various Dramatic Works," 1874. None of these is especially valuable save his first book, "The Welsh Harper," "Virginius," and "A Masque," (upon the death of Scott.)

"M. C. F.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Who is the author of 'St. Paul and Protestantism'? I have a copy of 'David Copperfield,' 1850, and McDonald Clarke's 'Poems,' 1836. Have they more than ordinary value?"

Matthew Arnold is the author of "St. Paul and Protestantism," (first published in 1870.) The first edition of Dickens's "David Copperfield" is worth from $5 to $10. A fine copy might bring more, however. Clarke's "Poems," 1836, if in good condition and containing the portrait (by Maverick) is worth from $3 to $5.

"LAMIA," Newport, R. I.: "What has become of Keats's letters to Fanny Brawne—the originals, I mean?"

We fancy the most of them are owned in England, though we know of several in American collections. At the Ellis sale in November, 1885, twenty-two of them were sold at prices ranging from £55 to £4 15s. One of the letters, which fetched £32, was quoted at $250 by Dodd, Mead & Co. in April, 1887; another, which sold for £13 10s., being held at $125. The first of these is probably the most interesting Keats letter in existence, for it contains this famous passage: "If I should die I have left no immortal work behind me—nothing to make my friends proud of my memory—but I have loved the principle of beauty in all things, and if I had time I would have myself remembered." The present value of this letter would be considerably over $500.

"R. H.," Dover, N. J.: "What is the value of an autograph of Dion Boucicault?"

Important letters of Boucicault should easily be worth $5.

"W. E. B.," 684 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia: "Where can I secure the following books: 'Why I Became a Catholic,' by Father Oswold, and 'Stumbling Blocks Made Stepping Stones'?"

Through an advertisement. They seem to be out of print.

"STEVENSON," New York City: "Who publishes the Edinburgh Stevenson in England?"

The title pages of the volumes bear the following: "Printed by T. & A. Constable for Longmans, Green & Co., Cassell & Co., Seeley & Co., Charles Scribner's Sons, and sold by Chatto & Windus.

EDWIN P. HOPKINS, Tampa, Fla.: "Through the 'Queries' column of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW I would like to thank its numerous readers who so kindly took the trouble to write me in reply to my inquiry published July 13 asking about an English translation of 'Sainte-Beuve.' Eleven replies were received, besides two from dealers, who naturally had some interest in the matter. It certainly shows that the readers of your paper are closely united by the bond of a mutual love of books."

WILLIAM C. STONE, 384 Union Street, Springfield, Mass.: "In your issue of July 20 I noticed, on the editorial page, an article concerning Commodore Perry's famous dispatch. It stated that it is not on file at the Navy Department. According to Lossing's Field Book of the War of 1812, it was written in pencil by Perry on the back of an old letter and was sent to Gen. Harrison. A fac simile appears in the Field Book, page 530."

"SAMOA," 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City: "What is considered to be Stevenson's best short story?"

"A Lodging for a Night," "Markheim," and "The Sire de Malétroit's Door" have many admirers.

CHARLES DAWSON, St. Paul, Minn.: "Your correspondent, H. M. Hannah, will find the lines, 'The Suicidal Cat,' in the cheap books of selections for elocution. I think I saw it in one of Garrett's some twenty years ago, and it has remained in my memory ever since, (from my having repeated it occasionally to amuse children. If he cannot readily find it, I will write it out for him if he will write me requesting it."

P. J. O'CONNELL, New York City: "The author of the poem commencing 'I cannot think the glorious world of mind,' which a correspondent asks for, is Robert Leighton."

"A. M.," New York City: "When did the first publication of Eugene Field's 'Little Willie' appear? Has the original issue the first letters of each verse in red or black?"

According to announcement made in one of Bangs's catalogues, the first issue has the ornamental initial letters printed in red.

G. N. SWAN, Sioux City, Iowa: "In your issue of the 20th inst. Mr. Isaiah T. Hoyt of Boston mentions seeing a manuscript copy of Gray's "Elegy" in the British Museum, London, in [illegible] and concluded it must have been the original manuscript. I saw the same copy there in 1891, and find, on referring to the official 'Guide to the Autograph [illegible],' the following description of same: '[illegible] Thomas Gray. (C. 1716-1771.) A fair copy of the "Elegy, Written in a Country Churchyard," inclosed in a letter to Dr. Thomas Wharton, dated Cambridge, 18 Dec., (1750.) [illegible] (Egerton MS. [illegible])'

"The 'Elegy' was begun in 1742 and finished in 1750, [illegible] not published until 1751. The original [illegible] containing [illegible] changes and several stanzas which he omitted in printing, I understand, is the one purchased for £230 by Sir William S. Fraser in 1875."

C. S. PARKER, Box 1,652, New York Post Office: "I wish to find a book published about twenty-five years ago by Putnam or Lippincott entitled 'Evaleen Wilson; or, the Trials of an Orphan Girl.'"

The book might be found in some of the second-hand bookstores, but probably it will have to be advertised for.

L. Z. GRAY, Scranton, Penn.: "Who was the original 'La Dame aux Camélias'?"

According to Count G. de Contades, her name was Alphonsine Plessis, born Jan. 15, 1824, in a small village in lower Normandy, the daughter of Maria Plessis and Marie Deshayes. She died in Paris in 1847. The name which Dumas gave her was not attached to her during her life, though it was her habit to wear white camellias the greater part of each year. Oddly enough, the honor of wearing the flower seems to belong to M. Lautour-Mézeral, who was known long before the appearance of Alphonsine Plessis as "L'Homme au Camélia," from his habit of never appearing in public without it. This gentleman, it may be noted, is credited with having founded the first juvenile periodical, Le Journal des Enfants, to which the elder Dumas, Sue, Souvestre, Nodier, and others were contributors.

ALEXANDER JESSOP, Westfield, Mass.: "What are the best one-volume editions of the works of Tennyson, R. Browning, Balzac, Stevenson, and Meredith.

Tennyson's "Poems," the Macmillan Company, $1.75; Robert Browning's "Poetic and Dramatic Works," Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $3. There are no one-volume editions of Balzac, Stevenson, or Meredith. The latter's "Selected Poems" can be had from Charles Scribner's Sons for $1.75, but his novels, essays, &c., as well as those of Balzac and Stevenson do not appear in the form our correspondent mentions.

OSCAR MADDAN, New York City: "Who publishes 'Twenty Years in Europe,' by S. H. M. Byers, Consul to Switzerland?"

This book is apparently not in print A copy might be found in the second hand book stores.

"E. N. D.," Baltimore, Md.: "Is there any value attached to Lowell's 'Poems' in two volumes, Boston, 1849, in perfect condition and in original binding?"

Mr. Arnold's fine copy sold last January for $12.50, the highest previous price being $8.60. Ordinary copies frequently sell for $3 and $4, however.

Appeals to Readers.

PHILIP DEIGNAN, Assistant Librarian United States Engineers, Willets Point, N. Y.: "When I was young my grandmother used to recite a poem to me by Michael Bruce. I would like to secure the entire poem. From what I can learn the author was a schoolmaster in Kinross, Scotland. Perhaps some of your Scotch readers can recollect the poem, which is called 'An Elegy.' Part of it is as follows:

"'The Spring returns, but not to me returns
The vernal joy my better years have known;
Dim in my breast life's dying taper burns,
And all my joys of earth are flown.

Farewell, ye blooming fields, ye cheerful plains,
Enough for me the churchyard's lonely mound,
Where melancholy with still silence reigns,
And the rank grass waves above the cheerless ground.'"

"O. M. J.," 809 Cauldwell Avenue, New York City: "I am anxious to secure a book entitled 'Quaint Sayings of Queer People in All Ages. Quarried by a Queer Crank.' It was published in 1886 by the Coast City Publishing Company, 49 Nassau Street, New York City."

ALEXANDER JESSOP, Westfield, Mass.: "I would like to get the whole of the poem by Edward Bulwer Lytton, commencing—

"'Standing by the river,
Gazing in the river,
See it paved with star-beams,
Heaven is at our feet.'"

ELIZABETH F. TURNEY, 274 West Eighty-fourth Street, New York City: "Will some reader kindly aid me in finding the author of the poem and the verses connected with it that have for the end of each verse 'Where's mother?' The last verse runs, 'I know I shall say it then, as I say it here, Where's mother?'"

HENRY NORMAN, 308 West Forty-third Street, New York City: "I came across the other day some interesting verses entitled 'A Psalm,' and signed 'Nick.' Can any one enlighten me as to whom 'Nick' is? The verses commence as follows:

"'Time is flying,
Men are dying,
All the while.

Life's great problem,
Death's momentum,
Force us on.

Way is weary,
Very dreary,
Oftentimes.'"

Mrs. M. C. MURRAY, 103 South William Street, Johnstown, N. Y.: "What is the origin of the use of strawberry leaves in crowns? They are used in a Duke's and an Earl's coronet, I think."

"M. D. B.," The Sloane, Sandusky, Ohio: "At the funeral service of Vice President Garret A. Hobart the following lines were sung:

"'Weary hands, oh, weary hands,
Resting now from life's endeavor,
From the conflict, from the fever,
Peaceful lying where they fell.
Oh, folded hands, farewell, farewell,
Farewell, farewell.'

"Can any one tell me if there is more than this one verse, and inform me who the author is and where the lines are printed?"

J. B. PERRY, 12 Dutch Street, New York City: "Where can I see in this city, or purchase, a copy of the Dedicatory Ode to the Sydney (New South Wales) Exhibition? Part of the ode contains these lines:

"'Gigantic daughter of the South,
I drink to thee across the flood,
I know thee and I love thee best,
For art thou not of British blood?
When war's loud blasts again are blown
Permit not thou the tyrant powers
To fight thy Mother all alone,
But join thy broadsides with ours.'"

R. A. VAN VLECK, [illegible] West Twenty-second Street, New York City: "Will some reader interested in 'L'Art Nouveau' kindly give me references to books or [illegible] articles (preferably illustrated) in French, German, or English, on the work of the leaders of the movement—[illegible], and the members of the Vienna 'Secession.' [illegible]"

[illegible]

Ready Aug. 5.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

SIR WALTER BESANT'S little posthumous volume about King Alfred the Great, which comes from the press of D. Appleton & Co. this week, was written expressly for the Appletons' Library of Useful Stories, and no one can fail to perceive by some introductory remarks that its preparation was a labor of love. "I desire," he wrote in the preface only a few days before his death, "to write such a history of the great King as shall be accessible and instructive to the great body—every year growing greater—of those who read books and wish to be acquainted with the national history. I shall endeavor not to exaggerate the achievements of the King—they want no exaggerations—or to overstate the obligations which the posterity of Alfred owe to his memory—they can hardly be overstated. The plain and unvarnished story should be sufficient."

"A Winter Pilgrimage" is the title of a new book by H. Rider Haggard which Longmans, Green & Co. have in press. It deals with Italy and the near East, and is the result of a journey made by the author last year through Palestine, Italy, and Cyprus. The volume will be illustrated with thirty-nine illustrations from photographs.

The cover of The Theatre for August is an excellent portrait in seven colors of James K. Hackett, showing the actor as Don Caesar in the new play which he will produce in September. There are also half-tone portraits of Olive May as Lorna Doone and of William Courtleigh and others in the Chicago stage production of the Blackmore romance, together with a portrait of Andrew Mack as Tom Moore, the new rôle which he will assume next season. The number also presents scenes from Victor Mapes's Japanese play, "A Flower of Yeddo"; a scene from the latest war play, "Winchester," which will be produced in elaborate fashion next season, and scenes from Clay M. Greene's sacred drama, "Nazareth," recently produced in California. There are, too, full-page portraits of Miss Ethel Barrymore, Miss Elsie Leslie, besides reproductions from the latest photographs of John Drew, Miss May Robson, David Warfield, Miss Cecilia Loftus, Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne, &c. The literary features of the number include an article by Wilton Lackaye on the actor's relation to a possible endowed theatre, an arraignment of some recent Hamlets by Alfred Ayres, and an illustrated review of Clay M. Greene's new passion play.

"The Letters of Her Mother to Elizabeth," which is a natural and fascinating complement to "The Visits of Elizabeth," bids fair to equal in popularity the first book, and also to augment the demand for the latter. The question which the reader of "The Visits" invariably asks, "What sort of woman was Elizabeth's mother?" is answered in a satisfactory manner. The later volume is not a satire, and, aside from its function of explaining the visits, it does for Continental society just what "The Visits" does for English. We have just learned that the author of "The Letters of Her Mother to Elizabeth" is not by an English writer at all, but by a Yale man.

"Unconscious Comedians," by Caroline Durn, is being prepared for publication by Dodd, Mead & Co. The book may be described as a series of character sketches. The unconscious comedians are a number of people representing the various phases of American society who happen to be thrown together on a voyage from New York to Spain. There is the capricious Beatrice Seaton, in rebellion against conventionality; the demure Mrs. Dove; a rich banker, who has left his wife at home; a Bishop and his wife; there is also an American widow whose daughter has married the son of an English lord, and attempts to keep her mother's kindly vulgarities from her father-in-law's aristocratic eyes for fear of shocking him. Some of the scenes are laid at house parties in England. And although there are many hazardous situations the dénouement in every case is happy.

"Tales of the Cloister," by Elizabeth G. Jordan, is the fourth volume to be published in Harper & Brothers' Portrait Collection of Short Stories. In connection with the title it may be mentioned that Miss Jordan was in the Convent of Notre Dame, in Milwaukee, from her eighth year until the age of seventeen. Her knowledge of convent life comes, therefore, from actual experience and observation. The book will be published late in August, together with "The Supreme Surrender," by A. Maurice Low, the well-known Washington correspondent and political writer. This is a problem rather than a political novel. The daughter of a Cabinet Secretary falls in love with a young Senator from the West. Her love is returned, but there is an obstacle to their union, for the Senator, who gives promise of great things in the service of his country, is married. The wife, however, agrees to a divorce, and the Senator resigns his seat. Everything seems to work to the advantage of the lovers, when the Secretary's daughter, realizing the sacrifices which her love has imposed, suddenly marries an old sweetheart, and the Senator is murdered at the door of his old home by a madman.

"The Little Lady—Her Book," by Albert Bigelow Paine, with illustrations by Mabel L. Humphrey and Louise L. Heustis, is in preparation at the Henry Altemus Company's. It is about the little lady who lives in the house of many windows, and it has in it all the good stories and good times that have made her happy, and which, the author believes, will make other little people happy also.

"The Improvement of Towns and Cities," by Charles Mulford Robinson of Rochester, recently published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, has received high praise in a recent report of the Committee on Municipal Improvement of the Architectural League of America, at the convention held in Philadelphia in June last. After a description of the book the report goes on to say that the work "will find its way to the libraries of our thoughtful citizens and will be of practical use to the officials of every city. The book is too full of well-presented vital truths to permit of quoting in this report and will commend itself to every one interested in this subject."

"The Million," by Dorothea Gerard, author of "A Spotless Reputation," is a story of the present day, with the scene laid in Galicia, Austria, and Dodd, Mead & Co. will bring out this Fall. A notary in Lycsyn amasses a million florins in order that his motherless daughter may marry into high rank and that he may spend his declining days in the society which his position had hitherto denied him. But the girl falls in love with a young engineer. The notary discovers this serious menace to his scheme, and so successfully combats it that the engineer marries another girl, and the daughter, in desperation, becomes the Countess Sobolewska. The ultimate destiny of the million florins, however, forms the chief theme of the book.

"The Home Life of Wild Birds," by Francis H. Herrick, which was recently published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, has received high praise from naturalists, as it is the only book so far published which attempts to show the most interesting nesting habits of wild birds through reproductions of photographs obtained by the author after much trouble and patience, and by following out a scheme which is as novel as it has proved valuable. The original of many of the pictures in the book, besides others which were not reproduced, are displayed in the Putnams' window, West Twenty-third Street.

The first sheet of the seventh volume of the American Book Prices Current was printed last week, and though the book will not appear until late in the Fall it is interesting to note that all of the 600 small paper copies have been subscribed for, and most of the copies on large paper, of which there will be over twenty-five, have been applied for. The large paper issue of the volume is a departure, but the publishers, Dodd, Mead & Co., have had requests in the past for copies, with wider margins, for annotations, and for the first time they are complying with this demand. The small paper copies, now all gone, were sold at $6 per volume; the large paper copies are offered at $15 each. It is rather significant that the early volumes of this almost indispensable bibliographical guide are much scarcer than those of the English prototype, the first volume, 1895, having been long out of print.

The Serao novels which Harper & Brothers now have in preparation for publication in authorized translations will probably follow this order: "Fantasy," "Farewell Love," "The Ballet Girl," "The Conquest of Rome," and "Sister Joan of the Cross."

"Photography as a Fine Art," by Charles H. Coffin, will be published by Doubleday, Page & Co. Sept. 14. The author's idea is to show the ambitious worker in this new art what is worth striving for, and how the masters of the camera attain it. The illustrations, of which there are over a hundred, are most noteworthy and are in themselves an inspiration to the amateur. The volume will deal with the following subjects: "The Status of Photography To-Day," "Posed Figure Subjects," "Experiments with Processes," "Impressionistic-Decorative Workers," and "Landscape."

"Sir Thomas Lipton and the America Cup" is the title of a little book dealing with the career of Sir Thomas, which Oliphant, Andetson & Ferrier are publishing in London. It is illustrated and revised by the ambitious yachtsman himself. The demand for the book is said to be already extensive.

"Caps and Capers," being a story of boarding school life, by Gabrielle E. Jackson, with pictures by C. M. Relyea, is announced by Henry Altemus Company. This book by the author of "Pretty Polly Perkins" is said to be a genuinely wholesome and modern story of boarding school life, and a tale which young people are likely to read more than once.

The changes which have occurred in the last century in the forms of religious statement and standards of doctrine are set forth in a volume announced by Thomas Whittaker under the title of "A Century's Progress of Religious Life and Thought." The author is Prof. Adency.

A little book which aims to do for the cat what "Black Beauty" did for the horse is about to be issued by George W. Jacobs & Co. It is called "Pussy Meow," by Mrs. S. Louise Patterson. It contains the supposed autobiography of one of Mrs. Patterson's own cats.

"Brockman's Maverick," being a novel of Texas ranch life, by Joseph N. Quail, will shortly appear from Quail & Warner of this city. The author, who has lived in the West, is believed to know his subject thoroughly. The cowboy he shows as a feature of Western life is rapidly disappearing, especially in the romantic form in which we all have been made to regard him. Dan Smith, the well-known artist, has designed a cover for the book, while the illustrations will be by David F. Thompson, the Canadian artist.

"The Outer Parallel," which has just come from the press of the Saalfield Publishing Company of Akron, Ohio, is a poetical biography of Major Gen. Nathaniel Greene; the story is written as a dream by the author, Peter Strieletsi, in which Anael, the herald spirit, relates the valorous deeds of the General. The volume has illustrations by Arthur Le Bouttillier.

Mrs. C. L. Antrobus, the English novelist, whom G. P. Putnam's Sons have introduced to this country through "Quality Corner" and "Wildersmoor," has long maintained a high position among English authors. The London Times has said of her that she "more than once reminds one of George Eliot," while The Pall Mall Gazette says of her that she "might draw a Becky Sharp." The scene of her last-named book is laid in a rarely described part of Lancashire, where the "sombre genius of the moor"—to use the writer's own phrase—is brought home by many happy touches, and the Lancashire dialect is handled with considerable effect. There is said to be much humor brought out by sparkling dialogue in the book, throughout which, however, there is an undercurrent of solemnity, almost of sadness.

The thirty-third annual report of the Washington Heights Free Library has just been published in a neat brochure of thirty pages, with good half-tone illustrations. The report shows that the library has acquired during the past year nearly 2,000 volumes; that the circulation was 94,151, and that the total outlay for maintenance was nearly $6,000. "Pursuant to the library policy recently adopted by the city, all moneys hereafter appropriated for library purposes may be made only to the New York Public Library, (Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations,) in which case we may have no further direct grants of city money; but laws have been enacted under which our library can be operated as the 'Washington Heights Branch,' and steps to that end have already been taken."

"The Road to Frontenac," by Samuel Merwin, will be published by Doubleday, Page & Co. Sept. 14. Mr. Merwin is already well known as one of the authors of "The Short Line War." His new romance has its scene laid in and around Quebec, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. It is said to be intensely dramatic in its portrayal of the Indians and their treatment of the captured little party whose fortunes the story follows.

Late in October the Shakespeare Society of New York will have ready "The Sonnets and Shakespeare's Rival Poet, With a Reprint of Chapman's Related Poems," by Arthur Acheson. This volume is important, as it is the only one ever issued under the auspices of the society concerning the much-mooted question of the sonnets, their arrangement, autobiographical character, the "dark lady," &c. Mr. Acheson also submits some original speculations as to Holofernes and Thersites in the plays, which he suggests as germane to his theory.

"The Mormon Monster," by Edgar Folk, published to-day by the Fleming H. Revell Company, is the story of Mormonism, embracing the history of Mormonism, Mormonism as a religious system, as a social system, and as a political system, with a full discussion of the subject of polygamy. The volume is fully illustrated, and an introduction has been written for it by George A. Lofton.

With reference to the open letter from "R. C. L.," published in the issue of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of July 20, we learn that the Colonial Press of this city have in preparation an index to their publication, "The World's Great Classics." The volume, when published, will be a complete analytical index, and will, without doubt, meet the requirements of our correspondent.

"On Bodies Smaller Than Atoms," by Prof. J. J. Thomas, the successor of Lord Rayleigh and Maxwell in the chair of physics at Cambridge, opens The Popular Science Monthly for August. The author describes for the first time in popular language the discoveries that have made him famous. It seems almost incredible that he should not only have discovered but also weighed bodies smaller than atoms. It is also proved that Franklin was right in calling electricity a fluid.

"The Science of Penology" is the title of a volume which will soon come from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is a consideration of "The Defense of Society Against Crime," by Henry M. Boies, author of "Prisoners and Paupers." Mr. Boies, who has had long experience among the insane, criminal, and pauper classes, endeavors to bring together the principal data, to arrange them in order, and to state generally the accepted conclusions of penologists. He is convinced that the defense of society against crime cannot be successfully conducted without a complete and definite plan, organized upon a consistent theory and system that there is an urgent necessity for the collection and arrangement of the various important discoveries in penology into such a special system of science.

The August Success contains "The Literary Redemption of Indiana," which deals with Lew Wallace, James Whitcomb Riley, John Clark Ridpath, Winston Churchill, Booth Tarkington, and Maurice Thompson, hung upon an interesting illustrated interview with Gen. Wallace and Mr. Riley.

Items from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—Not long ago there was started here—or, perhaps, it should be written, there grew—a small, very select, and highly promising club. It was made up of six of the younger generation of book lovers and literary workers. Their hearts were in what they proposed to do, and they got a good start—and then came some well-paying demands upon their time by outsiders, and after that the hot weather, and to-day that promising little club is dead. It is to be added, however, that it is not buried. Cool days and the added prestige of books sold and pictures hung may well revive this nameless but promising association before another year comes in.

There were six among the charter members—Guernsey Moore, who is known for his posters and book covers and who is now kept busy by The Saturday Evening Post; James M. Preston, illustrator, and now of The Inquirer; Reginald Wright Kauffman of The Press, who has sold Page one book and is already at work on another; Harry Neeley, also of The Press; William B. Trites, a contributor to the magazines, and John Sloan, the artist. These gentlemen, self-associated in the more English sense of the word club, were going to issue a magazine and privately reprint some books. The magazine had been named and the cover drawn, the books to be reprinted had been decided on—and then the mercury started up the tube. But more is to be heard of this.

George W. Jacobs & Co. of Philadelphia announce among their new publications for the coming Fall season "Rook's Nest," by Isola L. Forrester, author of "The Girls of Bonnie Castle." The latter book has already made a warm place for itself in the hearts of many readers, and it is interesting to note that as a result of reading it several Bonnie Castle Circles have been formed for good fellowship among the boys and girls of some of the smaller towns.

Among the new books promised in the early future of which much is expected is Mr. Williams's "J. Devlin Boss," of which some comment has already been made in these columns. Lothrop will issue the book during this month, with a frontispiece by Clifford Carleton.

Francis Churchill Williams is of the comparatively modern and very small school of writers whose stories are stories of present-day folk, drawn not as they might be or ought to be, but as they actually are. Several years of newspaper training has marked his work with vividness and terseness; he "plays up" his story well and convincingly. He knows there is more human interest for us in the love story of the man with whom we brush elbows daily than in the costumed hero of Zenda or Arzili. His appreciation of life's little ironies is keen, and so is his humor. All of which having appeared in Mr. Williams's magazine contributions, the reading public would seem to be justified in expecting much of this more ambitious "J. Devlin—Boss."

This is the sort of writing which Louisa M. Alcott recommended, though she herself practiced her preaching among so different a class of characters that one is almost ready to say she never followed her own advice. In a letter sent by her in 1874 to a young author, she says, "Learn to write short, and above all learn the art of taking a very simple event or character and making it true to life, with the mixture of the comic and pathetic that exists in what we call human nature. Put your own experience into your tales and they can't fail to be good." The letter entire is republished in the current issue of The Ladies' Home Journal.

Two changes are announced on the staff of that tirelessly energetic monthly. William Martin Johnson leaves to become art editor of The Delineator, and William V. Alexander, who has served as Mr. Bok's secretary, becomes managing editor. Speaking of The Delineator, it is to be chronicled that Mrs. G. Benson Kennedy of this city has just finished illustrating for its Christmas issue a holiday story called "The Looking Glass Boy."

One of the youngest but one of the most promising of Philadelphia's art workers is Miss Theodocia Maud Ramer, who carried off this year's art honors at the Girls' Normal School here. She has worked and studied ever since she began her schooling with such advance that her instructors at the Academy of Fine Arts, to which she won a three year scholarship, unhesitatingly predict great things for her. She is a direct descendant, through her father, of Thackeray.

Miss Louise Williams of Augusta, being a direct descendant of William Penn, has not unnaturally turned to Philadelphia as a market for her art. An exhibition of her work both in clay and colors was recently held here, and it is now said that her success at that time has encouraged her to open a studio here in the Fall. She comes to the city with letters of commendation from W. A. S inn, Gov. A. D. Candler of Georgia, Gen. J. B. Gordon, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Vice President Roosevelt, Senator A. O. Bacon of Georgia, and ex-Senator Arthur P. Gorman.

Miss Williams's great-grandmother, who was a Penn, married Judge Beale of Virginia. Her father fought in the Confederate Army in Gen. Cobb's Legion. As the result of wounds received in action he is now a hopeless invalid, and to support him Miss Williams took up painting and sculpture. Her especial love is for the latter art. The original model of a bust of Cardinal Gibbons, from personal sittings, is now on exhibition in Baltimore. In sculpture she was a pupil of William Ordway Partridge.

Will Hart Richardson, who has just left the Academy of Fine Arts, after three years' work, has won an enviable place by his studies of heads in charcoal. He is now at work on commissions for various publications, which work will take him to New York, Boston, and the North Shore for several weeks. Later in the Autumn he will return to open a studio in this city.

While the work of Charles Dana Gibson is probably as well known as that of any modern illustrator, the artist himself has succeeded in modestly keeping rather in the background. Now, however, his admirers will have a chance to learn all about him in an illustrated article by his intimate friend, James S. Metcalfe, the managing editor of Life, which will be published in a forthcoming issue of The Ladies' Home Journal. This is said to be the first time that the creator of "the Gibson girl" has been described as he really is.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have now ready the third volume of the English County Guide Series, called "Surrey," by Walter Jerrold; this work is uniform with the first two volumes, "Hampshire" and "Norfolk." These rural County Guides, while giving all the information that the tourist may require, have also a literary value, and the style in which they are written, as well as their appearance, in regard to illustrations, &c., are suggestive of the atmosphere of quaint rural England.

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DUTCH LIBERATORS.

Story of the Sea Guerrillas Who Freed the Low Countries.*

IN HIS preface to "The Sea Beggars" the author presents the history of the Dutch in the sixteenth century, and shows how terrible was Spanish oppression. "At the outbreak of the eighty years' war for Dutch independence Spanish rule was firmly established far into the territory at present embraced within the boundaries of these United States. And at the time mentioned there did not exist a single European power strong enough to have interposed effectively between mighty Spain and her ambitious aims." In the struggle for human liberty there can be found no grander example of heroism than that shown by the Dutch. If not for the breaking down of the Spanish power in Holland history might have taken an entirely different coloring. Spanish domination might have prevented for a time the coming of the English, the French, the Swedes to North America. After the freedom of Holland Spain became bankrupt. Ever since that time in the history of nations she has taken the lower position. All this we freely grant. We rejoice, too, in believing with every properly thinking man, that it was the heroism of the Dutch which gave in large measure religious freedom to the world. But we see no reason why we should follow Mr. Dingman Versteeg in the parallel he draws. Spain was ruined because Holland came out of the contest victorious. Ergo, as England is at war with the Boers, her ruination is surely to be brought about. Spain lost the greater part of her ships in the subsequent naval wars. England is losing innumerable horses every day. Hence the end of England is near. The defeat of the Spanish Armada is insignificant, according to our author, when the money spent by England to-day is considered. Mr. Dingman Versteeg writes out his final deductions in this way:

> The only effective way of fighting the noble Africander patriot is by using horses. And in this instance again we see a virtual repetition of history. At least 25,000 imported horses would be needed simultaneously to carry on English operations against the brave defenders of South Africa's liberty. And in view of the fact that—on an average—an imported horse lasts six weeks only, a quarter of a million of horses per annum, at an annual cost of $100,000,000, would be needed to carry on an offensive warfare by South African devastators, the English civilizers.

The author then sees England reduced to the condition of Spain and Turkey, "and Salisbury will soon be able to add one more name to his list of dying nations."

Laying no further stress on the author's arguments, only deeming them uncalled for and by no means necessary in his history of The Sea Beggars, the volume under notice is an interesting one. It shows how great effects may arise from the most insignificant causes. The title of those who fought the Spaniard to the death grapple arose in this way: When in 1566 the Dutch nobles appeared in Brussels, having at their head the Count Hendrick von Brederode, the Regent Margaret, seeing "so imposing a body of nobles united against the Government," seemed somewhat intimidated, "but the Court of Barlaymont, one of her courtiers, endeavored to allay her fears by whispering in her ear: "Do not be afraid, Madam; it is only a pack of beggars." The whisper was understood by Brederode. "The name 'Guex' was at once adopted. That name soon resounded throughout Holland, nor did it entirely die away until after eighty years of fearful struggle and carnage the Dutch people had established for themselves a position among the nations, and the Dutch Republic took rank as a world power."

The Duke of Alva, unquestionably an officer of distinguished military abilities, was the cruelest of men. Alva had at his command a large body of the best troops then to be found in Europe. At first Alva had it all his own way. "Persecution, condemnation, confiscation, and cruel extortion became the order of the day." Alva struck at the leaders, and had in a measure overlooked the minor factors in the strife. "At the close of his six years' rule he had executed more than 40,000 victims." The tyranny was such that more than 100,000 of the most intelligent and progressive of the Netherland people went into exile. A large number of others sought the seaboard cities. "Thousands had been connected with the sea or a seafaring life, either as ship owners, merchants, Captains, common sailors, fishermen, or skippers on the inland waters. Hundreds of these were not satisfied to settle peacefully in more hospitable lands and await there the course of events in their oppressed fatherland. * * * An alien oppressor had devastated their country, destroyed their homes, despoiled them of their livelihood, and forced them to a life of lawlessness. These men men became the Sea Beggars. Revenge was their motive, privateering their object; while necessity often drove them to piracy. They ended their career by becoming the co-founders of one of the most illustrious republics of modern times."

It is possible that the Sea Beggars first held their rendezvous at Emden. Soon they became a redoubtable power of destruction; that is, as far as commerce was concerned. It always is difficult to draw the line between privateering and piracy. There is no question but that the Sea Beggars were at first indiscriminate robbers. The North Sea was at first their principal cruising ground, but in time the Sea Beggars carried on their depredations in the English Channel. In 1568, under the command of Jan Abels and Jan Broeckall all vessels, not Spanish alone, but those belonging to countries at peace with Spain, were liable to capture. Some time later there was some change in the character of the Sea Beggars, inasmuch as the ruined Dutch nobles joined their forces.

The author follows closely the individuals who, as leaders of the sea movement, did so much to check the advance of the Spaniards. It was a naval guerrilla warfare. Fighting the Spaniards at sea did not alone occupy the attention of the Sea Beggars. They made land expeditions, which were called "shore walks," and gathered in much booty. So far there had not been much unity among the sea guerrillas. William Baron of Lumey and Count Lamack was one of the most inveterate of Spanish haters. After the executions of the Counts Egmont and Horn, he had sworn never to cut his nails until their deaths had been avenged. His nickname was "Langnabel" or "Longnails." William the Silent appears to have been satisfied then as to the important aid the Sea Beggars might render Holland, and Lamack was made Lieutenant Admiral of the sea forces. In time, from having been simply freebooters, the Sea Beggars became one of the main factors in the liberation of their country. The many notable victories achieved by them the author notes in excellent style. "That grandest of all episodes, the relief of Leyden," Mr. Dingman Versteeg takes from the Dutch historian, W. J. Hofdyk's "Leyden's Wee en Zegepraal," (Leyden's "Woe and Victory,") and no more stirring account of bravery and determination can be read than is to be found in this translation. In 1572 William the Silent assumed the leadership. Hereafter the struggle at sea as well as on land assumed the character of an organized warfare under the direction of a supreme and lawfully constituted authority. There were, however, some difficulties in the supression of the lawless methods of the Sea Beggars, and it was as late as 1580 before they were prevented from preying on commerce rather indifferent as to the flag. This is the author's conclusion to his most serviceable volume:

> The Sea Beggars had served their purpose well as guerrillas. But after their country, mainly through their efforts, had partly acquired its liberty, their usefulness was gone, and they passed away, followed by the applause and the blessings of a grateful people.

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*THE SEA BEGGARS. Liberators of Holland from the Yoke of Spain. By Dingman Versteeg. [illegible] Cloth. Duodecimo. Pp. [illegible] New York: Continental Publishing Company. [illegible]

"The Crystal Sceptre."*

"The Crystal Sceptre" is, in truth, a story of adventure pure and simple. The reader who loves such titles will find here plenty of gore, plenty of peril, plenty of hairbreadth escapes, and his fill of surprises.

The narrative takes us by way of a balloon into the midst of the Missing Links, next of kin somewhat unpleasantly suggestive of those detestable yahoos who were too much like humanity to be tolerated by it, but, upon the whole, poor relations of whom we need not be ashamed.

What befell the stranded hero who came to wield "the crystal sceptre" over the Links we shall not reveal, for that would be to rob the reader of a pleasantly thrilling hour.

The story is told with vigor, and carries one along with it. To those who like its kind it will be an acquisition, especially to the boyish reader, who will like it the better, because of the romance crowning the adventure. Of course, there are those to whom such excursions into the realm of the imaginary are heavy in the extreme. To those "The Crystal Sceptre" will not at all appeal, but it is safe to say that very many will find it add materially to their "stock of harmless pleasure."

Lake Geneva's Literary Landmarks.*

For those to whom the ground around Geneva and Lake Leman possesses a strong interest quite apart from the natural beauty of the country, Francis Gribble's "Lake Geneva and Its Literary Landmarks" is to be commended. No other small city in Europe is half so rich in historic and literary associations as Geneva; almost every name of revolutionary importance during the two great periods of European revolution being associated with that section, either as visitor or resident.

Real life being sufficiently romantic to Mr. Gribble, he has torn away much of a traditionary nature clinging around the characters of whom he writes, showing us a Bonivard, a kind of lay prior whose love of the table was his only conventional attribute, but, his four marriages notwithstanding, a good patriot and much more human a character than that depicted by Lord Byron. Calvin, too, the religious father of the Genevese, is shown not only as to his iron creed and rigid methods, but also as a sort of theologically minded Provost Marshal; his greatest work outside of predestination being the organizing of Geneva into an armed camp under strict discipline. "He was no doubt a great man. He was hardly, in the modern sense of the word, a good one. He was without any sense of pity."

Although Geneva's first claim to notice is as a city of religious origins, its literary and revolutionary associations are even more important. Mr. Gribble does not attempt reference to recent times, to Vera Zassulich and Prince Krapotkin, to whom, as to countless others, Geneva has given refuge; that city becoming a second home to all who find their rulers dangerous or their moral environment unsatisfactory, this region thus becoming the home of "expatriated prophets" who might have become less well known had they remained in their own country.

Mr. Gribble does full justice to the love stories centring around some of Geneva's citizens, picturing Rousseau as an excitable and sentimental mountebank, so far from being a gentleman as to lie regardless of "his conscience," his very decency being conspicuous by its absence. Mr. Gribble clears Mme. de Warrens from Rousseau's aspersions, but shows her to have deserted her husband, carrying with her much of his personal property. Mr. Gribble writes appreciatively of Gibbon. His very lack of persistence as suitor to the beautiful Susan Curchod may have given the world "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." Of the meeting of these lovers in later life Mr. Gribble says:

> The regrets, we may take it, were tempered by the lurking consciousness that things were really better as they are. The lovers must have known that if they had married on nothing the one would never have written his history, and the other would never have had her salon; but they would have been just two struggling nonentities whom the world would never have heard of. They must have felt, too, that the success in life which they had achieved separately, but could not possibly have achieved together, had meant much to them; that in winning it they had fulfilled their destinies; that their temper would have been soured if they had had to live without it. All this they must have admitted to themselves, and even, in their most candid moments, to each other. And yet—and yet—

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*THE CRYSTAL SCEPTRE. A Story of Adventure. By Philip Verrill Mighels, Author of "Nella, the Heart of the Army," &c. In one volume. Cloth, 12mo. Pp. [illegible] New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. [illegible]

*LAKE GENEVA AND ITS LITERARY LANDMARKS. By Francis Gribble. Illustrated. Pp. [illegible] 1901. London: Constable & Co.

"Love in a Mist."*

The graceful title of Post Wheeler's new volume of poems embodies the poetic name of a flower. This the author applies to a theme of love, around which the other poems cluster. In the central group there is a suggestion of a story of passionate love ended by death, and in the sequence of these songs one of the best is the following:

She could not trust my hand when, in the street,
We threaded devious ways amid the press;
But dread of wheel and hoofbeat led her feet
This way, then that, in turnings purposeless.
And when, so speeding, she escaped my arm
To miss, by but a hair, the pounding dray,
Why, when I saw how intimate the harm,
I chided and was angry, in man's way.

But when, one night, the King of Terrors spurred
His ghastly steed across my treasure-land,
Those who watched nearest, hardly breathing, heard
Her sob, "If he could only hold my hand!
O God, dear God!—I would not be afraid!"
And I, quick summoned, hasting from the deep,
Saw but her smile as, sobbing o'er, she laid
Her hand in mine, and, trusting, fell asleep.

In "Mosaics," the first division of the book, "The Prayer," beginning:

Our Father. Here She spoke it o'er and o'er
Just at the last, to that still look she wore,
Laying her wan hands together for a sign.
"Our Father"—aye, her Father, and so mine!

is a beautiful adaptation of the Lord's Prayer. Dramatic and strong is "The Cry of the Man." An antithesis to this is "White Clover," comprising tender verses about children. Particularly charming are "Golden Locks," "Little Alfie Ingles," and "The Prayers the Little Children Say," of which last, one verse:

The prayers the little children say
No toiling angel brings.
They pass right through the shining ray
That searches selfish things.
(They are so little that they slip
Between the guarding wings.)
And God says, "Hush and give them way!"
The prayers the little children say.

---

*LOVE IN A MIST. By Post Wheeler. Containing [illegible] poems, [illegible] Portrait of the Author. New York: The Camelot Company.

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AUG
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LONDON LETTER.

Written for The New York Times Saturday Review

By WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, July 18.—It is pleasant to remember that Mr. W. J. Stillman lived to read the flattering notices which his autobiography received from nearly all the papers. He had written a number of books, some of which, like his "Life of Crispi" and his "History of the Union of Italy," are of great and permanent value, but he had never until his autobiography was published attained any real success in literature. He was a great journalist, and as such he will be remembered, rather than as a writer of books or a painter of pictures. His letters to The Times, written some years ago from Montenegro, and his more recent letters from Rome, were in every respect admirable, and had a very decided influence on public opinion. During the last eight or ten years I have invariably looked to Stillman's letters from Rome as, with a single exception—the letters of the correspondent of The Morning Post—the only ones which could be trusted to give an accurate account of current Italian politics. Mr. Stillman was peculiarly fortunate in possessing sources of information as to Italian affairs which other correspondents did not possess, and he was not only absolutely fearless in asserting what he knew to be true, but he was allowed a latitude and freedom by The Times which the average newspaper correspondent is not allowed, or, at all events, thinks that he is not allowed.

Mr. Stillman was hardly a popular man. He was admitted by all who knew him to be a many-sided man of genius, but he was positive and uncompromising in the expression of his opinions, when he knew that he was right. The consequence was that by many of those with whom he came in contact he was thought to be brusque and hard. This was wholly a mistake. Under the man's peculiar manner there beat a warm and noble heart. Those who knew him intimately knew that he had the sweetness and gentleness of a child. I knew Stillman for many years, and loved him well. We disagreed as to many things, but I never found him really intolerant. Often when we differed as to certain men or measures Stillman would say, "Well! well! Let it go," and would turn to some other subject. There was one subject as to which we were always fully in accord, and that was his love for animals. He was one of the few men whom I have known who had so thoroughly accepted and understood the gospel of Darwin that he saw in all animals the kin of man, differing not in nature, but in degree. His especial friends were the squirrels, and his little book describing two of his squirrel pets is most delightful.

For many years Stillman struggled against ill health. I remember that some fifteen years ago when I said good bye to him as he was starting for Greece, I never expected to see him alive again. But the man's indomitable will was nearly a match for death, and he lived on and worked tremendously, in spite of illnesses that would have discouraged almost any other man.

It was only in the later years of his life that Stillman came into anything like a just recognition of his abilities. His position as The Times correspondent at Rome virtually ranked him with the Ambassadors, and he was certainly more powerful than many of the latter. It is certain that he never abused his power, but used it uniformly on the side of justice. Many Italians felt hurt at his severe criticisms of Italian affairs, but Italy never had a truer friend. By the leading men of Italy he was thoroughly appreciated, and will be sincerely mourned.

Mr. Stillman had been ill of the disease which caused his death for several weeks, but only the other day the papers announced that he was nearly well again. I was on the point of going down to his country place to see him when I saw the announcement of his death. I cannot yet realize that his strong, indomitable personality has vanished. He had an unwavering belief in the world beyond the tomb, and looked forward confidently to meeting his dead animal friends there, as well as his dead human friends. I am loathe to write the last word of him. I shall always think of him as sitting at his desk with his two squirrels running over him, and his eye flashing as he spoke of some injustice to others which had stirred him to anger. In him, harsh and stern as superficial acquaintances sometimes thought him to be, many of us have lost a friend whose place can never be taken.

Mr. Richard Whiteing, the author of "No. 5 John Street" and of "The Island," made a speech at the Pioneer Club the other night, in which he maintained that it was not an advantage to a novelist to see too much of the world. Mr. Whiteing seems to think that an author can develop characters and scenes out of his inner consciousness to better advantage than he could paint characters and scenes with which he is personally acquainted. I have always found that it is easier and more satisfactory to invent one's statistics than it is to go get them out of books and statistical tables, but it has never before occurred to me that the less an author knows of the matters concerning which he writes the better work he can do. For this, after all, is what Mr. Whiteing's language means, when reduced to its lowest terms. Perhaps Mr. Whiteing was thinking of Mr. Hall Caine's latest story, for the local color of which he went to Italy. Very possibly had Mr. Caine stopped at home and read Mr. Stillman's Times's letters and the two books on Italian political affairs which I have just mentioned, he would have made fewer errors than he has made after three Winters spent at a Roman hotel, but I can hardly think that the rule suggested by Mr. Whiteing is of general application. It is very true that many men can write well of matters which they have neither heard with their ears nor seen with their eyes, but in most cases it is probably true that knowledge of the world helps rather than injures the novelist. But perhaps Mr. Whiteing was not correctly reported by the newspapers, and did not say precisely what he is credited with having said. Surely in his own case he would not maintain that "No. 5 John Street" would have been a better book if its author had never formed any acquaintance with a London slum.

Mr. H. G. Wells, not content with the serial now running in The Strand, in which he shows us the inhabitants of the moon, has just begun another serial, the heroine of which is a genuine mermaid, who comes ashore and enters a commonplace English family, with a view to flirtation with a man. In the hands of any writer but Mr. Wells such a subject would be doomed to disastrous failure, but the man who made a good story out of the "War of the Worlds" and has found things new and interesting to tell us concerning such a well-worn topic as a journey to the moon, may be trusted to succeed with any subject that he may adopt.

Mr. Wells has a vivid imagination and a skill in making the imaginary seem real which no man has equaled since "Robinson Crusoe" was written. He will doubtless be known to the world exclusively as the author of wonder stories, whereas his best work, "Love and Mr. Lewisham," will be read and appreciated only by the few. I have met with very few people who have read the latter book, while nearly every one has read "The Time Machine" and the wonder books which followed it. We need not detract in the least from the well-deserved praise which those clever books have received, but "Love and Mr. Lewisham" is a book far above them all in every item which goes to make a thoroughly good novel. If Mr. Wells would give us more books of the same sort, he would materially add to his reputation among the class of people who can appreciate good work—and seldom buy it. But Mr. Wells naturally likes to write books that will run through twenty editions, and bring him much well-earned money, and it is doubtful if he will again write a book to please the critical few, and himself.

Mr. Maugham, whose "Liza of Lambeth" made something of a sensation, showed in that book that he was a man of creative power, who could do excellent work if he chose. "Liza" was clever, but it was unpleasant, and it was evidently the work of a writer who placed realism at the head of all literary virtues. Mr. Maugham has learned something since he wrote his first book. His new novel, "The Hero," is by no means a perfect book, but it is a strong and readable one. Here and there Mr. Maugham falls into his old error that there is a special virtue in calling a spade a spade, when there is no sufficient reason for saying anything whatever about spades. The book is also rather depressing in its general effect upon the reader, but no one can deny that it has merit and the author is a man to be reckoned with. I am strongly of the opinion that in Mr. Maugham we have a new George Moore—a writer who, starting with the theories that made Mr. Moore write "A Mummer's Wife," will gradually work toward the light until he will give us something far better than anything that he has yet done.

There is to be a new illustrated edition of the "Cloister and the Hearth." This is one of several signs that give us reason to hope that there is to be a boom in Charles Reade's nearly forgotten novels. Not that they are or ever can be forgotten by men who know good work when they see it, but certainly it is true that the general public knows Charles Reade, if at all, only by name. There is a widespread impression that Reade was a clever man who wrote novels that nobody nowadays would care to read. In point of fact, Reade was head and shoulders above nearly all his contemporaries in many of the qualities which go to make a first-class novelist. His "Cloister and the Hearth" is ignored by thousands of people who think they admire that elaborate specimen of machine-made historical fiction, "Romola." And yet I doubt if any man of taste, who reads carefully the "Cloister and the Hearth," will deny that it is the finest historical novel in the language, and one of the most beautiful and poetic stories that has ever been written. I sincerely hope that Reade is at last to receive some measure of the attention which he deserved. If we would only take the trouble to compare the "Cloister and the Hearth" with the historical novels which have lately been sold by the hundreds of thousands, we could not fail to acknowledge and reverence the genius of its author.

Mr. Hewlett is to have a new novel in the Autumn, but I do not hear anything beyond irresponsible gossip which indicates the nature of the book. Mrs. Norman, who is better known as the Girl in the Carpathians, Miss Menie Muriel Dowie, is also to publish next week a novel entitled "Love and His Mask," which we are told is to deal with life in the West End. Mrs. Norman is undeniably clever, and her first novel, although it was amateurish and extremely objectionable in certain ways, was certainly successful so far as its sales were concerned.

W. L. ALDEN.

BOOK COLLECTING.

Beginners in the Pursuit and the Things They Must Know and Do.

SUCCESSFUL book collectors are by no means always those whose libraries contain the greatest number of examples of early printing and artistic book-making, or the longest rows of first editions and autograph copies. A man may have spent a fortune for his books and never really made a lucky find in some dusty little shop. The collector whom all envy is the one who now and then picks up an extremely rare and valuable volume for a dollar, or perhaps even a few cents. To do this one must first of all be thoroughly up in the bibliography of the authors or the subjects he is collecting and conversant with the values of the different items as well.

The beginner should make a specialty of one author or one subject at first and, if possible, get hold of a bibliography of it at once. Many of these bibliographies are to be found in the back numbers of the literary journals, and others are to be had separately in volumes by themselves. Several books containing lists of the first editions of American authors have been published of recent years. An idea of the values of the items wanted will best be obtained from the catalogues of rare books gotten out by the various booksellers. Another way is to obtain priced catalogues of the different great auction sales. It must be understood that any book, however rare, is valuable only in proportion as it is in perfect condition. The leaves should be unspotted and untorn, the binding clean, and the plates all in place if it is an illustrated volume. The most sought-for specimens are those the pages of which are still uncut. In the matter of determining a first edition, while it is customary to think that where the date on the title page and that in the copyright notice on the reverse of it are identical the book is a "first," it often happens that the only sure way to tell is by some single word, somewhere in the book, which has been changed for another in the subsequent editions, or by an equally unexpected and small though sufficient variation in the text.

This paper is not written for those whose means are ample to allow them to take every advantage of the many chances offered of supplying their wants from the catalogues of the old book men, yet it may be said that in the case of many a rare item the collector will find it to his advantage to purchase in this way. Some books he will find in their catalogues at reasonable prices that it might be years before he would pick up in his rambles or find advertised again. Often, too, even the rarest and highest-priced books in these lists will increase in value considerably in the course of a very few years, and, unless the price is prohibitory, it is advisable to sacrifice a little in order to get them. Works published in limited editions and privately printed, first editions of English books, and the publications of the various book clubs are seldom to be bought in this country in any other way except it be at auction. The first editions of American authors and examples of early American printing one may reasonably expect to turn up in his visits to the old book stores. The stores in villages and towns of ordinary size present the greater possibilities for the collector, though noteworthy "finds" are sometimes made in the large cities by book hunters. The first editions of several American authors still living and constantly adding new volumes to the lists of those already to their credit offer a fine opportunity for the beginner to secure at a moderate cost perfect sets that are sure later to be much sought after. The earlier books of these writers may be had at but little advance on the published prices, and the new volumes purchased from time to time as they appear. Howells, Aldrich, Stedman, Henry van Dyke, and many another of our most distinguished authors are being collected already. A complete shelf of the first editions of Bliss Carman's numerous books of poetry, both privately and regularly published, together with the many "leaves of song" he has had printed for distribution among his friends, one might well point to with pardonable pride. Mr. Loring Andrews's beautiful books on bookbinding, engraving, printing, &c., will interest the lover of artistic books and make a handsome show in the most elegant library. They invariably go out of print very soon after publication, if, indeed, they are not all subscribed before, and they realize almost fabulous prices when put up at auction. However, the subscriber may obtain them at a very moderate outlay, and can count on every purchase as a good investment, and at the same time a distinct addition to his collection.

Many people collect the various editions of certain books, such as the "Aucassin and Nicollete" or "Rubaiyat" of Omar, while others make specialties of pamphlets and brochures, or "little books," the publications of certain presses or book clubs. The limited editions of the publications of the later firm of Copeland & Day are beginning to be collected, and a complete set of them will include several curiosities in the way of bookmaking as well as many noteworthy specimens of artistic printing. The five privately printed brochures which they sent out to their friends at Christmas times ought to form a part of every collection of their work.

Whatever books one collects, it is generally preferable to secure specimens in their original binding and with all advertising pages intact, if the volume contains any. If the works of a certain author or authors are collected, all important new or collective editions of their books should be added as they appear, as well as any books containing introductions or contributions by them. Many enthusiastic bibliophiles also include the numerous issues of the magazines containing their contributions.

Whatever one's hobby, whether it be books, sport, birds, travel, economics, history, art, or what not, a library carefully chosen, containing the best of the literature on that subject, is sure to prove a constant delight, and probably in the end a good investment. We have only attempted a few suggestions for the beginner, and do not presume that the initiated will find here anything of importance on the fascinating pursuit of book collecting.

Mr. Conder's "The Seal of Silence."*

When one learns from the touching preface that "the seal of silence" has in very truth been pressed upon the lips of this young writer; that his first work is also his last, and that what might have been hailed as promise is his brief life's performance, the voice of adverse criticism is, in its turn, silenced, as the reviewer stands, not beside one of the countless novels of the hour, but beside the open grave of buoyant youth; of unfolding talents, of warm affections, of golden dreams.

Not long ago the one rare flower of another beautiful and broken life was put into our hands, Miss Herbert's peculiarly sympathetic study of "The First American," and then as now one almost forgot the book in the tragic pathos of its circumstance. For nowhere does the unanswered question of humanity, the "why?" that pierces in vain the silence of the eternities, rise with so insistent and so anguished a cry, as beside the grave of brilliant youth—of promise denied to our mortal ken its fulfillment.

Putting aside as best we may our knowledge of the fate of the author of "The Seal of Silence," and reading it with the same eyes that greet any novel of the day, we find in it much to commend. There is an unevenness of style, a lack of sureness of grasp inevitable to the work of so young a writer; but there are, at the same time, merits unusual in a first story. It is marked by vigor and terseness; there is a refreshing quality of virility about it; even its sentiment is never excessive—a rare virtue in a young author thrilling with his own personal romance; and, as his friend writes, the book shows unusual powers of observation and description, a keen sense of character, and much "delicate and unforced humor." The plot is original, the situations striking, the dialogue natural and vivacious. The most novel-ridden critic must feel the freshness and spontaneity of the story; it will not fail to command a large circle of interested readers; while the many to whom its writer was dear may well be proud of the work, which, dropping from his dying hands, has shown itself not merely a promise, but an achievement.

Colonial Furniture.*

Very interesting in view of the present widespread desire for a better knowledge of the doings and belongings of our forefathers is this account of the Colonial furniture of America. The authoress has zealously consulted the available records of the times in order to obtain and give a comprehensive idea of what quantity and quality of furniture our ancestors had in their estates. Part II. of the work concludes the description of the Southern Colonies, and the third part is entitled "Early New England. Imported and Home-made Pieces of the Seventeenth Century." A large number of the illustrations are taken from Philadelphia mansions, but there are also a number of Virginia and Carolina places described. An appendix gives us an idea of the Louisiana furniture, with its distinctly French characteristics. In summing up this part of the volume the authoress says: "It is customary to think of old and 'Colonial' furniture as consisting entirely of mahogany. This idea is erroneous, as we have already seen. Mahogany furniture was practically non-existent in the South before 1720, and then, even among the wealthiest, its spread was very slow. Twenty-five years later there were only a few scattered pieces in most of the houses, and sometimes there was none at all. In 1746 no mahogany is mentioned in the inventory of Daniel Townsend, whose estate is appraised at more than £20,000." What fine furniture there was, which was mostly oak, came from England until the outbreak of the Revolution.

In the third part, on New England furniture, Miss Singleton points out that it is a great mistake to consider the early settlers of New England as a fanatical band who came here to live a very simple life with only the most absolute necessities. According to her, they were comfort-loving souls, who soon built commodious mansions and filled them with handsome furniture. Many more illustrations are given of beautifully carved pieces belonging to the New Englanders than are to be found in the pages on the Southern colonies. They are for the most part of oak and the work upon them is very elaborate and carefully executed. Many of the dwellings had handsome high clocks, or "clocks and cases," as they are called. In addition to the furniture proper, Miss Singleton has given pictures of a number of antique articles, such as trunks and footwarmers.

Mr. Russell Sturgis has contributed the technical descriptions of the plates, which are included in the volumes and form their most valuable part.

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*THE SEAL OF SILENCE. A Novel. By Arthur Conder. Pp. 3?2. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

*THE FURNITURE OF OUR FOREFATHERS. By Esther Singleton. With Critical Descriptions of Plates by Russell Sturgis. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 1901. Part II., $2; Part III., $2.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; cooler; north to northeast winds.

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NEWS AND RUMORS IN BRITISH POLITICS

Government Said to Fear Afghan Invasion of India.

MALCONTENTS IN PARLIAMENT

Vituperative Talk of the Nationalists of No Effect.

Rosebery's Suggestion for the King's Title Ridiculed—Action on the Coronation Oath Likely to be Deferred.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—There were persistent rumors, which events tend to discredit, all this week of apprehension by the Government of trouble in India. But the Foreign Office has remained calm and delightfully cool even on the warmest day, and those of its officials who could be spared from the routine of ordinary work have departed for the seaside or the Continent to enjoy the holidays.

One of the rumors was that the Ameer of Afghanistan was dangerously, perhaps fatally, ill, and it was feared that his death would be speedily followed by an uprising, and the overflow of armed Afghans through the passes into India, where there are too few British troops now to meet such an emergency. The Ameer has been a crafty and not altogether trustworthy ally. But he has never been thought too friendly to the Russians, and the British have found him fairly manageable.

Another and much more circumstantial report was that Abdurahman Khan, so far from being ill, had suddenly become fractious and aggressive, that the uprising was an accomplished fact under his leadership, and that the invasion was imminent.

These alleged circumstances, it was said, accounted somewhat for the wrath of the Right Hon. W. St. John Brodrick over the premature publication of the fact that 70,000 troops were immediately to be removed from South Africa. These troops, commanded by Lord Kitchener himself, were to go at once to India, hence the severe punishment intended to be inflicted on The Daily Mail for the publication of the news and the futile proceedings in Parliament, which Mr. Balfour vainly tried to check, and which led to nothing at all unless the awful story that Mr. Alfred Harmsworth has resigned from the Carlton Club is true.

⁂

LADY HILDA BRODRICK'S DEATH.

That curious scene in the House of Commons when Mr. Brodrick tried to publicly discipline a newspaper for printing news, and the Radicals hypocritically posed as his supporters, was followed with startling suddenness by the death of Lady Hilda Brodrick, and the War Secretary's enforced retirement from the public councils. His wife was a woman of so great personal charm, so highly connected, and so unreservedly popular, and her death was so utterly unexpected, that London society was severely shocked. All that the House of Commons can do to show its respect for her memory is to forego all questions relating to the war on Monday, the day of Lady Hilda's funeral.

Some of the extreme Radicals are deriving a little dry satisfaction from their belief that Lord Roberts, having secured without their aid his grant of £100,000, will have to pay an additional income tax of nearly £6,000 this year. In fact, they go so far as to declare that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would never have agreed to the award if he had not borne in mind the solace of the tax.

It is a fact that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach seemed in an unusually amiable mood on Wednesday as he sat among his colleagues on the crowded Conservative benches, facing the more than half empty places of the Opposition. It was not a nice debate. The advanced Radicals who opposed the grant were few in number, but uncommonly virulent in speech. Among them only Mr. Labouchère was amusing, in his demand to know the exact difference pecuniarily between a Baron and an Earl. As a Baron, he said, the Commander in Chief subsisted very decently on his wages. If money were the criterion, he declared, the South African millionaires, with their fortunes acquired honestly or otherwise, were the real leaders of society in the empire.

Everybody listens to Mr. Labouchère, if few heed him, for he adds to the gayety of the nation. But the vituperative talk of James Keir-Hardie, the Welsh Socialist; of J. G. Swift MacNeill, and of the Nationalist Joyce, who hailed the Chairman as if he were a passing ship, is quite another matter.

⁂

WHY THE IRISH ARE ACTIVE.

Undoubtedly the cause of the laboring classes in Great Britain and the cause of the Irish would fare better if intrusted to better hands. The extravagances of the debate over the Roberts grant and the antics of the Nationalist contingent earlier in the week, when William H. K. Redmond and Patrick O'Brien were suspended, are accounted for by the Dublin correspondent of The Times, if not too kindly at least intelligently. He says the Irish Parliamentary fund is running very low again. It was low at the beginning of the present session, when the Nationalist statesmen were carried kicking from the house by policemen, and the coffers were then soon filled by their sympathetic countrymen. The intimation is that the Nationalists hope the police will be called in again.

Doubtless this sort of criticism of the tactics of the Irish is unjust, but the farcical methods they resort to are most impotent.

Strong and serious men are sadly needed on the Opposition benches. It has been well said that the rudeness and violence of the Radicals serve one good purpose—in teaching the young aristocrats on the other benches patience and self-control: but there has been enough of that sort of teaching lately to last a long while, and the time is at hand for the application of some of the lately acquired national wisdom of which Kipling sings in his freshest poem: "We have had a jolly good lesson, and it serves us jolly well right."

⁂

THE NEW WAR POLICY.

There is still a bloody war in South Africa, a war, as Mr. Chamberlain expressed it in this morning's protracted session of the House of Commons, "of ruffianism, brigandage, and outrage." It is gratifying to know that false sentiment is at last to be discarded in favor of prompt and vigorous action in carrying on this war. Lord Kitchener's revelations about the brutal murders of noncombatant natives by the Boers have greatly stirred the people this week, and the announcement that Kitchener has received instructions to resort to capital punishment in all such cases seems to meet popular approval. This morning The Times declares:

"We have carried leniency very far, further than it has ever been carried in the history of war, and it is time to think of the future in a businesslike way, not in the sentimental manner of the Opposition."

But the Opposition, sentimental or otherwise, is not responsible for any of the blunders of the war, and is not even to be justly credited with sufficient influence thus far to spur the Government to action. Its members have whined and scolded and disputed with each other, but even in the present crisis they have no one policy to uphold and no one course to pursue. Mr. Labouchère and the Irish cry out to Mr. Chamberlain, "Bah! Cecil Rhodes! Jameson!" And so uninfluential are they that Mr. Chamberlain merely smiles, and the country heeds them not. Yet Labouchère and the Irish are the only members of the Opposition in the House of Commons now who raise their voices vigorously at all.

⁂

KING EDWARD'S TITLE AND OATH.

Lord Rosebery has been much in view again this week. His third recent political pronouncement, declaring once more that Liberal Imperialism was the essential liberalism, caused comparatively little comment, and from the mass of the people his other words have excited no response at all. As for his suggestion that the phrase "All the Britains beyond the seas" should be incorporated in the King's amended title, the words have been immediately confused with "All the Britons," and have caused facetious folk to talk about "All the Frances and all the Germanies." The suggestion is felt to be an unhappy one, and not likely to be adopted, though rumor says the King likes it.

The matter of the change of the King's title has become confusing, and that of the royal oath positively embarrassing. Lord Rosebery's attempt to postpone action on the Declaration bill seems to fit the mood of a large proportion of his fellow-countrymen. The general belief seems to be now that all further action on this measure will be deferred, but a few days ago the acceptance of Salisbury's bill seemed a foregone conclusion. Rosebery declares, however, that there is no chance of carrying the bill in the Commons this session, and urges the appointment of a select commission to consider the declaration. The question, he urges, is both theological and political, and the Bishops and statesmen ought to have ample time to consider it from every point of view.

The long-advertised "great Protestant demonstration" against any change whatever in the King's religious oath was held this week. Scant notice was given to this meeting by most of the newspapers, but St. James's Hall was crowded, and there were many men and women of repute in attendance. Some of the remarks were violent and all were emphatic.

⁂

AGRICULTURAL RATINGS ACT.

The renewal for another four years of the Agricultural Ratings act of four years ago was accomplished this week in the face of much opposition of a paltry sort. This is a measure upon which the Conservatives pride themselves, but which is of interest to the outside world only as it illustrates, like the proposed new German tariff, the present-day tendency to coddle the agriculturist. The Conservatives claim that this is positively necessary in these little islands, where the lot of the agriculturist is beset with so many difficulties, while the milder liberal organs declare that the amelioration of the small farmer's taxes benefits him not at all, but puts money in the pocket of the wealthy and presumably Conservative land owner.

Parliament will be prorogued on Aug. 16, and will reassemble in the middle of January.

E. A. DITHMAR.

Arthur H. Lee, M. P., Coming Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 3.—Arthur Hamilton Lee, ex-Military Attaché of the British Embassy at Washington, and now a Conservative member of the House of Commons, sails for New York on Aug. 14 for a short visit to America. Although a young man and a new member, Mr. Lee, who has dropped his former title of Colonel, has already distinguished himself in the debates in the House, particularly in the deliberations on Mr. Brodrick's proposed measure of army reform, and he is one of the most consistent and sincere advocates of the amity and co-operation of Great Britain and America.

SOLDIER TELLS OF DISASTER.

Says that Boers Surprised Trainload of Highlanders on July 4 and Killed Twenty-eight.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A letter from a soldier in South Africa, dated Nylstroom, Transvaal Colony, July 6, says the Boers wrecked a train near Naboomspruit on July 4. One hundred and fifty Boers attacked the train guard, and twenty-eight Gordon Highlanders were killed, eighteen wounded, and ten captured. The conductor, engineer, and fireman of the train were subsequently shot, the writer says.

No official report of the attack spoken of in the foregoing dispatch has been received from London.

WEATHER BUREAU DEFENDED.

Chief Moore Says While Often Wrong in Local Forecasts, It Is Never So in Storm Predictions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—When the convention of weather-observers and prophets meets in Milwaukee, from Aug. 27 to 29, Chief Willis Moore of the United States Weather Bureau will preside. About 100 experts have been selected to discuss for the third time, in National convention, subjects of general and special interest to the service and to the public.

In talking about the coming convention, Chief Moore to-day defended the predictions issued to the country from day to day:

"The daily forecast," he said, "published generally in the upper corner of the newspapers of the country is really the least of the work of the Weather Bureau, yet it is the work by which that bureau is generally judged. In predicting these minor local conditions, one prediction in five is generally wrong.

"The excellent work of the Weather Bureau, however, is in forecasting the great marine storms which destroy life and property; in giving warning of the severe cold waves which are also destructive of property, and in telling when the frosts are likely to nip the oranges of Florida or the garden truck of the farmers along the lower Atlantic Coast, or the cranberry crop of Wisconsin, or the tobacco fields of Kentucky and further South. With the exception of tornadoes, the Weather Bureau has been accurate in its predictions of big storms, and its warnings at ports and along the coasts as well as along the great lakes have been the means of saving many lives and much property.

"It is for this service, and for the service to the agriculturist, that its efforts are appreciated. As an evidence of this, the estimates for the support of the service which have yearly gone before the Congressional committees have never been cut down, and in many instances the amount has been increased, until the last annual appropriation reached $1,100,000. Many applications are being made to members of Congress by the various industries of the country every year for further extensions of the service."

BOSTONIANS CAN FISH TO-DAY.

Sunday Game Law's Enforcement to be Modified—Deputies Ordered to Permit Sunday Angling.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—An important order has just been issued by the State Fish and Game Commissioners to their deputies. According to the provisions of this order persons wishing to fish in the harbor or along the coast line on Sundays can do so without fear of arrest.

Several deputies zealously enforcing the so-called Sunday Game law in the last year have made a vigorous campaign along the south shore coast line. Not only those persons detected fishing have been arrested, but any fisherman caught in the act of baiting a hook or having bait and lines aboard his boat was subjected to arrest and fine, not to speak of the inconvenience of being placed in jail in a suburban town and the attendant trouble of procuring bail.

Nearly every Sunday during the Summer months many respectable and usually law-abiding persons were caught fishing in some quiet spot along the coast or harbor front.

DR. FRIEDENBERG EXONERATED.

He Will Sue for $10,000 Damages Because of His Arrest.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 3.—Dr. Andrew H. Friedenberg of New York, who was arrested on Wednesday on the charge of practicing medicine illegally in Monmouth County, was this afternoon completely exonerated by Judge Henry Schoenlein. The complainant, Dr. John W. Bennett, a member of the State Medical Board, through his counsel recommended the discharge of Dr. Friedenberg, after hearing the doctor's defense.

Dr. Friedenberg after the hearing instructed his counsel, ex-Mayor B. P. Morris, to institute a suit for $10,000 damages against the person responsible for his arrest.

PHILLIPS'S CORN DEALS.

Another Member of Chicago Concern Steps Out.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Following the resignation of Abel D. Osman as Secretary of the George H. Phillips Company, Joseph L. Bauman, who was taken into the corn brokerage firm on its reorganization on June 7, after the conclusion of the May corn deal, has left the concern. Bauman had a big line of May corn, and traded in all the grain pits after that deal was over, but less successfully.

The rumor that several of the employes and stockholders of the company are indebted to it in the sum of $125,000 or more as the result of unsuccessful trades and easy credit, was revived to-day.

BANK BILLS FOR KANSAS CITY.

St. Louis Institution Floats Almost Entire Issue in One Day.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3.—The Fourth National Bank of St. Louis issued and put in circulation $950,000 worth of its notes during one day of this week in Kansas City. This is probably the first case in which practically the entire note issue of a great bank has been circulated in such a short time.

The charter of the bank authorizes it to issue $1,000,000 in notes, and $50,000 of these were issued soon after the authority was conferred. Recently it became necessary to issue the balance, because the National banking laws do not permit an institution to hold its own notes as a reserve fund. Accordingly the Treasury Department at Washington was asked to print the notes for the big issue.

H. A. Forman, Second Vice President and General Manager of the bank, then decided to float the entire lot of notes in Kansas City. The wheat crop of the great section of agricultural country around the city is being moved, and banks there are distributing large sums of money throughout the region. It was Mr. Forman's desire to mingle the notes in this distribution, and thus scatter them far and wide through the West. Instead of ordering them to be shipped to St. Louis, he directed that they be expressed directly from Washington to Kansas City, thus saving $400 that a double shipment would have cost.

Young Woman Made an Acting Colonel.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 3.—Miss Ames, a young society woman of East Chicago, Ind., who has been a guest at the Executive Mansion here for about a week, was to-day appointed Acting Colonel of the Sixth Infantry by Col. D. Jack Foster. Miss Ames is the first woman who has been vested with such an honor as this in Illinois.

STEEL TRUST'S FIAT: WAR TO THE END

Its Pittsburg Officials Told No Quarter Will Be Given.

Ready to Spend All Money and Time Necessary to Wipe the Unions Out of All Its Mills.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 3.—"It will be a fight to the finish. No quarter will be given. We are prepared to spend all the money and time necessary to wipe out the Amalgamated Association in all of our mills."

This was the message that came over the wire from New York to local officials of the United States Steel Corporation this afternoon.

Officials were waiting long after the usual Saturday afternoon closing time to get word of the conference in New York between the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association and the general officers of the big trust. Two messages came. The first announced that the Executive Board had decided that it would not accept Mr. Morgan's terms; the second message announced that the conference had failed, and contained the statement quoted above.

Some of the officials heard the second message with misgivings. Others with unconcerned satisfaction. One of the officials left his office declaring that he was glad of it, that the fight would surely be carried to a finish and the corporation would once and for all be freed from the influence of the union men.

At the headquarters of the Amalgamated Association there was no one about. All the executive officers being in New York at this time, no one was present to look after the interests of the strikers here pending their return. Organizer Flynn of the American Federation of Labor was at the headquarters during the morning, and one or two of the striking steel workers, but they only remained a short time.

The only regret heard among the strikers when they learned the news was that President Shaffer had temporized with the trust officials so long.

It is learned to-night that no time will be lost by the Amalgamated Association in completing its plan for a continuation of the struggle, and a meeting of the Executive Board will be held at headquarters to-morrow for this purpose. It is considered probable by all interested that the strike order will become general, calling out the union men in the National Steel Company, the Federal Steel Company, and the National Tube Company. Nothing definite, however, can be known until after the meeting to-morrow. All the workers seen to-night are confident that the order will be issued at once, and expect the response to be general and hearty.

A telegram from Sharon to-night says the announcement of the failure to settle the strike was received with much regret. Should a general strike order go out, all the independent blast furnace workers in the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys are ready to comply with the request. The furnace workers announced that they would take no concerted action until the outcome of the New York conference was made known.

The furnace strike would be attributable to the selling of 40,000 tons of pig iron to the United States Steel Corporation by the Mahoning and Shenango Valley Bessemer Association to be used at non-union mills. About 1,500 men will be affected if the strike is ordered.

A meeting of the furnace workers will be held to-morrow to decide upon what course they will pursue.

The strikers point out that there is scarcely one of the 400,000 employes of the United States Steel Corporation but what may feel the strike. It may be that the American Federation of Labor will call out its thousands who handle products of the United States Steel Corporation, the structural steel workers may refuse to handle steel from the mills of the trust, the miners may refuse to dig coal for trust mills, the railway organizations may be drawn into the contest, although it is admitted that is not probable.

Unless it be speedily broken by the United States Steel Corporation, the strike and its results, it is further pointed out, will felt over the whole of the United States. Mills that manufacture finished product and obtain their raw material from the trust in many cases will be closed; blast furnaces that manufacture iron will be compelled to pile it in stock, and then stop if the strike be carried on for any length of time, and coke ovens will close when the furnaces stop.

TO IMPORT NON-UNION MEN.

How Trust Officials Will Secure Skilled Workers for Idle Plants.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 3.—That the officials of the United States Steel Corporation have been preparing for the war now declared against the unions was made apparent during this afternoon. It was learned on the best of authority that an attempt is to be made at once to break the strike by the importation of non-union men into all the idle mills.

One of the officials of the company now involved said that so far as furnishing skilled men for the idle plants was concerned, it is only necessary to distribute the skilled workers in the present non-union mills in all the plants and make them general instructors of green hands, to soon develop more of this class of workers.

The American Sheet Steel Company, which decided to start the Hyde Park mill last week, but postponed action pending the result of the conference in New York, has issued orders to prepare to start this mill early next week. It was said also that some of the skilled men from the Scottdale mills will be sent into the other plants of the company now rendered idle by the strike, and by their aid and that of the men taken from the Vandergrift mills, it is expected that the Sheet Steel Company will be able to make a good showing before long. The officials fully realize that they have a difficult problem on their hands and express fear of the outcome when they try to start up these idle mills. They declare, however, that they will make the attempt, and with just as much haste as is possible.

No plans are known concerning the American Tin Plate Company. If that company intends to utilize non-union men, it is not known where they will get them. It is said that fancy prices are being offered to a few really skilled laborers to take a hand with the trust in getting the plants in operation. In some instances, at least, it is said that the offers have been refused because the men fear personal violence from the strikers.

SUFFERING OF HOMESEEKERS.

Hundreds Destitute in Kiowa-Comanche Country—Plenty of Liquor—Water Fifty Cents a Barrel.

EL RENO, Oklahoma, Aug. 3.—Hundreds of homeseekers who failed to daw claims in the new Kiowa-Comanche country are selling their tents, horses and wagons at a sacrifice in order to return to their homes. Many others who have camped on the borders of the land for months expecting that it would be opened by a "run," are destitute and already suffering is apparent. Hundreds are drifting south toward the projected towns of Anadarko, Hobart, and Lawton, hoping that something may turn up.

Many merchants and professional men drew claims while hundreds of needy ones have found themselves without either the hoped-for land or money sufficient to purchase necessities.

A petition has been telegraphed to Col. Randlett, Indian Agent at Anadarko, signed by 500 persons at Lawton asking him to suppress gambling there. It is asserted, however, that he has no authority to interfere, so long as the Indians are left alone. Hundreds of games are played on every hand. The Oklahoma law prohibiting the sale of cigarettes or cigarette paper is enforced, but there is no law that can touch the gamblers.

Liquor dealers are flocking to Lawton and declare they will open saloons in the new country on Aug. 6, when the auction sale of town lots is to be opened, notwithstanding they cannot by law begin such business without giving sixty days' published notice. The territory officials are preparing to make wholesale arrests. In the meantime whisky and beer are being shipped into the country on every train. There is little water to be had, and it sells at 50 cents a barrel. Ice, which has to be brought twenty-five miles overland, is scarce, and sells at 3½ cents a pound.

R. A. CANFIELD ARRESTED.

New York Gamblers Who Could Not Operate in Saratoga Said to Have Caused It.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 3.—Richard A. Canfield, proprietor of the Saratoga Club, was arrested to-night on a gambling charge. The complaint on which the warrant was issued was made by a man named Bolland of New York City, who is said to have been employed by Howe & Hummel, counsel for Dan Stuart of Texas and Caleb Mitchell of this city.

Stuart and Mitchell operated a poolroom here for two seasons, and wished to do so this season. About two weeks ago Stuart sent a crew from New York to run the room. It was opened, and promptly closed. Then Stuart and Mitchell are said to have employed Howe & Hummel to see if they could not have Canfield's place closed.

The warrant was served quietly, the business of the house suffering no interruption. The Magistrate who issued the warrant paroled Canfield. It is said the opposition to the poolroom comes from the Jockey Club.

CARRIES A MINIATURE FLEET.

New Russian Ship Retvizan Will Have Five Small Vessels of War Aboard.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 3.—On her deck the Russian battleship Retvizan, now building at Cramps' shipyard, will carry a squadron of miniature warships. Five little ships, each sixty feet long and drawing four feet, arrived at the big yard this morning from the Crescent yard of Lewis Nixon at Elizabethport, N. J.

The little boats for armament have a torpedo tube under the bow, and a rapid-fire gun mounted forward. The Russian officers at Cramps say these launches are of great value. They can be used for carrying the men ashore and are especially valuable for a landing party. If it is desired to use them to destroy a hostile ship, each can discharge one torpedo, and properly handled, can retreat at a speed of 20 knots an hour.

DR. VAN REYPEN TO RETIRE.

Time of Service of the Surgeon General of the Navy Nearly Ended—Gossip About Successor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The term of Surgeon General W. K. Van Reypen, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in the Navy Department, will expire Dec. 18. Dr. Van Reypen will be retired from service in November, 1902, under the law. His services during and since the Spanish war undoubtedly will secure for him a reappointment to the head of the bureau, and that reappointment will assure to him retirement with the rank and pay of a Rear Admiral. There is no suggestion in the service, either in or out of the Medical Corps, that this programme will not be carried out.

What the officers of the Medical Corps are interested in is what will become of the office after Dr. Van Reypen has been put on the retired list. After his retirement there will be available, several medical directors, whose terms are approaching completion, and it is thought the President may choose one of these, and thus give to the fortunate man the chance to retire with the highest rank. But it is also suggested that the President may overlook the medical directors and select a Medical Inspector for the place.

Two medical officers of this rank are known as intimate friends of the President. John Covert Boyd, now Fleet Surgeon on the Kearsarge, is one, and Presley Marion Rixey is another. Dr. Boyd will not retire until 1912, and Dr. Rixey, who is six numbers below Dr. Boyd, will not be due to be retired until 1914. The appointment of either of these officers will deprive about twenty of their seniors of the prospective chance of retirement as Rear Admirals.

WILL PROSECUTE LYNCHERS.

Mississippi's Governor Promises to Bring Members of Mob to Justice.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 3.—In an official statement to-day, Gov. Longino deplores the Carrollton lynching, and says every effort will be made to bring the members of the mob to justice. The Governor says he telegraphed to the Sheriff of Carroll County to protect the prisoners at all hazards, and ordered one company of militia at Greenwood held in readiness to move on short notice. Although the Governor told the Sheriff to call for troops if he was unable to protect his prisoners, he says the Sheriff did not reply to his telegram. The Governor continues:

"Failing to hear from the Sheriff, I communicated with J. W. Stevens over the telephone and he informed me that the situation was hourly growing more serious, but that the Sheriff declined to call for troops, because he feared that when the mob became apprised of such request it would become more hasty and precipitate in its work of lynching, and that the Sheriff feared also that there would be trouble between the soldiers and lynchers, should the militia appear on the scene.

"In the absence, therefore, of a request by the Sheriff for troops, and being without authority to send them to Carrollton unless called for by the civil authorities, I notified Capt. Keesler and the railroad company at Greenwood that I would have no need for their further services. I made inquiry for the Sheriff, but did not ascertain his whereabouts during my stay in Carrollton.

"I was informed that neither he nor his deputies, the posse, or guard summoned by him offered any resistance to the mob. I further learned that the mob was in possession of the keys to the jail, and took the prisoners without injury to them in any way. I did not learn how the lynchers came in possession of the keys.

"Those actually participating in the crime could perhaps be identified by two or three hundred citizens present, and not taking part, including the Circuit Judge, the District Attorney, Sheriff and county officers, and members of the bar resident in Carrollton, and I cannot therefore think that public sentiment has become so dead as to tolerate such an outrage upon the law, such an insult to the court, and such barbarity to humanity.

"Having confidence in the courage and honesty of purpose of Judge Stevens, District Attorney Hill, and good citizens who witnessed the affair, I believe the perpetrators thereof will be made to feel the force of the law. If the ends of justice require that the Judge and District Attorney should become witnesses in order to procure the indictment and prosecution of the lynchers there is little doubt but that these fearless officials would substitute others during said prosecution, to take their places, and that they would become witnesses against those who have offered to them and to their county such defiance and effrontery."

A Happy Anticipation and a Pleasant Memory are borne of a Hudson River Day Line trip. Good music.—Adv.

EFFORTS TO SETTLE STEEL STRIKE FAIL

All Union Men in the Trust's Employ May Be Called Out.

CONFERENCE A STORMY ONE

Ultimatum Met with Counter-Ultimatum, Only to be Rejected—J. P. Morgan Leaves the Room in Wrathful Mood and the Labor Men Say He Was Irate and Overbearing.

The steel strike shortly after noon yesterday was on as if no effort to settle it had been made. All negotiations to this end had been broken off, with no immediate prospect of any attempt to adjust differences. The strike will spread. Before to-morrow night President T. J. Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association will have called out many if not all of the union men in the underlying corporations of the United States Steel Corporation.

Negotiations toward a settlement of the strike went to pieces in the offices of the United States Steel Corporation, on the eighteenth floor of the Empire Building, after some ill-tempered discussion. Those who figured in the conferences were:

For the trust:

J. Pierpont Morgan and his partners, Robert Bacon and C. E. Dawkins.
C. M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation.
D. G. Reid, President of the American Tin Plate Company.
Veryl Preston, ex-President of the American Sheet Steel Company.
President W. E. Corey of the Carnegie Steel Company.

Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers:

T. J. Shaffer, Pittsburg, President.
John Williams, Pittsburg, Secretary.
M. P. Tighe, Pittsburg, Assistant Secretary.
David Rees, Vice President, District No. 1.
Walter Larkins, Vice President, District No. 2 of Wheeling.
Charles H. Davis, Vice President, District No. 3 of Newport, Ky.
W. C. Davis, Vice President, District No. 4 of South Chicago.
Clem Jarvis, Vice President, District No. 5 of Anderson, Ind.
John F. Ward, Vice President, District No. 6 of Youngstown.
F. J. Williams, Vice President, District No. 7 of Birmingham, Ala.
John Chappell, Vice President, District No. 8 of Newcastle.
John W. Quinn, Vice President, District No. 9 of Granite City, Ill.
National Trustees—Elias Jenkins of Youngstown, John H. Morgan of Cambridge, Ohio, and John Pierce of Pittsburg.

The conferees were in session an hour and a half, and then broke up in disorder. None would talk of what had happened behind closed doors, but President Shaffer, as he went away to discuss the situation with his colleagues, gave the keynote of the situation by saying to a friend in the corridor:

"Negotiations are all off. The strike is on. More men will be out next week."

EXECUTIVE BOARD'S STATEMENT.

The Executive Board, after a two hours' secret session at the Stevens House, gave out for publication the following statement, which is not conspicuous for lucidity:

"We, the members of the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, deeming it incumbent upon us to enlighten the public through the press with reference to the present relations between our association and the United States Steel Corporation, present the following statement:

"The officials of the United States Steel Corporation, instead of resuming negotiations when they were suspended at the conferences held July 11, 12, and 13, have withdrawn the propositions made at that time, and are now offering much less than they agreed to sign for then. The following is the proposition which the United States Steel Corporation gave to us to-day as its ultimatum. It will be observed that the preamble states simply that the United States Steel Corporation officials will advise settlement with underlying companies:

"Conditions under which we are willing to advise settlement of labor difficulties:

"Tin Plate Company—Business shall proceed under the contract signed with the Amalgamated Association as of July 1, 1901.

"The American Steel Hoop Company—Company should sign the scale for all the mills owned by the American Steel Hoop Company that were signed for last year.

"American Sheet Steel Company—Company should should sign the scale for all the mills of the company that were signed for last year, except the Old Meadow and Saltsburg.

"We desire to preface our proposition by directing attention to the fact that it is a modification of that which we offered originally at the last conference as at those preceding it we required signature of the scales for all the mills owned and operated by the United States Steel Corporation, while in the proposition given below we ask that the scale be signed for none but those mills which are organized and where the men ceasing to work have signified their desire to be connected with the Amalgamated Association.

"This modification has been made because the trust officials declared that we wished to force men into the organization against their will and desire. We therefore asked that the scale be signed for only those men who desire it.

"Proposition of Amalgamated Association:

"We, the members of the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association hereby present the following proposition as a reply to that received from the United States Steel Corporation:

"Sheet Mills—All mills signed for last year, with the exception of Saltsburg and Scottdale, and with the addition of McKeesport and Wellsville.

"Hoop Mills—All mills now known to be organized, Big Youngstown, Girard, Greenville, Pomeroy, Warren, Painters', Lindsey and McCutchon, Clark, Monessen, Mingo, and Barr Mill twelve-inch, nine-inch, and hoop mills of the Cleveland Rolling Company.

"Tin Mills—All except Monessen.

"Note—All other matters of detail to be left for settlement by conference.

"We furthermore wish to state that our purpose in coming to New York was not because we doubted our President, T. J. Shaffer, and Secretary, John Williams, who have our confidence and indorsement, but in the hope of obtaining a settlement of the strike."

FOREDOOMED TO FAILURE.

It was not until late last evening that from the highest official sources it was learned that the ultimatum of the trust was in the hands of President Shaffer on July 27, and that the counter-ultimatum was prepared by the Amalgamated's Executive Board before it left Pittsburg yesterday morning, so that failure of negotiations was certain before the meeting of the representatives of the Steel Trust and the strikers opened.

President Shaffer and the other members of the Executive Board arrived at the Pennsylvania Station, in Jersey City, at 8 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Shaffer, having an errand up town, took the Twenty-third Street Ferry. The others went over to Cortlandt Street and made the Stevens House their headquarters and breakfasted. Mr. Shaffer joined them in an hour.

At the offices of the United States Steel Corporation everything was ready for the conference, and President Schwab arrived there early. Gathered in the corridor outside the office were three-score newspaper men and many runners for Wall Street speculators to carry information of the progress of the negotiations from time to time.

The board of the Amalgamated, headed by President Shaffer, arrived at 10:30 o'clock. None of its members would listen to any request for information as to plans and probabilities. All appeared to be good-natured and hopeful. After the meeting some of them said that the reception they had from President Schwab was cordial, encouraging, and democratic, and the reverse of the attitude of J. Pierpont Morgan, who, it was claimed, was overbearing and wrathy.

Mr. Morgan's absence from the conference room at the beginning was noted, and Mr. Shaffer and his colleagues, it was stated on good authority, demurred to entering into any discussion of the situation without his being present. At any rate, a messenger who left the offices went direct to the banking house of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., and a few minutes later Messrs. Morgan, Dawkins, and Bacon, came out and walked to the Empire Building. Mr. Morgan's face was more flushed than usual, and he appeared to be ill-humored. He walked into the offices of the United States Steel Corporation looking neither to the right nor to the left. He was followed at an interval of a few minutes by Messrs. Reid and Corey, who were sent for.

In the corridor nothing was heard of what passed in the conference room for one hour and a quarter after Mr. Morgan and his partners went into it. They went into the offices by the west door. Suddenly the doors of the offices of the Treasurer of the Steel Corporation at the east end of the corridor were flung open and Mr. Morgan, apparently highly angered, almost ran out. Messrs. Bacon and Dawkins were with him. The party dashed down a flight of marble steps to the seventeenth floor and halted a car going down. Mr. Morgan was excited when he boarded it with his partners and the right sleeve of his coat was pulled up nearly to his elbow. As the gate of the car slammed some one on the eighteenth floor hailed the car and the elevator man started to go back up, but was checked by a loud "Down! Down!" from Mr. Morgan and the car went directly to the street floor without a halt.

At the Broadway entrance to the Empire Building were half a dozen camera fiends, and as Mr. Morgan got to the steps his temper was not improved when he saw that he was in danger of being "taken." He had shaken his head at a cabman as he went down the steps of the Empire Building and had gone toward Rector Street when he saw a camera leveled at him and he wheeled and made a dash for the cab he had declined. Mr. Dawkins got in with him and they were driven to the banking house. Mr. Bacon walked there.

PRESIDENT SHAFFER CORNERED.

The next conferee of importance to leave the offices of the Steel Trust was President Shaffer. He appeared to be downcast, and after he had whispered the statement about the failure of the negotiations he was hemmed in six deep by newspaper men. After a struggle he submitted gracefully to scores of questions, answering none, and then said:

"I am absolutely non-committal. I will give no inkling just now as to what occurred at the meeting or of the situation, whether it is as it was, if it has improved or otherwise. I shall get my men together in conference and shall ascertain from each what impressions they got from what happened in there, and will issue a statement as from the Executive Board at 3 o'clock. It is at present useless to try and probe the secrets of the conference out of me."

President Schwab came out of the offices a quarter of an hour later. He parried all questions with "Not a word. I have nothing to say." Mr. Schwab went up town, and later at his offices he was reported to have gone to his family at his country home at Loretta, Penn.

Mr. Morgan was seen at his banking house, and in answer to a request for information about the conference said: "I will say nothing in regard to it." Shortly after 2 o'clock he attempted to leave the house by the Wall Street door, but drew back and escaped through the Exchange Place entrance of the Mills Building, when he saw that he would have to run the gantlet of a score of news gatherers.

President Shaffer, when he reached the Stevens House, sat down to lunch. At tables near him were the other members of the Executive Board, and he frequently left his meal to talk with Secretary Williams and others. It was 2 o'clock before the members of the board went up stairs to consider and draw up the statement for the Amalgamated Association. It was finally drawn up and issued at 4:15 o'clock.

President Shaffer and Secretary Williams left the Stevens House at once. Mr. Shaffer, on taking his grip, remarked, with a laugh: "Work's over. I'm going to Coney Island." Asked about what occurred at the conference, he said: "It has been the rule to treat all such proceedings as secret. I will not depart from it. I do not see that any details are necessary. Our statement covers the whole ground. I'll answer no questions in regard to the meeting." Messrs. Shaffer and Williams were then supposed to have started for Pittsburg, but later on it was admitted that they had gone to Philadelphia.

Nearly all the other members of the board returned on the 6:13 P. M. train from the Pennsylvania Station. None of them would identify themselves with any revelation in regard to the meeting, and those that talked would not reveal all that occurred circumstantially and fully. One of the members said:

"It was about like this. We had had the Morgan ultimatum a week and had prepared the counter ultimatum before we reached New York this morning. In the conference room Mr. Schwab treated us well, and Mr. Morgan did not. We rejected the Morgan ultimatum and were given time to confer among ourselves. After we had had a talk in a corner of the room we submitted our ultimatum, and this was as promptly rejected. That ended the negotiations for a settlement of the strike. All signs of peace have faded. The men that are out are out, and the Amalgamated men in other mills that have not been on strike will be called out by Monday night. We shall have more than 150,000 men out. President Shaffer will do the calling out.

"Shall we win? Not in the end, I fear, but we will make as good a fight as our self-respect and our views of the righteousness of our claims will dictate. We are not to be bluffed by Mr. Morgan. As for the board, it will hold no meeting on the train. President Shaffer and Secretary Williams are not with us. They have gone on a secret mission of importance. We are going to scatter in order to be where we shall be the most needed.

"Our plans? The Amalgamated has never been known to give away its secrets. It will not do so in this struggle. If we have done nothing else on our visit here, we have knocked on the head stories about President Shaffer and Secretary Williams, while we have not given up our efforts to find out who started them."

THE PREVIOUS CONFERENCES.

The conference which ended with all negotiations off yesterday was the third of the meetings between the leaders of the Steel Trust and the representatives of the Amalgamated Association.

The three days' conference between representatives of the American Sheet Steel, American Steel Hoop, and American Tin Plate Companies and the General Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association, which terminated unsuccessfully in Pittsburg on July 13, and was followed immediately by the issuance of Mr. Shaffer's general strike order, considered the demand of the Amalgamated Association that these three companies should sign for all the mills without regard to whether these mills had been union mills before or not.

The manufacturers contended that many of their men did not wish to join a union, and that their wishes must be respected. An offer was made to sign for several mills, previously outside, but a refusal was given to the demand of the union men to make a special scale for the only non-union mill of the American Tin Plate Company.

The general terms of the proposed settlement which were agreed to by Messrs. Morgan, Schwab, and Gary on the one hand and Messrs. Shaffer and Williams on the other hand, in this city on July 27, and which failed of ratification by the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association last week, are understood to have been in the main as follows:

That the Amalgamated Association recede from its demand that the scale be signed for all the sheet steel mills.

That the plants that were non-union on July 1, when the strike was ordered, will continue as such, except those in which the Amalgamated Association has effected an organization.

That the same wages be paid in all sheet steel mills, union and non-union.

That all mills shall be open to all men, with or without union cards, making all of the plants practically open mills.

That sheet steel employes be permitted to join any labor organization which they desire to enter.

Wall Street during the short session of the stock market construed the fact of the steel conference as favorable to an early settlement of the strike. The Steel Trust common stock advanced to 44¼ and the preferred to 93½. They reacted, however, on the lack of news as to the outcome of the conference, and the common stock closed at 43½ and the preferred at 92¾.

CONCERNS IN THE TRUST.

Those Affected by the Strike and Likely to be Involved.

Following is a list of the concerns in the United States already affected by the strike, and likely to be involved:

AMERICAN SHEET STEEL COMPANY, Union Mills, (employing 16,000 men.)—Cambridge Works, Cambridge, Ohio; Canton Works, Canton, Ohio; Chartiers Works, Carnegie, Penn.; Corning Works, Hammond, Ind.; Dennison Works, Dennison, Ohio; Dresden Works, Dresden, Ohio; Falcon Works, Niles, Ohio; Hyde Park Works, Hyde Park, Penn.; Laufman Works, Paulton, Penn.; Midland Works, Muncie, Ind.; New Philadelphia Works, New Philadelphia, Ohio; Piqua Works, Piqua, Ohio; Reeves Works, Canal Dover, Ohio; Scottdale Works, Scottdale, Penn.; Struthers Works, Struthers, Ohio; Aetna-Standard Works, Bridgeport, Ohio; W. D. Wood Works, McKeesport, Penn.

AMERICAN SHEET STEEL COMPANY, Non-Union Mills, (9,000 men working.)—Apollo Works, Vandergrift, 27 mills; Kirkpatrick, Leechburg, 6 mills; Old Meadow, Scottdale, 6 mills; Saltsburg Works, 3 mills.

AMERICAN TIN PLATE COMPANY, non-union mills, (22,000 men on strike.)—American Works, Elwood, Ind., 26 mills; Anderson Works, Anderson, Ind., 7 mills; Atlanta Works, Atlanta, Ind., 6 mills; Banfield Works, Irondale, Ohio, 4 mills; Beaver Works, Lisbon, Ohio, 7 mills; Canonsburg Works, Canonsburg, Penn., 5 mills; Champion Works, Muskegon, Mich., 8 mills; Shenango Works, New Castle, Penn., 30 mills; Star Works, Pittsburg, Penn., 8 mills; United States Works, McKeesport, Penn., 11 mills; Chester Works, Chester, West Va., 4 mills; Cincinnati Works, Cincinnati, Ohio, 4 mills, (being dismantled;) Crescent Works, Cleveland, Ohio, 6 mills; Cumberland Works, Cumberland, Md., 5 mills; Cambridge Works, Cambridge, Ohio, 6 mills; Elwood Works, Elwood City, Penn., 6 mills; Falcon Works, Niles, Ohio, 6 mills; Great Western Works, Joliet, Ill., 4 mills; Humbert Works, Connellsville, Penn., 6 mills; Irondale Works, Middletown, Ind., 6 mills; Johnstown Works, Johnstown, Penn., 2 mills; La Belle Works, Wheeling, West Va., 10 mills; Laughlin Works, Martin's Ferry, Ohio, 14 mills, adding 8 mills more; Monongahela Works, Pittsburg, Penn., 14 mills; Morewood Works, Gas City, Ind., 8 mills; Newcastle Works, Newcastle, Penn., 20 mills; Pittsburg Works, New Kensington, Penn., 7 mills; Pennsylvania Works, New Kensington, Penn., 2 mills; Reeves Works, Canal Dover, Ohio, 6 mills. The only non-union tin-plate mill is at Monesson and employs 600 men.

AMERICAN STEEL HOOP COMPANY union mills, (employ 8,000 men.)—Painter Mill, Clark Mills, Lindsay and McCutcheon Mills, Pittsburg; upper and lower Union Mills, Youngstown, Ohio; Warren and Girard Mills, Monessen plant, Kimberly Works, Sharon and Greenville, Pomeroy Iron and Steel Company, Pomeroy, Ohio; Bar mill plants at Mingo Junction and Bridgeport. The only non-union mill is the small one at Duncansville, employing 300 men.

FEDERAL STEEL COMPANY, included in which are the Illinois Steel Company, Lorain Steel Company of Ohio, and the Lorain Steel Company of Pennsylvania: Organized plants of the Illinois Steel company—South Chicago Works, 3,000 man; Bridgeport Works, Chicago, 2,000 men; Joliet Works, 2,000 men; Bay View Works, Milwaukee, 2,000 men. The plants of the two Lorain Companies, at Lorain, Ohio, and Johnstown, Penn., are credited with being non-union, but it is understood that the Amalgamated Association has lodges of varying sizes in the plants and they may be drawn into the struggle.

NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY, union mills, (employ 9,000 men.)—Shenango Valley Steel Company, Newcastle, Penn.; Bellaire Steel Works, Bellaire, Ohio; Aetna-Standard Steel Works, Mingo Junction, Ohio.

NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY, non-union mills, (employ 6,000 men.)—Ohio Steel Works, Youngstown, Ohio; King, Gilbert & Warner Works, Columbus, Ohio; Buhl Steel Works, Sharon, Penn.

NATIONAL TUBE COMPANY, union mills, (employ 20,000 men.)—Republic Iron Works, South Side, Pittsburg; Pennsylvania Tube Works, Pittsburg; Riverside Iron Works, Wheeling; Continental Iron Works and Elba Iron Works, Second Avenue, Pittsburg; National Rolling Mill, McKeesport; Boston Iron and Steel Works, near McKeesport.

NATIONAL TUBE COMPANY, Non-union Plants, (Employ 33,000 Men.)—National Tube Works and Monongahela Steel Works, McKeesport; National Galvanizing Works, Versailles, near McKeesport; Syracuse Tube Works, Syracuse, N. Y.; Ohio Tube Works, Warren, Ohio; Allison Plant, Philadelphia; Chester Pipe and Tube Company, Chester, Penn.; Pittsburg Pipe Works, Second Avenue, Pittsburg; American Iron and Steel Works, at Middletown, Penn., and Youngstown, Ohio; Oil City Tube Works, Oil City, Penn. The National Tube Company employs at its McKeesport works about 8,000 men. Not all of these are organized, but those who are occupy skilled positions, and if they suspend work will at once be stopped in all the departments, at least for a time.

PRESIDENT'S AID INVOKED.

Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators to Appeal to Mr. McKinley to Help the Strikers.

The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers held a special meeting yesterday and decided to send a petition to President McKinley asking him to interfere on behalf of the men in the strike of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. The petition takes the stand that the strikers have not obtained a fair trial in public opinion, and asks for an investigation of this and other strikes. After stating that the employers have been favored in the administration of the laws, the petition goes on:

"We, the officers and members of Local 51, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers of America, do most respectfully and earnestly present to you, William McKinley, President of the United States, this our petition:

"That by proclamation or otherwise you make known to the entire people that each and every right guaranteed by the Constitution shall be secured to every individual beneath our country's flag without exception, reservation, or evasion, and that you make this clear and manifest to those and others like them who in the first instance set law at defiance by seeking to deprive others of their rights. Also, that an investigation be instituted as to whether it be true that cars are withheld as a means of forcing workingmen through idleness and starvation to accept their terms.

"If it be found that such violations have occurred we ask that you take such measures as will effectively put a stop to them in future, even to the extent of recommending to Congress at the next session, if it be necessary, a 'law to preserve to American citizens the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution, and to provide for the punishment of those who assist in the violation or evasion thereof.'"

EIGHT STRIKERS ARRESTED.

WELLSVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 3.—Enraged because they were outwitted by the mill officials, who yesterday afternoon succeeded in running into the mill nine new workers, the strikers, here became desperate last night, and declared that no more additions should be made to the mill force. Accordingly, more than a hundred of them guarded both the entrances to the mill all night, becoming especially vigilant when the midnight train from Pittsburg arrived. No new hands were aboard.

At about 2 o'clock this morning they went to the house of a mill worker named Harry Phillips, whose wife boards three of the men that came here a few days ago to work at the mill. The strikers pelted the house with stones, breaking nearly all the windows, and demanded that the boarders come out. Several pistol shots were fired, but no one was hurt.

Mrs. Philips is a plucky woman. Armed with a gun she went out into the crowd of strikers and dared them to touch her. She then took the men who were boarding with her, including her husband, to the mill, walking beside them with her loaded revolver. All the time she kept daring the strikers to interfere. After seeing her charges safe at the mill she turned and put the strikers to flight.

During the afternoon Mrs. Phillips's husband swore out warrants, charging twenty-seven of the members of the Amalgamated Association with riot. Organizer Evans's name is included in the affidavits. Of the men named Edward Price, Richard Rumbaugh, William and Elmer Moore, Charles Peth, Frank Adams, Jay Davis, and George Evans have been placed under arrest.

Adams and Evans were released on $500 bond for a preliminary hearing to be held on Aug. 14. The remainder are still in jail, and the Amalgamated leaders are working hard to secure bail for them, but so far without success. Phillips informed against the men at the request of the American Sheet Steel Company.

Sheriff Morgan of this county has two Deputies on the ground to-night to assist the local police in maintaining order.

Mrs. Phillips was seen by a reporter and told a disconnected story of the affair, contradicting herself several times. She said that none of the men wanted by the strikers was stopping at her house, but only had their lunches packed there.

The Amalgamated Association leaders say they will employ the best legal talent obtainable to defend the prisoners. The majority of the strikers have not yet returned from their picnic, which was attended by a large number, but telephone advices say that if the men are not released by midnight the men from the picnic plan to tear down the jail and release them.

Some interesting developments are looked for before Monday. The plant is running five of its mills, four of them double and one of them single turn. Manager Brookman declares that everything will be running to the full capacity by Monday.

MR. MOSS'S AGENT IN COURT.

The Men Who Attacked Him Must Answer the Grave Charge of Felonious Assault.

Simple assault was the charge upon which William Murray and William C. Smith were arraigned before Magistrate Mayo in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. They are alleged to have been among those who assaulted Detective Robert S. McLellan of the Society for the Prevention of Crime in a resort in the rear of the Waverly Café, at 724 Broadway, Friday night. The detective said he was in the place looking for evidence upon which to raid it as a poolroom, when six men jumped upon him, one striking him with a slungshot, and another slashing his head with a knife. His companion, Detective Dillon, had been ejected from the place.

The Magistrate, after hearing the story of the complainant, ordered the charge changed to felonious assault, a much more serious matter. He also declared that the bonds of $300 on which the prisoners had been released at the Mercer Street Police Station were not worth the paper on which they were written, as the bondsman, Patrick Eagan of 68 East Eighth Street, had not put down any schedule of real estate.

Throwing out these bonds, the Magistrate then held the prisoners in $1,000 bail for another hearing, as they asked for an adjournment without putting in any testimony and he granted their request.

After these proceedings Frank Moss of the society said that no case of keeping a poolroom had been made out against the proprietor of the Waverly, as the attack upon his men had defeated their purpose and caused a premature entrance, the object of which was to rescue McLellan from the men who were beating him. Referring to the apparent disinclination of the police to do anything in the matter, Mr. Moss said: "I have nothing to add to whatever I have said. I will not make any more statements. I will act."

WOMAN ACCUSES POLICEMAN

Declares He Insulted Her When Assigned to Find the Boy Who Stabbed Her Son.

A woman who gave her name as Mrs. Ellen Foley, and her address as 485 Greenwich Street, called at the MacDougal Street Station about 1:15 this morning, and exhibited a shirt covered with blood, which she said belonged to her son, who, she asserted, had been stabbed five times in the neck. She wanted Sergeant Kelly, who was on duty, to send an officer with her to investigate, and to find the man she suspected of doing the stabbing.

Sergeant Kelly detailed a policeman to accompany her, but in a few moments he came back saying that the woman refused to allow him to go with her.

Outside the station the woman was interviewed by a reporter, to whom she said that as soon as she had left the station the policeman accompanying her had said: "It's only a mixed ale row, isn't it," and she became indignant, telling the policeman that if that was what he thought she preferred he should not go with her.

According to her statement her son John is a member of a baseball team, and he went to New Jersey to play. He returned with a member of the opposing team named Odell. They had supper and then went out together. Later her son returned with five stab wounds in his neck, which she alleges Odell had inflicted, as the result of a row over the game that had been played.

The boy John was sent to the Hudson Street Hospital, where his wounds were dressed and he returned home.

Mrs. Foley further said that she had been employed by relatives of Police Commissioner Murphy at one time, and that she intended to make a complaint against the officer who, she alleges, insulted her.

DROWNED OFF THE ORIENTAL

Edwin Eigenhut Lost While Swimming With Two Friends.

Edwin Eigenhut of 1,403 Broadway, was drowned late yesterday while swimming off the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach. He was in company with Charles A. Young of 779 Lexington Avenue and E. Brauce of 781 Lexington Avenue, all young men. They swam together far out beyond the life lines, when Young and Brauce, who were close together, decided that they had gone as far as they could and return to land and turned back.

They thought Eigenhut had heard their talk, and was with them until they were almost to the beach when they turned around to look for him and saw no trace of him. They summoned the life guard and swam out to sea with him again and went over the water where they had last seen their friend, but could find no trace of him. The drowning was reported to the Sheepshead Bay Police Station late last night, and it was said then that the body had not been recovered.

DISPUTE OVER FREIGHT RATES.

Texas Oil Men Want Them Lowered on Oil, but the Coal Men Object.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 3.—The Railroad Commission to-day gave an open hearing on the question of readjusting the railroad freight rates on fuel oil and coal between points in Texas. The oil producers of the Beaumont and Corsicana fields urged that lower rates on that product be established, and the coal operators opposed a reduction in oil rates.

Among those who testified as to the existing condition in regard to the use of oil as fuel in Texas was J. F. McDowell, General Manager of the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company, which owns nine producing wells in the Beaumont field, with an aggregate daily capacity of about 500,000 barrels of crude oil. Mr. McDowell said that under existing freight rates in Texas oil cannot compete with coal outside of a radius of 225 miles from Beaumont. The oil rate within that distance is 15 cents per hundred pounds.

His company, he says, is arranging to erect large storage tanks at New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, where ships will be bunkered with oil. Unless rates were reduced the company, he said, could not afford to do business outside of Texas. The Railroad Commission took under advisement the matter of readjusting the oil and coal rates.

Engineer Frank Budd Loses an Arm.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 3.—Frank Budd of Stapleton, S. I., chief engineer of the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company of New York, lost his left arm today as the result of an accident while he was working on the steamship Old Dominion. His arm became caught in a belt of one of the pumps, and was crushed just above the elbow. After he had been taken to the Portchester Hospital the arm was amputated. Mr. Budd is a robust man of thirty years, and no evil results are feared from the operation.

Lackawanna's Grade Crossings in Newark.

The long-mooted question of the elimination of grade crossings of the Lackawanna Railroad in the Jersey suburbs, and especially in Newark, is believed to be close to a solution. A meeting between officials of the road and municipal officers of Newark was held a few days ago, at which a number of the points which have been in dispute were practically settled. There are to be further meetings on Tuesday and Thursday next, at which it is expected the final agreement will be reached, under which all grade crossings of the Lackawanna in Newark will be eliminated either by elevation or depression of the tracks.

GARMENT WORKERS MARCH

Celebration of the Victory They Claim Over Manufacturers.

At Madison Square a Lawyer's Frightened Horse Knocks Down a Parader, Causing Much Excitement.

Five thousand garment workers of the east side marched last night from Hamilton Fish Park to Madison Square, and there joined in a celebration of the victory they consider they have won over the manufacturers and contractors.

The strikers' demand was that the manufacturers should sign an agreement to guarantee the payment of wages to the tailors and garment workers by the contractors. They claimed last night that two-thirds of the manufacturers had signed this agreement and that the other third would sign very soon. So elated were they at the successful termination of the strike that they determined upon the celebration.

Grand Marshal A. Muller of the Button Hole Makers' Union, with a brass band, headed the parade. Five other bands headed the divisions of the strikers.

The parade was interrupted, and considerable excitement caused, at Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, when Randolph M. Newman, a lawyer of 121 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, drove rapidly up the avenue in a light wagon and started to go through the line of march. The parade was wheeling from Twenty-fifth Street into Madison Avenue, the line hemming Mr. Newman in toward the east curb of the avenue. His horse became nervous and started forward, striking Isaac Schofmiski, forty-five years old, of 153 Chrystie Street, one of the paraders, and knocking him down.

Schofmiski screamed, and Mr. Newman started to drive through the line. He got through, and was then stopped by Policeman Troy of the West Thirtieth Street Station. With him was a young woman. When the paraders saw Newman drive through they became excited, and a crowd of them left the line of march and gathered about the wagon. They demanded in no gentle tones that Mr. Newman make reparation for the injuries they said he had caused Schofmiski to suffer.

Policeman Duffy came up, and he and Policeman Troy calmed the excited garment workers and forced them back from the threatening circle formed about Newman and his young companion. The latter had become much frightened, and besought the policemen not to let the angered tailors and cutters do her companion any harm.

Mr. Newman offered to await the arrival of an ambulance from the New York Hospital and ascertain the extent of Schofmiski's injuries. Dr. Cornell said he had a badly contused side, fractured arm, and a badly wrenched ankle. He was cared for and then taken home. Mr. Newman was then allowed to go. Schofmiski said he would not make a complaint against Newman.

In the square from two trucks many addresses were made congratulating the strikers upon their triumph. Joseph Barondess was the principal speaker. He said in part:

"You, the victims of the sweating system, while being oppressed, down-trodden, and maltreated, unprotected by the law, have been able to strike, and without a single violation of the law. There have been no policemen to guard you. We have asked only one favor of the police—to keep away from us. They have done so, and there has been no disorder."

Others who spoke were the Rev. F. J. C. Moran, Louis Drugin, Harry Miller, William Chuck, and William Friedlander.

CLOTHING MAKERS' STATEMENT

Manufacturers Deny that They Signed an Agreement with Striking Tailors—Their Grievances.

In a declaration sent out by the Waldo-Fairchild Company of 621 Broadway last night, it is alleged that a mistaken impression has been given to the public in regard to the manufacturers' side of the tailors' strike. In the first instance, a published statement that Albert Hochstadter is the President of the Clothing Manufacturers' Association, and signed the recent agreement between the tailors and manufacturers as such official, is denied.

"The situation in the clothing strike today," says the statement, "is parallel to that of the steel strike. The question is not now primarily one of wages, hours, or sanitary conditions of labor, but a question of union or non-union shops. The strike ordered in the factory of Cohen, Goldman & Co. of Bayonne, N. J., bears out this statement. The proprietors refused to make this a union shop, and although $3.08 a day is the lowest wages paid since Feb. 1, and the shop is unexceptionable in every respect, the workers went out.

"It was stated in some of the daily papers that most of the big manufacturers have signed the agreement presented by the strikers, which agreement is with the Tailors' Union. This statement is absolutely incorrect. Many of the wholesale clothiers have said to us in the most emphatic terms that under no circumstances would they sign any document that discriminates against the non-union workman.

"The public should clearly understand that the leading clothing houses are heartily opposed to the sweating system and that many of them have spent large sums of money and much time in fitting up shops and promoting conditions that would be advantageous to their employes. But they are not willing to have their business run by labor unions. The manufacturers are as heartily opposed to the sweating system as are the labor leaders themselves, but their efforts have in many cases been defeated and baffled by the union leaders, because they are not willing to make their model shops union shops."

BITES OFF HIS TONGUE.

Peculiar Accident to George Howell When He Is Assaulted.

George Howell, fifty-eight years old, a clerk, of 40 St. Felix Street, Brooklyn, who is said to be a brother of ex-Mayor James Howell of Brooklyn, received peculiar and serious injuries late yesterday afternoon as the result of an assault committed upon him following a dispute in a saloon at 690 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. The assault occurred on the sidewalk in front of the saloon. Howell was felled by a blow on the head and struck his face on the pavement. His mouth was badly split and the fall caused him to bite off a piece of his tongue, nearly an inch in length. He was removed to his home, suffering from shock and loss of blood. It is feared that he will die.

Policemen Connelly and Boyle of the Classon Avenue Station arrested Charles Kirk, twenty-five years old, of 50 Hanson Place, a silversmith, who was accused of having assaulted Howell. Kirk denied emphatically that he had struck Howell.

ANOTHER BRIDGE EXAMINATION.

Engineer McLean to Make a Report to Controller Coler.

A report will be submitted to Controller Coler in a few days by Chief Engineer McLean of the Finance Department bearing upon the breaks in the structure of the Brooklyn Bridge.

Mr. McLean said yesterday that he had not, as was reported, received instructions from the Board of Estimate to examine the bridge and submit to that body an estimate as to what it would cost to rebuild a part of the structure. The engineer admitted, however, that he had made a thorough examination of the bridge. He was preparing a report, he said, which would cover his investigations fully and contain suggestions as to how, in his opinion, the possibility of a recurrence of the accident which recently occurred might be obviated.

Mr. McLean would not say who authorized him to make the examination, but it is understood that he represents the Controller in his investigations.

Reduced Rates to State Fair.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, President of the State Fair Commission, announces that he has arranged with the railroad companies for reduced fares to the Fair, and that visitors to the Pan-American Exposition who wish incidentally to see the fair can get tickets to Buffalo with the privilege of a day's stop-over at Syracuse, where the fair grounds are situated. The dates set aside for the exhibition are from Sept. 9 to 14.

GARBAGE CONTRACT FIGHT.

City's Purchase of Barren Island Plant Would Still Leave Utilization Company in Control of Patents.

Some interesting developments are promised to-morrow when the proceedings instituted by James F. Madden to restrain the city from entering into a contract with the New York Sanitary Utilization Company for the removal and destruction of garbage are heard in court.

John W. Brainsby of 116 Nassau Street, one of the counsel for the petitioner, says that additional affidavits will be presented to show the character of the contract which it is being attempted to foist on the city.

The bid of the New York Sanitary Utilization Company was very largely in excess of that of other bidders, and its acceptance was opposed by Controller Coler and President Guggenheimer of the Council. The latter yesterday denied the statement attributed to him in some of the newspapers that he was willing to have the city pay $500,000 for the Barren Island plant.

"If," said he, "it is deemed wise for the city to buy the plant it should only pay the price agreed upon by a just arbitration committee."

There were very few city officials in town yesterday, but one of them, in the Controller's Department, pointed out that if the city bought the plant on Barren Island the New York Sanitary Utilization Company would still control the patents on the machines used in the destruction of the garbage.

Controller Coler, who is at Patchogue, L. I., has realized this fact, and he will bring it out very forcibly at the first opportunity.

According to the reports the unsuccessful bidders for the garbage contract do not propose to submit tamely to their defeat. One of the bidders owns garbage crematories in other parts of the State, which he has operated with profit. He is satisfied that he can make money at his figures, which are about $100,000 less per annum than the bid of the New York Sanitary Utilization Company.

FUGITIVE MURDERER CAUGHT.

Arthur Flanagan, Who Aided in Killing a Prison Keeper, Then Escaping, In Detectives' Custody.

A telegram was received at Police Headquarters by Capt. Titus yesterday afternoon from Detectives Reidy and Armstrong in Pittsburg, stating that they had captured Arthur Flanagan, who has been sought since Oct. 29. On that date Flanagan and another colored man, William Johnson, escaped from the West Side Court prison, after killing Hugh McGovern, the night keeper, and assaulting George Wilson, an old "trusty," who went to McGovern's aid. The men were imprisoned on a charge of burglary.

They got out of their cell by means of a small saw which had been mysteriously given to them, presumably in a pie. With this saw the bars in the cell were severed, and a bar of one of the windows was also cut. With pieces of torn sheets and bedding a rope was made, with which the men lowered themselves to a high wall which runs back of the prison. Flanagan succeeded in reaching the wall and getting to the ground in safety, but Johnson slipped and fell a distance of sixty feet, landing on a pile of iron in the yard of the Metropolitan Street Railway. He was instantly killed. Flanagan went to Johnson's house and demanded money, saying Johnson was outside.

Flanagan then crossed to New Jersey over the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street ferry and passed through the town of Carlsbad. He went to Philadelphia, to Baltimore, and to Washington. He was traced to Washington, and an attempt was made to capture him, but he eluded the police, and subsequently went to Richmond and thence to New Orleans.

Capt. Titus soon after Flanagan's arrival in New Orleans received word from the Chief of Police of that city that the fugitive had left there and gone to Pittsburg. Detectives Reidy and Armstrong were at once sent to that city, and he was captured. He will be brought here at once.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 3.—Arthur Flanagan, alias Richard K. Hawkins, colored, who was arrested here to-day charged with the murder of a keeper in the West Side Court Prison, New York, was taken back to New York to-night. Detectives Reidy and Armstrong positively identified the man. Flanagan while here worked as a caterer. He was arrested while playing a game of pool in a room at 63 Fulton Street. He refused to say anything about the crime of which he is accused, but said that the detectives had no proof against him.

HIS INDIGNANT PROTEST.

"I'm an Honest Old Thief, Not a Beggar," Prisoner Tells the Court, and Threatens to Rob Him.

Had he been a wholly innocent man, John Mansfield of 27 Monroe Street, an ex-convict, could hardly have made a more vehement protest when arraigned on a charge of begging in Centre Street Court yesterday.

"I'm an honest old thief," he shouted. "I'm no beggar."

Nevertheless, Policeman Patten of the Court squad said he had seen him begging at Centre and Canal Streets and warned him several times before he arrested him. Mansfield, though he lost one arm in an accident while serving a long sentence in Sing Sing Prison, made a furious resistance and succeeded in knocking Patten down twice with the stump of the amputated member. Magistrate Olmsted sentenced him to two months on the island.

"All right, your Honor, I'll stay the two months," he shouted, "but I'll rob you as soon as I get out, just to prove that I'm a thief, and not a beggar."

Then he was led away, threatening to steal his captor's watch.

KILLED BY HER SISTER.

Mrs. Reilley Shot at Chicken Thieves but Hit Mrs. Knaub.

YORK, Penn., Aug. 3.—Mrs. Sarah Knaub of this city, aged about fifty-three years, was shot and killed by her sister, Mrs. Henry Reilley, at Pleasureville, a suburb of York, at an early hour this morning. Mrs. Knaub, who was visiting Mrs. Reilley, was aroused by chicken thieves. She awoke her sister and the two discovered two men prowling about the premises.

Mrs. Knaub pointed out the thieves to Mrs. Reilley and commanded her to shoot. Raising her revolver, Mrs. Reilley fired. The shot took effect in Mrs. Knaub's back between the shoulder blades. Mrs. Knaub did not know she was shot, and for a period of ten minutes kept a lookout for the thieves.

She then fell over and died in a few minutes. Her death was attributed to heart disease, induced by excitement, but the real cause of her death was revealed by the Coroner's investigation, which showed that death resulted from an internal hemorrhage, the result of a pistol shot wound, inflicted accidentally.

TO DOUBLE HER ALLOWANCE.

Referee's Report on Application for Miss D. Q. Roosevelt.

The allowance of $1,500 a year, heretofore granted by the Supreme Court to Miss Dorothy Q. Roosevelt, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Mrs. Kate S. Roosevelt, for her maintenance and education, will be doubled, should the report of William J. A. McKim, the referee appointed to hear the testimony on the application of Mrs. Roosevelt to her daughter, be confirmed by the Supreme Court.

Miss Roosevelt is entitled, under the will of her uncle, Frank Roosevelt, to the income of a fund of about $90,000. She has been in receipt of $1,500 a year, but Mrs. Roosevelt considered this sum not sufficient to complete her daughter's education and bring her up in a style commensurate with her position in society. She therefore commenced a proceeding against the trustees of the fund for an additional allowance.

FETE OF NAGLE'S FRIENDS

They Enjoy an Outing and Ostracize Miles McDonnell.

Upon Their Return to Town Kanawha Club Members Hoot Before Frank Moss's Home.

Two thousand members of the Kanawha Club, the Tammany organization of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, of which Street Cleaning Commissioner Percival E. Nagle is the leader, celebrated his success in the matter of the garbage contract at their annual outing and games at Wetzel's Point View Grove, near College Point, L. I. yesterday.

After starting in a column from the club's headquarters, at Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and marching through the streets of the district, the excursionists embarked on the steamboat Tolchester at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and proceeded to the Grove. Commissioner Nagle was unable to start with the rest, for he is nursing his broken thigh at Rockaway, but he sent word that he would drive over to the picnic grounds before the party broke up. City Magistrate Zeller said he, too, would go there late in the day on his own yacht.

Miles McDonnell, who was not wanted, also went to the grove in a private naphtha launch. McDonnell was in Harlem Friday night, and was informed that a brother of Price, whom he killed in the Onawa Café last Winter, and Thomas Kennedy, his enemy, would both be at the picnic. He immediately announced his intention of going, too. The Kanawha men tried to dissuade him, for they feared his appearance would be the signal for trouble.

McDonnell reached the grove with his wife and children soon after the Tolchester landed her passengers, but a warning had been passed around, and at none of the booths could he purchase any refreshments, nor would any of the people present speak to him. He lingered about the place for some time, but finding that for the day at least he was completely ostracised, he reembarked on his boat with his family and the little craft puffed away to City Island.

As the Kanawhas marched past the residence of Frank Moss, at 306 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, on their way home there was much hooting by them in line, and many joined in singing a new popular song, the refrain of which is "Go 'Way Back and Sit Down."

JEWELER GETS A SURPRISE.

Asked to Value a Ring Stolen from Him Months Ago—Two Arrests.

On March 8 last a jewelry store kept by Frank Weber at 1,141 Second Avenue was entered by robbers and a number of rings were stolen. The thief or thieves were not discovered at the time, and Weber had almost forgotten his bad luck. Last night a young man entered Weber's store, and, tendering him a ring, asked him the value of it. In an instant Weber recognized it as one he had lost at the time of the robbery.

Holding the young man for a moment, with the pretext that he wished to examine the ring a little more closely, he managed to get word to the East Fifty-first Street Station and Detective McLaughlin was sent down. When the detective reached the store Weber told him the facts of the case and the young man was arrested, much to his surprise, apparently, and taken to the station.

There he gave the name of Eugene A. Kiernan, twenty-one, living at 2[illegible]4 East Fiftieth Street, and describing himself as a medical student. He said that on Friday he purchased a pawn ticket from an elevator boy named John Boyce, living at 207 East Fifty-second Street, and that he went to the pawnshop, which was at Second Avenue and Sixtieth Street, and redeemed the ring for $1. The detective went to the address given and arrested Boyce. The latter refused to talk, and was locked up as a suspicious person.

Later in the evening Kiernan was released on $1,000 bonds furnished by Alderman Coggey and accepted by Magistrate Mayo.

WARREN LEWIS A SUICIDE.

Well-Known Sporting Character Jumped from a Boat and Was Drowned.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 3.—Warren Lewis of New York, a passenger on the steamer Rhode Island, last night jumped overboard while the boat was on her trip from New York to Providence and was drowned. The man was seen in the water and a boat was lowered, but after half an hour of unsuccessful search it returned. A note was found in his stateroom signed "Warren Lewis, Eighty-third Street, New York," and in which he told of his intention to commit suicide.

Warren Lewis was well known all over the United States. When Muldoon, Lewis, Whistler, Carkeek, and "The Jap," were the leading wrestlers of the country Lewis was at his best, and few could throw him. At one time he took a company of fighters and wrestlers, headed by John L. Sullivan, on a tour through the country.

Lewis was a backer of prizefighters and an all-round sporting man. His saloons, of which he ran several at different times and places, were always the resorts of the sporting fraternity.

He was born in Elmira, N. Y., and came to Brooklyn, which he always called his home, about twenty-five years ago. He worked at one time as an engineer on the old Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad. At different times he ran the Alhambra Music Hall at 370 Eighth Avenue, Manhattan, a saloon at Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, Brooklyn; the Commercial Hotel, near the Brooklyn end of the bridge, and a saloon at Third Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street, Manhattan.

Ever since the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight, when he backed Corbett, Lewis had been unfortunate. This caused him to become depressed, and lately his friends say his mind had become affected. He leaves a wife and two sons.

ACCUSED OF MANY CRIMES.

Edward Luthy Said to Have Killed Two Wives and a Child.

Edward Luthy, who on July [illegible] in the presence of a number of passers-by, killed his wife, as she fled from his violence down the fire-escape leading from her home, on the fourth floor of 695 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, is now accused of having killed a former wife, and of having taken the infant child of the woman he shot from her arms and thrust it to its death upon the floor.

An affidavit embodying these accusations has been made to Coroner Lynch of the Borough of the Bronx by Mrs. Mary Neukert, of 709 St. Paul's Place. The Rev. Franklin N. Shrader, rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, witnessed the affidavit. In addition to his other atrocities, Mrs. Neukert deposes that upon a certain occasion, when annoyed by the singing of two of his wife's canaries, Luthy took both of the birds from their cage, wrung their necks, and threw them on the floor.

After shooting his wife on July 7, Luthy shot himself, inflicting what the doctors thought was a fatal wound. He is much better now, however, although his physicians say any violent excitement would cause him to fall dead. He was remanded to the custody of the Coroner in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday, and the inquest will be held in a few days.

Woman Killed in Runaway.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Mrs. William Spencer, aged sixty years, was killed this afternoon in a runaway. The horse she was driving crashed into a heavy wagon and she was thrown out. Her skull was fractured and death was instantaneous.

Overcome by Heat.

Elizabeth Keenan, eighty-three years old, homeless and friendless, poorly dressed and weak from lack of nourishment, dragged herself into the City Lodging House last night just in time to fall fainting on the floor of the reception room. Her case was diagnosed as heat prostration. Annie O'Connell, fifty-nine years old, was overcome by the heat at her home at Third Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

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Children thrive splendidly upon this *ideal summer food.*

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FREE — An artistic Porcelain Milk Server or a beautiful Silver-plated Milk Ladle given to all users of the superior *Sweet Clover Brand Condensed Milk.*

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OLD CROW RYE

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Gold Medal Awarded Paris, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

FROM ALASKA TO SIBERIA.

A Western Newspaper Unfolds a Vast Transportation Scheme, to Cost $200,000,000.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 3.—The Pioneer Press to-morrow will say:

"M. Robert Barbier Manager of the Russo-China Bank of Pekin, representative of the Russian Government and Manager of the Manchurian Railway, who is at present in St. Paul, is said to be connected with a tremendous scheme of railway construction, designed to unite Alaska and Siberia and furnish rail and water connections between Circle City and Vladivostok, the eastern terminus of the trans-Siberia Railway, at a cost of $200,000,000.

"The enterprise, it is stated, has the backing of the Bank of France, and powerful money interests in the United States. It is to be essentially a French-American undertaking, for which capital is already in sight, should it prove feasible, and in which, it was talked in railroad circles, to-day, James J. Hill is to become interested.

"The length of the proposed railroad from Circle City to Bering Sea will be about 2,000 miles, and from the coast of Siberia to Vladivostok, 1,800 miles. If the concessions shall be secured from the United States and the protection afforded the property of the company shall be adequate, the preliminary survey will be commenced soon.

"M. Barbier, it is stated, is in the United States for the purpose of obtaining information as to the probable attitude of this Government toward the proposed line."

BIG STATEN ISLAND FIRE.

The extensive lumber yard of James Thompson on Bay Street, Tompkinsville, S. I., was burned last night. The yard was three blocks long, and filled with dressed and undressed lumber. Three loaded freight cars were on the tracks in the yard. The flames were discovered about 11:30 o'clock, and they spread rapidly. An alarm was sent in and the firemen responded. The flames were too much for the Tompkinsville Fire Department, and surrounding towns were called upon for assistance.

A call was also sent to Manhattan for the fireboats. The firemen succeeded in confining the blaze to the lumber yard, and within an hour the flames were under control. The origin of the fire is not known. The loss is between $50,000 and $60,000; insurance not known.

SHOT FOR IMPOUNDING A COW.

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich., Aug. 3.—Pound Master Joe Lennen of Crystal Falls placed a cow belonging to Capt. Bennet, Superintendent of the Oliver Mining Company, in the pound. Bennet became very angry and on meeting Lennen this evening there was a quarrel, during which the Captain pulled a revolver and shot the pound master through the heart.

Bennet is one of the best known mining men in the upper peninsular, and is said to be worth $300,000. He was arrested.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Partly cloudy; cooler; north to northeast winds.

Generally fair weather to-day and to-morrow is indicated for all districts save Kansas, Missouri, Eastern Colorado, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arkansas, where light rains are probable.

On the Atlantic Coast light southwest winds will continue to-day south of New Jersey. North of that State the winds will probably shift to northeast by to-morrow. On the lakes fresh north to northwest winds will prevail.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have west to northwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	64	71	74
6 A. M.	64	71	76
9 A. M.	71	74	82
12 M.	78	81	92
4 P. M.	81	84	90
6 P. M.	80	82	86
9 P. M.	75	81	80
12 P. M.	69	81	79

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	82⅜
Weather Bureau	78
Corresponding date, 1900	72
Corresponding date for the last twenty years	73

The barometer registered 29.88 inches at 8 A. M. and 29.85 inches at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 86 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 70 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 86 degrees at 2:50 P. M. and the minimum 70 degrees at 5 A. M.

Asbury Park Thief Caught.

Special to The New York Times.

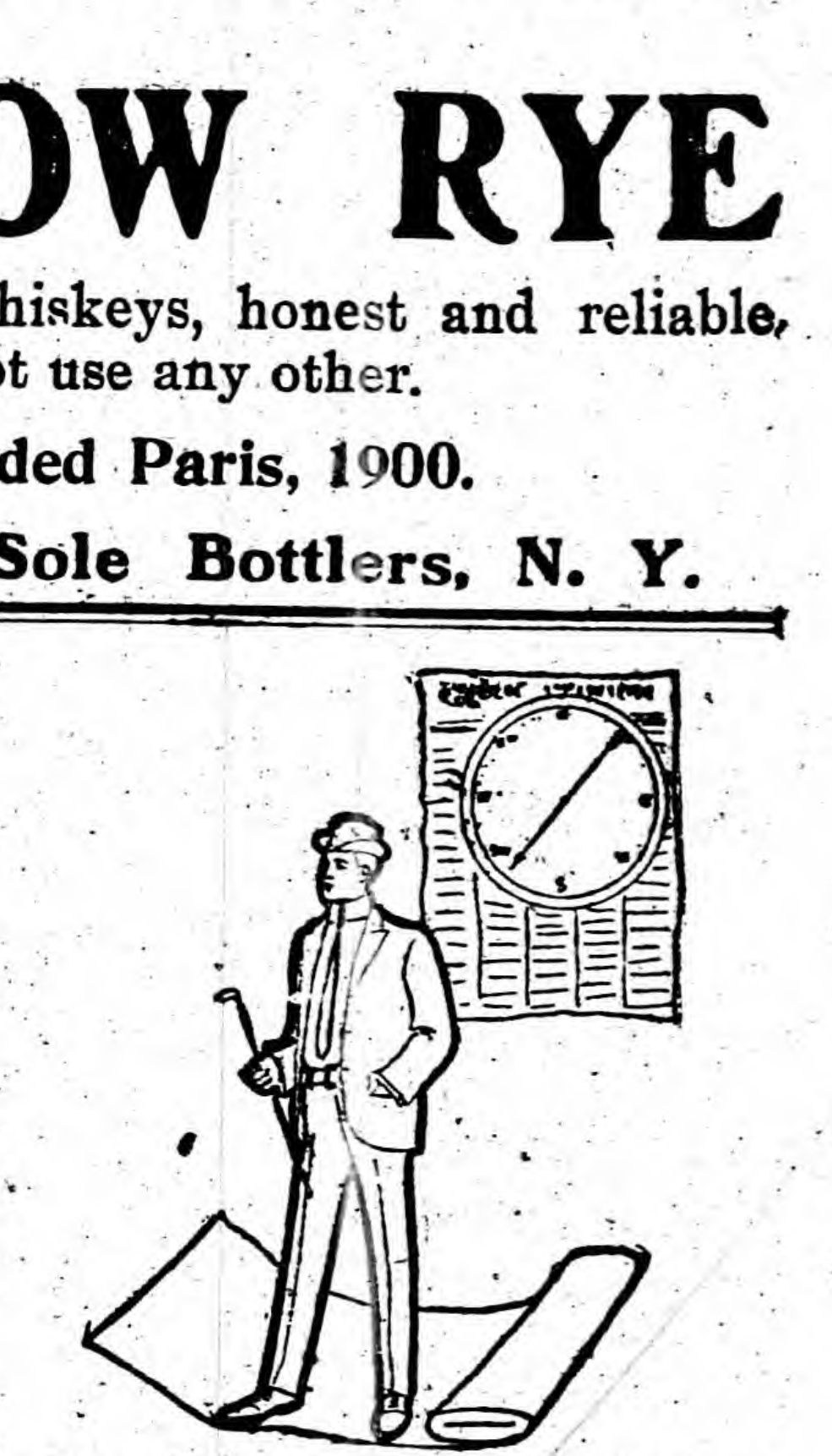
ASBURY PARK, Aug. 3.—A colored burglar, who had gained entrance to the cottage of J. E. Guindon of New York City, in North Asbury Park, and had been frightened by the barking of a dog while at work, was arrested early this morning after an exciting chase. The captured thief is William Williams of Philadelphia. The police believe that Williams is one of the gang of thieves who have been operating recently in Deal, Allenhurst, Ocean Grove, and this place.

Street Railways Consolidated.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The agreement of consolidation of the Port Chester Street Railway Company and the Larchmont Horse Railway Company, was filed to-day with the Secretary of State. The new corporation will be known as the New York and Stamford Railway Company. The capital is $500,000, and the Directors are: W. H. Campbell, William Murray, C. O. Singer, and John Neilson of Larchmont, N. H. Heft and G. S. Heft of Bridgeport, Conn.; R. J. Walsh of Greenwich, Conn.; W. A. Ward of Port Chester and W. H. Trumbull of Salem, Mass.

Frank Collier of Chicago Dead.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Frank Collier, once well known as a politician and attorney, died to-night at the County Hospital. He has been ill for some time with typhoid fever and had never fully recovered from mental troubles that had resulted from injuries received several years ago in a riot at the polls.



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CUP YACHTS' CLOSE RACE

Columbia Beat Independence by but Forty Seconds Elapsed Time.

FINISH IN BRISK BREEZE

Stiff Wind Suited Boston Yacht and She Was Gaining Fast in the Race for Home Mark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 3.—After the hardest-fought battle that ever took place off Newport, Columbia beat Independence by 40 seconds in elapsed time, over a thirty-mile course to-day, in the last race of the Newport Yacht Racing Association's series. The Boston boat made an allowance of 31 seconds to Columbia, which increased the winner's scant victory to 1 minute and 11 seconds on corrected time.

The race was sailed in a stiff breeze, which from a fifteen-knot strength at the start, freshened to about twenty, and held this rate with an occasional softening, until the boats were home again. Columbia's elapsed time over the triangle was 2 hours 51 minutes and 48 seconds, which shows that both boats fairly flew over the heaving mass of waters that tossed them up and down as carelessly as if they were two inconsequential chips. They stood the stress of wind and wave well, however, and nothing was carried away on either craft.

It was the weather for which the constituents of the Independence had been praying, to show forth to the world the long-concealed merits of their craft, and the claims of her admirers were certainly justified in to-day's race. In a good breeze the Independence, even with ill-fitting head sails, and, it seemed at times, poor handling, certainly gave the Columbia the hardest kind of a battle. The Columbia sailed a good race, and Barr got all the speed out of her he possibly could. In fact, there must have been moments in the contest when the Columbia crowd felt a bit uneasy. The Independence is certainly many minutes faster than she was in her earlier races, and is improving steadily all the time. It would not be at all surprising if, with properly fitting head sails and a little more tuning up, she should be able to beat either the Columbia or Constitution. In the windward work on the first leg, Columbia weathered Independence, but the latter stuck to her and was 2 minutes and 50 seconds behind her when the weather mark was turned. On the broad reach to the second mark, the Boston boat made a gain of a minute and thirty-five seconds, and in the close reach home made another gain of 35 seconds.

OWNER LAWSON PLEASED.

Mr. Lawson, who followed the racers on the Dreamer, when seen after the finish of Independence, had nothing but praise for the boat. "The race to-day was recompense enough for me for building Independence," he said. "I would have been willing to build two boats for the pleasure I got out of this one race. No boat ever sailed faster or better than Columbia did to-day," and then, laughingly, "we were not very far behind her when she finished." When asked about his future plans for his boat, Mr. Lawson said he had formulated none, but was willing to race whenever an opportunity was offered to him.

C. C. Clapp, who sailed on the Independence, said: "After passing the second mark we laid a course according to our compass north-northwest, and could not understand why the Columbia was steering as she was. When we sighted the lightship we found that our compass was at least a point and a half out. When the Columbia fouled us just before the start we discussed the advisability of hoisting a protest flag, but decided not to do so."

A sky overcast with heavy clouds and a brisk breeze greeted the yachtsmen this morning when they started in to make their preparations for the race. Inside the harbor an eight or nine knot wind was whistling through spars and rigging. Both the big sloops began preparations about the same time. Columbia made the first move at 9:05 o'clock, when she sent up her large mainsail, which act quickly was followed by the crew of Independence. A small club topsail was next sent aloft on the Boston craft, while a No. 2 club topsail was hoisted on Columbia. Hardly had it reached its lofty height when Skipper Barr changed his mind, not caring to take any more risks than his contemporary, Hank Haff, and the big canvas was lowered again, and a small club topsail took its place.

Independence at 9:50 cast off her moorings and, lying well over, reached out toward the lightship. Three of the British cutters, Hester, Isolde, and Senta, went bowling along after the yawls Vigilant, Ailsa, and Navahoe, who were trying to keep up with Independence in the race to the old red lightship. When these were well on the journey seaward, Columbia came tripping along, under mainsail and jib and the diminutive clubtopsail, which she used when she defeated Constitution last week.

John Jacob Astor's steam yacht Nourmahal, the committee boat for the day, now established the starting line from the light ship, and at 10:35 set the signals for the triangular course of thirty miles, ten miles to a leg. The first leg was southwest by south, the second east, and the third north-northwest. With the breeze south-southwest, this gave the yachts a beat dead on end to the first mark, a broad reach to the second, and a close reach home.

A few moments later the signal flag "T" was set, indicating a temporary postponement until one or two of the laggards should reach the starting line. Meanwhile Independence was sailing about trying her working topsail, which did not fit well, there being no draught to it, while the small club topsail on Columbia was doing its work perfectly. At 11:15 the warning signal was given from the Nourmahal, and five minutes later the preparatory signal followed for the start of the big single stickers. Columbia then was on the windward side of the line, while Independence was some little distance to leeward. Columbia wore ship, and after crossing the line attempted to luff on the Independence's weather quarter, but Barr overreached himself and the mailsail of the Columbia raked the fore rigging of the Independence, but no damage was done.

INDEPENDENCE LED AT START.

Both boats were now jockeying for the start, with Columbia playing for the weather berth. Barr evidently misjudged the time, for he was obliged to tack to windward of the Nourmahal, which was anchored on the western end of the line, and wear ship. Capt. Haff, true to his former tactics, took Independence across the line to leeward just as the whistle blew, and twelve seconds ahead of Columbia, both yachts on the starboard tack. As the boats stood over toward the Narragansett shore Columbia seemed to fore reach on the Independence, and was being sailed in perfect style, while it looked as if the sheets on Independence were trimmed too flat. As they drew off shore the wind softened a bit, which seemed to just suit Columbia. She not only held the wind better than the Independence, but did not make nearly as much fuss in getting the head seas.

The Columbia steadily was working to windward of her rival, and when she tacked to starboard, at 11:54:30, she was able to weather Independence, and crossed her bow at 11:56. Both yachts were now well up toward the first mark, and Columbia seemed to have a clear lead of at least three minutes on the Boston boat. Columbia rounded the mark at 12:42:30, and at once broke out her No. 2 jibtopsail, which she had sent up in stops. Independence rounded the mark at 12:45:20.

BOSTON YACHT GAINED AT END.

The yachts now had a broad reach to the second mark, and with booms to port they flew through the water. This was always claimed to be Independence's strongest point, and the Boston craft, inch by inch and foot by foot, reduced the distance of Columbia's lead. Independence continued to gain on this leg until she had cut Columbia's advantage down at least one-half. They were timed at the second mark as follows: Columbia, 1:30; Independence, 1:31:15.

Headed for the home mark, it was discovered that the plates around Independence's rudder port transom had been so wrung by the pounding she had received in her windward work that it was with the greatest difficulty she could be steered. It was also found she had a heeling error of 1½ points on her compass, which made her course woefully wild until it was allowed for.

The finishing mark was now in plain sight and it was all over but the shouting. But the Boston boat had one last burst of speed up her sleeve, and on the last three miles of the home stretch gained steadily on her rival. The distance, however, was too short, and Columbia, with a great heel on, flew across the line with the sunlight flashing on her bronze underbody, at 2:16:48, with Independence hard upon her snowy wake, only 40 seconds astern, at 2:17:28.

In the excitement over the race between the giant cup defenders the contests between the yawls, schooners, and sixty-footers were completely lost sight of.

In the yawl class H. P. Redmond's imported Ailsa sailed in splendid form and beat the Vigilant and Navahoe by over a mile. In the schooner class both the Elmina and Quissetta stood way off shore on the starboard tack and overstood the mark on their second tack. The Elmina's greater power told, and she won a good race by something like five minutes. In the imported English cutter contest the Isolde beat both the Hester and Elmina. The summary follows:

NINETY-FOOT SLOOPS.

Boat.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Correc'd Time.
Columbia	11:25:00	2:16:48	2:51:48	2:51:17
Independence	11:25:00	2:17:28	2:52:28	2:52:28
CLASS G—YAWLS.				
Ailsa	11:30:00	2:40:26	3:10:26	3:09:01
Vigilant	11:30:00	2:44:23	3:14:23	3:14:23
Navahoe	11:30:00	2:45:36	3:15:36	3:14:54
CLASS D—SCHOONERS.				
Elmina	11:40:00	3:38:22	3:58:22	3:58:02
Quissetta	11:40:00	3:43:06	4:03:06	4:03:06
CLASS I—SLOOPS.				
Isolde	11:45:00	3:47:01	4:02:01	3:53:08
Hester	11:45:00	3:42:46	3:57:46	3:57:46
Senta	11:45:00	3:53:54	4:08:54	4:00:38

Columbia beat the Independence 1 minute 11 seconds.

Ailsa beat the Vigilant 5 minutes 22 seconds and Navahoe 5 minutes and 53 seconds.

Elmina beat Quissetta 5 minutes 4 seconds.

Isolde beat Hester 3 minutes 38 seconds and Senta 7 minutes 30 seconds.

ESCAPED CONVICT CAUGHT.

He Ran Away from Sing Sing, Was Re-arrested but Not Recognized, Then Convicted Again.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The Sing Sing Prison authorities have got back an escaped convict in a manner entirely unexpected. In the latest gang which came up from New York was George Dangler, who was sentenced to two years and three months for burglary.

As soon as he had stepped into the office he was recognized as Otto Schaefer, who, on Jan. 5 last, escaped from the prison. When he found that his new name had not concealed his identity, he was chagrined. He had been taken to the bakehouse on the morning of Jan. 5 at 4 o'clock to do the baking with another convict. He escaped through a hole in the roof which was being repaired.

He was serving an eight-year term for burglary committed in Pelham Manor. He had about twenty months to serve, deducting time for good behavior. He will now have to serve his old sentence before the new one begins, which will make four years eleven months and eight days all together.

Dangler is also indicted for escaping from prison, and upon conviction may be sentenced to the same term as his original sentence from which he escaped. Warden Johnson says he heard from him recently, and that he said he wanted to give himself up, and that he was tired of dodging the police.

George Dangler was arrested on July 22 last for burglarizing the premises of William Voss of 78 Allen Street on April 19. Dangler was a boarder of Voss for three weeks prior to the burglary. On April 19 Voss gave Dangler car fare to Bath Beach, and the latter set off, apparently to hunt work. Before leaving he went up stairs into Voss's rooms and stole a suit of clothes, a silver watch, $30 in money, and valuable papers.

On July 22 Voss heard that Dangler was in a saloon in Delancey Street and that he had expressed himself as sorry he did not steal more. Voss notified the Eldridge Street police and Dangler was arrested in the saloon. The prisoner was taken directly to Essex Market Court, he not being recognized as "The Mouse," for whom the police had been looking since his escape, in January. Magistrate Flammer held Dangler for trial, and he was sent to the Tombs.

At the Detective Bureau it was stated that Dangler was not brought to Headquarters after his arrest, and that if he had been, detectives there would have recognized him.

MAY NOT GET THE LEGACY.

Woman Claims Part of an Estate Left to Explorer Nansen.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Through a petition filed in the Probate Court to-day it became known that Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the arctic explorer, is engaged in litigation here. Nansen was in a fair way to receive the fortune left by Mathias Blessing, a wealthy Scandinavian, who died in this city two years ago, as the other heirs, it is said, had waived their claims in his favor.

To-day's petition is filed by Mrs. Martha C. Cunningham of Chattanooga, Tenn., who says she is the daughter of the decedent's brother David. The litigation is likely to last for some time. She asks the Court to delay the distribution of the estate until she has a hearing on her claim to a share.

AMERICAN HORSES SICK.

Those Purchased for Mexican Army Develop a Peculiar Disease.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 3.—American horses that recently were purchased in large numbers by the Government for the army, though apparently in perfect condition on arrival, have, many of them, been attacked by a disease which first makes its appearance in the form of a worm in the nostril.

The first symptoms are restlessness and indifference to food, followed by convulsions and death. The War Department will appoint a commission to ascertain whether the horses have contracted it here or were infected in the United States.

ENGLAND'S SEASIDE FAD.

Girls and Women Adopt Sandals and Discard Stockings—The Craze Spreads to London.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The latest seaside fad is the wearing of sandals by grown persons. Many girls seem to be especially taken with the new idea. The sandals are generally worn without stockings. The craze has spread even to London, where well-dressed women can be seen sandaled in the park.

CROPS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Falling Off in Wheat Yield, Says The Mark Lane Express.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The wheat harvest in the United Kingdom has been in full swing for a week, and The Mark Lane Express calculates that, although the quality is fine, the yield in the most important counties will be four quarters to the acre, against the usual five quarters. Barley, likewise, is of good quality, but the quantity is below the average, and oats are too thin to make a big crop.

The yield of English and Scotch potatoes will be fully up to the average, while Ireland promises the best yield since 1895, which was a grand year.

Southern Russia's Crop Failure.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 3.—The latest crop reports from the Kharkoff district are very bad. There is little grain or hay, and potatoes and other vegetables are backward. The heat is intense, and it is feared that Southern Russia will suffer severely.

WOULD REJECT ORLEANS'S GIFT.

His Donation to Victoria Memorial Called Astounding Impudence.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—In great contrast with the favorable comments elicited here by the contribution of £5,000 to the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund by the delegates of the New York Chamber of Commerce who recently visited London is the anger with which the Duke of Orleans's contribution of £100 has been received.

The St. James's Gazette terms the Duke's action "astounding impudence," and, in common with The Daily Chronicle, urges the Lord Mayor to reject this contribution on account of the part which the Duke of Orleans took in the caricatures of Queen Victoria which appeared in the Paris newspapers.

The same paper says the New Yorkers' gift "emphasizes in a dignified and graceful manner the feeling which, we are sure, is general in the United States."

LIBERIA FEARS GERMANY

High Government Official Tells of Needs of West Africa.

Great Future for American Negroes If They Will Take Up Mining on the West Coast—Direct Line of Ships from Here Needed.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Several officials of Liberia have arrived in England to procure, if possible, from Great Britain the right to navigate the Manna River, which separates Liberia from Sierra Leone. The delegation, which consists of Secretary of the Treasury Barclay, Chief Justice Roberts, and Senator King, who was the Liberian Commissioner to the World's Fair, have had an interview with Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, and negotiations are in progress. Mr. Barclay, who has held office for about twenty years, in an interview said:

"Liberia is progressing well. Thanks to the firm stand of the United States and Great Britain, we are untroubled with European aggression, though, to tell the truth, we are rather afraid of Germany, as she is so patently on the lookout for colonies. However, I do not think she will get a chance to appropriate our country. I understand that steps are on foot in New York for the formation of an American line to West Africa. I believe it will be an advantageous undertaking, as the oils, timber, and such products now used in Liberia and other West African countries, come from America, but by way of England. A direct service would obviate this miscarriage of profits. Return freights are still scarce, but with the rapid development of the country's mining interest this difficulty should shortly be overcome, while rubber is always plentiful. There is gold in Liberia and a company has already been formed to develop the mines.

"Financially Liberia is progressing. One hundred thousand pounds would wipe out all her debts. Considering that we have not received any financial assistance except from American colonization, Liberia's standing compares favorably with that of any West African State. We are getting little negro immigration from the United States at present, indeed, it is hard for immigrants to get work, for the natives are willing to work for $3 a month. Later there will be plenty of opportunities for those cognizant of mining matters. If American negroes would take up this branch they would have a great future on the West Coast, where they can stand the climate twice as well as a white man.

"We are working slowly and steadily in the endeavor to find a common basis of government for our civilized and native populations. The latter number over a million. We are endeavoring to avoid the mistake so patent in the Crown Colonies around us of forcing our ideas upon the natives. A gradual assimilation of customs is the only way of dealing with the problem, and how successful we have been can be judged from the fact that we have no organized police, and often no serious criminal cases occur in six months' time."

Mr. Barclay said the Liberians were very glad to see that it was proposed to re-establish the American squadron of warships in European waters, though there was no harbor in Liberia at present fitted for a coaling station.

GETTING AWAY FROM LONDON.

Holiday Rush Begun—Good Sport on the English Moors Promised.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 3.—The holiday rush out of town began in earnest last night, and was continued to-day, when there were great crowds all day long at all the railroad stations. As Monday is a bank holiday, three clear days are given to thousands who have not long vacations, but a large proportion of the departures were of folks going away for three weeks or a month.

Next week is Cowes week, when the King and all society is supposed to be on the salt water, but the grouse shooting begins a week from Monday with the promise of good sport on the English moors. The grouse are said to be in excellent condition. In Scotland partridges and pheasants suffered somewhat from the protracted drought.

Many men are off to the shooting lodges this week, to rest quietly while getting used to the lay of the land on the preserves and forming a working acquaintance with the dogs.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Among the Americans now in London are Senator Chauncey M. Depew and Representative Grosvenor of Ohio. At Cowes, in addition to King Edward and Queen Alexandra, are W. K. Vanderbilt and friends and other wealthy Americans. Mr. Vanderbilt's yacht the Valiant, and Col. O. H. Payne's Aphrodite attract admiration even among the host of palatial British and Continental pleasure craft gathered in anticipation of regatta week. Other American yachts at Cowes are the Margarita, Calanthe, and Margaret.

LONDON AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 3.—Hilda Spong sails for New York to-day on the St. Louis. She will go at once to San Francisco to act there in "Lady Huntworth's Experiment," "Mrs. Dane's Defense," and other plays, returning to New York in time for the dramatic season at Daly's, where she will take an important rôle in Pinero's new five-act play.

Marion Terry, instead of Ada Rehan or Mrs. Kendal, will act Lucrezia in Stephen Phillips's "Paolo and Francesca" at the St. James's Theatre next Winter. She has not been seen in London often lately, but is an actress of rare intelligence and considerable power.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Mme. Nevada is going to America with a concert company, including Pablo, a young 'cellist, who was recently commanded to appear before King Edward, and who was the last artist to appear before Queen Victoria, going to Osborne and playing for her alone. The company will open in Boston on Nov. 15.

Adelina Patti has arrived at Stockholm. She has rented a Summer palace at Saltsjobaden.

Imre Kiralfy has become a British citizen.

Victoria Monument Plans Criticised.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Saturday Review severely criticises the accepted designs for the Victoria Monument, and calls both Sculptor Brock and Architect Aston Webb "eminently average." It condemns Mr. Brock's design, and declares that much of the detail is an obstruction and embarrassment to its main purpose.

BELGIUM'S SUGAR CONFERENCE.

British Government to be Represented, Says West Indian Committee.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The West Indian Committee announces that the Government has accepted the invitation of Belgium to attend another sugar conference in the Autumn to consider the question of the abolition of bounties. The committee welcomes this intelligence in view of the establishment of free trade between the United States and Porto Rico.

Vermont Old Home Week.—For rates, illustrated bulletin, apply A. W. Ecclestone, 385 B'way.—Adv.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Lively Fight Over It in Parliament Likely, but the Work Is Said to be Proceeding.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 3.—The matter of the construction of the new Pacific cable, connecting British Columbia with Australia and New Zealand, was up in the House of Commons the other night on a motion to authorize the appropriation of a sum not exceeding $10,000,000 for its construction and working. It was explained in answer to wild Hibernian inquiries that Great Britain was responsible for five-eighteenths of the capital, the colonies to provide the rest.

The matter must all come up again in the form of a bill, and if the same conditions exist next session as now, there will be a lively fight over it.

Meanwhile, it is understood, work on the construction and laying of the cable is proceeding.

ST. PAUL'S IN DANGER?

Dean and Chapter Alarmed About the Proposed Underground Road in Cheapside.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 3.—A great work of inspection is going on at St. Paul's Cathedral. The Dean and Chapter are really alarmed about the projected underground railway in Cheapside, and are of the belief that certain cracks in the masonry of Wren's great cathedral are directly due to the digging of the existing electric tube in Holborn. Forty masons are now carefully examining the structure and making repairs.

The building is filled every day now by American tourists who have heard tales of its crumbling and ask the vergers alarming questions. There are one or two fissures in the walls, but such were often discovered before, even in Wren's time, and quickly repaired.

PLEA FOR PURER ENGLISH.

Mr. Asquith Condemns the Phraseology of Scientists, Philosophers, Critics, and Journalists.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Right Hon. Herbert H. Asquith made something of a hit in his speech at the Oxford University Extension meeting. It was a plea for culture, for the old Humanities, the study of Greek, and for purer English. He condemned alike "the uncouth and pseudo-classical terminology of the men of science, the tortuous and nebulous phrases of the philosophers, the pretentious conventionalities of the art critic and the slipshod slap-dash of the newest school of journalists."

But, comments The Standard, if all these sins were rolled together they would no more than equal what we are forced to listen to in Parliamentary debates.

BRITISH NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

London Daily Chronicle Says They Afford No Real Test for War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 3.—The naval manoeuvres have been interesting as such, though they have received somewhat less newspaper notice than in past years. According to the rules of the game, the invading fleet conquered the defending fleet, and the enemy invaded England, but probably in real war things would not have turned out just that way. The Daily Chronicle says:

"These manoeuvres are excellent practice for men and officers, but they afford no real test for war. It is impossible on the strength of them to make any prophecy at all as to what will happen under more serious conditions."

DUELIST'S SWORD DISINFECTED.

Still Another Precaution Introduced at the Daudet-Richard Combat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 3.—This seems a year of odd duels in France, as it is also a year of other odd things there. The strangest encounter of all on the field of honor was that of Ernest Daudet, for whose moral guidance his father wrote "Sapho," and a journalist named Gérault Richard.

After the first attack, the point of Daudet's sword accidentally touched the ground, when the seconds intervened and stopped the contest until the blade could be disinfected. Afterward Daudet was wounded in the wrist, but, thanks to the antiseptic precautions taken by the seconds in this duel, which doubtless establishes a precedent, he is doing well, and will soon be able to use his sword arm again in defense of his honor.

The Improvements to Blenheim.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 3.—The forthcoming visit to Blenheim Palace of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain has led to the publication of much gossip about and history of that historic seat, but nothing more amusing and perplexing than the grave and detailed statement that all the recent repairs and improvements which have served to make the place habitable were paid for by the Duke of Marlborough out of his own pocket, and not with Vanderbilt money. It was Marlborough or Churchill money, it seems, derived from the late Duke's sales of books and pictures, that paid for the new roofs and floors and locks on the doors, but who said it was not?

Prince Henry of Orleans Dying?

SAIGON, Cochin-China, Aug. 3.—Prince Henry of Orleans, who has been ill recently, has had a serious relapse, and is suffering from grave intestinal complications. Small hope is entertained for his recovery.

NEW SHIP FOR MORGAN LINE.

El Siglo Launched at Newport News with Usual Ceremonies.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 3.—El Siglo, another liner for the Morgan Company, was launched successfully here at 10:49 o'clock this morning. Miss Susan S. Usher, a sister of Lieut. Commander Usher, United States Navy, of the battleship Illinois, was the sponsor.

After the launching the party was entertained at luncheon by Superintendent Post of the shipbuilding company at the Hotel Warwick. El Siglo is the eleventh vessel constructed by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company for the Morgan Line, all of the vessels being among the fastest and handsomest coastwise ships in the United States. When completed, she will run between New York and New Orleans. El Alba, a sister ship, will be launched next month.

MICHAEL DAVITT BERATES ENGLAND

He Says Lord Roberts Was Worse than Gen. Weyler.

The Irish Leader Here to See If Irish Emigration Can Be Checked—Talks of Boer War.

Michael Davitt, the Irish agitator, was among the saloon passengers who arrived on the American liner St. Paul yesterday morning. A delegation from the United Irish Societies and Roger T. Scannell and John O'Callaghan of the United Irish League of Boston welcomed Mr. Davitt at the pier. This is Mr. Davitt's eighteenth trip across the Atlantic. He will remain in America, visiting various cities, about two months, when he expects to return to Ireland.

"While here," said Mr. Davitt, in speaking of the objects of his trip, "I will consult with leading Irish-Americans on the subject of Irish immigration, which, if not stopped, will in a short time depopulate my native land. There are only half as many people there now as there were when I was born, in 1846. Emigration westward is hurting industrial conditions, and if the tide flowing annually into the United States is checked it will also benefit conditions here.

"The Boer war holds the attention of both Liberals and Tories in England. They realize that England has got herself into an abundance of trouble in undertaking to crush the people of those two little republics. The war, as far as it has gone, has cost England an enormous amount of money, and her military prestige."

"What are the Irish Parliamentarians doing in behalf of the Boer people?" he was asked.

"Admirable work. They are united to a man for Boer independence, and by their public protests have cleared Ireland from having any hand in the criminal aggression in South Africa. They have practically sacrificed the home-rule issue in the hope of preventing the Protestant people of South Africa from becoming enslaved."

"You say that the home rule issue has been sacrificed?"

"Well, it is not the issue to-day. There is but one issue, and that is the Boer war."

"What does the withdrawal of 70,000 infantrymen from South Africa mean? Is a rebellion in India threatened?"

"Simply that the soldiers are exhausted and are unfit for further service. If the Boers had had 10,000 more men and 50 more guns they would have driven the English into the ocean. There may be trouble brewing somewhere else. The Boer war will continue another year. And it will cost England fully £1,500,000,000 by that time, besides increasing her taxes, commercial depreciation, and falling off of Government and other stocks."

"Parliament, despite the protests of the Irish party, has voted Earl Roberts £100,000."

"He doesn't deserve 100,000 marks. I consider him a meaner soldier than Gen. Weyler. He was unable to suppress a force of farmers less in numbers than the population of Birmingham. His methods were disgraceful. Fancy giving a reward to such a military genius, who imprisoned 80,000 women as a means to induce their fathers, husbands, and brothers to lay down their arms. But the Boer men and women are heroes, and they will not give up the fight for independence."

"Is there any likelihood of the suppression of the United Irish League?"

"You never know what criminal stupidity the English Government officials may be guilty of when dealing with the Irish people. They cannot say that there is crime in Ireland, but they may make a cause. The league has now 1,100 branches in Ireland and 300 branches in Great Britain. The people are standing solidly behind William Redmond's leadership, and William O'Brien is doing excellent work for the United Irish League. The old fight will be kept up to the end, and then we will win."

Mr. Davitt will remain for a few days at the Broadway Central Hotel.

Comes to Meet Mr. Davitt.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Col. John F. Finerty, President of the United Irish Societies, has gone to New York to meet Michael Davitt. Mr. Finerty is accompanied by Patrick Egan, former Minister to Chile, and other men prominent in Irish affairs. Mr. Davitt's first public address will be delivered in this city at the Irish demonstration on Aug. 15.

SHADOW OVER GERMAN COURT.

Emperor William Hastens to the Bedside of the Dowager Empress—Her Condition Critical.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—In consequence of unsatisfactory intelligence regarding the condition of Dowager Empress Frederick, Emperor William has abandoned his intention of attending the festivities at Emden, Cuxhaven, Hamburg, and Wilhelmshaven. His Majesty will probably be represented at those places by the Crown Prince Frederick William.

CRONBERG, Aug. 3.—Emperor William's resolve to hasten here is due to the fact that the Dowager Empress Frederick had a serious failure of strength yesterday evening. The condition of the Dowager Empress, however, has since improved and there is no disposition to anticipate immediate danger.

Prof. Renvers, a specialist, is to arrive at the palace to-morrow. All Emperor William's children and other members of the Royal family, except Prince Henry of Prussia, who is with the German fleet at Cadiz, are expected here.

HAMBURG, Aug. 3.—Emperor William has telegraphed from Bergen, Norway, to the Senate here, announcing the abandonment of his proposed visit to Hamburg on account of the news regarding his mother's condition, adding that he has charged the Crown Prince to represent him at the reception to Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee on his return from China, and thanking Hamburg for the extensive preparations made by the city, which has always been foremost in demonstrating German patriotism.

GERMANY'S NEW TARIFF BILL.

Organ of the Centrists Says That Party Will Support the Measure Substantially in Its Present Form.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—The Tariff bill continues to be discussed in a lively manner. It is generally recognized that much depends upon the attitude of the South German Cabinets, and, during the last few days the semi-official utterances have taken the cue of The North German Gazette, that the bill is only tentative. But it is regarded as certain that South German officials desire many changes.

Regarding the bill's chances in the Reichstag, it is everywhere recognized that the balance of power will rest with the Centrist Party. Therefore the non-Centrist press this week has been eagerly watching for indications of the Centrists' attitude. The Centrist papers, however, carefully abstain from committing themselves. But, now, The Cologne Volkszeitung prints an editorial article which is being telegraphed all over the country, coming out strongly for the tariff bill. The writer admits that some duties may be changed and some, perhaps, further increased, but says the Centrists are ready to support the measure substantially in its present form.

The writer of the editorial asks who will be frightened by Russian "big talk," when it is remembered that Russia has only the German market for her surplus of rye. An Austro-Russian tariff alliance against Germany is impossible since Austria herself exports grain. The writer further points out that the United States is far less indignant about the Tariff bill than the German Liberal press wishes. In this connection The Vossische Zeitung prints a cable dispatch from New York saying that Ambassador White has advised his Government to send Mr. Rockhill here, as his successor, to handle the tariff question. Mr. White telegraphs that he knows nothing about the matter.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 3.—At Burke, N. Y., fire has destroyed Everett Brothers' store and David Everett's dwelling. Loss, $20,000.

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WILL NOT RENEW PEACE PROPOSALS, SAYS KRUEGER.

All the Boers Are Willing to Give for Peace Is Money If Great Britain Asks It.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—In the course of the interview with Mr. Krüger, published in the Figaro to-day, the ex-President of the Transvaal said:

"We have already once proposed peace directly to Great Britain, and we will not renew the proposition. All we are willing to give for peace is money, if Great Britain asks it, and no price is too dear to obtain independence and the right to live as a free nation."

COMMANDANT STEYN KILLED.

Boers and Rebels Re-entering the Barkly West District, Cape Colony.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange River Colony, Aug. 3.—Commandant Haermanus Steyn, a cousin of President Steyn, was killed Aug. 1, while fighting at Ficksburg.

Boers and rebels are re-entering the Barkly West District of Cape Colony.

Barkly West is situated about twenty-one miles northwest of Kimberley.

MORE BOERS IN BERMUDAS.

Transport Manila Lands 800 Prisoners of War on Tucker's Island.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Aug. 3.—The British hired transport Manila, from Port Natal and Table Bay, which arrived here on Thursday with Boer prisoners of war, to-day landed 600 of the prisoners on Tucker's Island. Two deaths from pneumonia occurred on the voyage.

Six officers and 140 men of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment came on the Manila to act as guards on the guardship Hotspur, stationed here.

Mr. Krueger Not Going to Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 3.—Dr. Leyds, the Diplomatic Agent of the Transvaal, who is here on what he describes as "private business," says there is no foundation for the report that Mr. Krüger is coming to St. Petersburg.

CHINESE MAKING ARMS.

Governor of Shan-tung Building Arsenals—Smokeless Powder to be Manufactured—Activity Near Pao-Ting.

TIEN TSIN, Aug. 3.—The Governor of Shan-tung, Youan-Shih-Kai, is constructing arsenals in that province for the manufacture of arms and smokeless powder. He is employing experts, who were formerly employed in the arsenals here. The Chinese are also manufacturing arms and ammunition near Pao-Ting.

Trade is improving, but the attitude of the Chinese is sullen and defiant.

PROCLAMATION BY YOUAN.

Magistrates Ordered to Administer "Exact Justice"—Missionaries Must Confine Themselves to Religious Teachings.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The State Department has received a copy of a remarkable proclamation issued by Gov. Youan Shih-kai of Shantung on June 7, defining the relations that must exist between the Magistrates and the Christian natives. Gov. Youan states that he has received many reports from Chinese officials that "unworthy members of the Church were practicing their religion simply for the protection it afforded them, and were lightly setting aside the law of the land and seeking occasions for quarrels, and that such affairs were daily increasing in number."

In reply to appeals to have the foreign Consuls and missionaries devise a method for checking the trouble, Gov. Youan demands to know why his sub-officials have not obeyed his previous instructions requiring them to administer exact justice, without regard to whether the offenders are Christians or not. He points out that "the missionaries are merely preachers of religion. They have no authority whatever to interfere in the affairs of the Chinese people, nor any power to exercise official functions, as everybody ought to know. Therefore the Governor enjoins his Magistrates to make no distinction between Church and people, and to let no one else presume to exercise his authority for controlling the people. He says: "The most important matter is that justice should be done to both sides. It makes no difference whether the people annoy the Christians or the Christians annoy the people; let there be a clear distinction made between the crooked and the straight, and it will then be impossible that any occasion for interference should arise."

He concludes that, should people insult the Christians because they practice their religion, the officials must rigorously suppress the disturbance, while, on the other hand, should a member of the Church drag in his religion when his suit is one that has nothing to do with Church matters, and the missionary force himself into the case of interference, then the Magistrate should not hesitate to controvert and reprove, as the facts of the case may justify, and deal with the case according to right and reason.

NOTE FROM EARL LI.

Chinese Regulations for Mounted Patrol to Protect Foreign Travelers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The State Department has received through Mr. Squiers, Secretary of Legation at Peking, a note from Li-Hung-Chang, describing the regulations for the control of the mounted patrol which it is proposed to establish along the road between Ching-Ting and Paoting-Fu. Mr. Squiers says this is the first step on the part of the Chinese authorities toward the protection of foreigners traveling through the disturbed districts of the Provinces of Shan-Si and Chi-Li.

The regulations are quaintly expressed, but in substance they provide for the establishment of military posts at nine stations on the road, the commanders of which are to furnish escorts for travelers. The escort is to keep within twelve feet of the traveler, whose pace must set theirs. It is to disperse persons who gather about the traveler and are boisterous, and its members are not to accept any pay from a traveler under pain of dismissal. A post will be forwarded every two days.

Soldier Kills His Wife and Himself.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 3.—Private Louis Haggerty, Tenth United States Artillery, killed his wife and then blew out his brains in his quarters at the Government barracks on Sullivan's Island to-day. Jealousy was the cause of the tragedy. Haggerty enlisted from West Virginia.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.

2:20 A. M.—848 First Avenue; Nicholas Gonnio; no damage.
8:45 A. M.—2,304 Seventh Avenue; Edwardo Gato; damage, $5.
1:25 P. M.—654 West Thirtieth Street; Robert Wicke; damage, $50.
7:35 P. M.—110 Horatio Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.
7:45 P. M.—44 Irving Place; Mary Owens; damage, $10.
8:05 P. M.—263 Rivington Street; Samuel Weisman; damage slight.
8:15 P. M.—309 West One Hundred and Seventh Street; Bella Decoher; damage, $5.

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AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF.—Prof. P. B. Lewes, England; C. Auffmondt, Paris; J. E. Schwab, Pittsburg; Richard R. Quay, Pittsburg; Capt. Heather, England; Capt. F. B. Oldfield, England.

HOLLAND.—Dr. M. D. Hamilton, Columbus, Ohio.

MURRAY HILL.—Dr. C. Herman Thomas, Philadelphia; State Senator T. E. Ellsworth, Lockport.

PLAZA.—E. B. Garland, Cape Town, South Africa.

IMPERIAL.—Melville Stone, Hartford; Dr. A. W. Williams, United States Army.

GRAND.—Capt. William Brooke, United States Army; Francisco de Barrondo, ex-Secretary of the Emperor Maximilian, Mexico; Dr. B. H. McAdoo, Mexico.

VICTORIA.—Judge W. F. Balkan, Rochester; Col. J. B. Mosher, St. Paul; Col. F. W. Rockwell, Albany.

ALBEMARLE.—Capt. M. Ritsen, London.

FIFTH AVENUE.—H. F. Russell-Howland, London; Archbishop Ireland, St. Paul, Minn; Bishop O'Gorman, Faribault, Minn.

MANHATTAN.—George W. Aldridge, Rochester; Gen. R. Brandreth, Sing Sing.

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HONOR TO THE JURY.

Due respect has hardly been given to the twelve men who so promptly and fairly brought in the verdict of guilty against the miserable tool of the police and Tammany, the wardman BISSERT.

At first glance, it does not seem so remarkable a thing that a jury of citizens, chosen under the particular law resorted to in this case, should do their plain duty in a direct and manly fashion. But we must not forget that this was not an ordinary case. The accused was not a member of the recognized criminal class, against whom the officers of the law could be relied on to produce all the evidence within their reach and of the conviction of whom they would be proud. Nor was he an isolated person whose punishment for the crime charged would be followed by no broader effect than his disappearance behind the bars. His case was very different from that of the men constantly passing before the courts for judgment, as to whom all the jury has to consider is the value of the evidence in the light of the Judge's charge. BISSERT came into court a representative of organized corruption in the police force. The bribe he was accused of taking was not given to secure only his personal complaisance as to the commission of a specific offense which it was his duty to expose and to aid in punishing. It was simply an installment of the regular payments, according to a fixed tariff, to obtain immunity for a lawless and revolting business—immunity which could not be guaranteed by BISSERT without the complicity of his superiors nor without the complicity also of the political machine that controls his superiors. The detective was at once a representative and an important part of the extensive and powerful organization for fraud of which Tammany is the seat and source of power, and of which the responsible police officers are the chief agents. His conviction was in effect the conviction of the Police Department and of Tammany.

No one felt this more strongly than the police. From the outset they did everything they possibly could do to prevent the truth from being brought out and acted on. Had the jury been forced to rely on their testimony only or had they been willing to believe that testimony, the guilty detective would have escaped, and with him the police and Tammany would have escaped. Not only were the efforts of the police officers who were called to give testimony, including the immediate official superior of the prisoner, all directed toward securing the acquittal of the guilty man, but the courtroom was thronged all the time with policemen and with politicians who kept the closest watch on every thing and every one connected with the case. It was plain to all, and it must have been plainest to the jury, that very powerful and desperate men were behind the prisoner, and that they would stop at nothing to prevent—or to avenge—the conviction of their associate. It is no secret that Tammany and the police possess many facilities for vengeance. Some are direct and brutal. Some are indirect and not easily traced, but extremely efficient. The jurymen in the Bissert case, in performing their duty, unquestionably faced and defied this vengeance. They rendered a great public service in a courageous manner. Every honest man in the city owes them a debt of gratitude and honor.

CRIMINAL ABUSE OF THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

There has been a disposition up to this time to treat with unmerited leniency the shortcomings of Commissioner SHEA and Deputy Commissioner YORK in their management of the Brooklyn Bridge. That they are ignorant of everything connected with bridges they have shown in such amusing ways that the public has laughed, and turned to Mr. MARTIN and Mr. PROBASCO as the ones to be held responsible for any overloading of the structure. We have already expressed our views as to the position of those gentlemen; but it remains to say a few plain words concerning the official responsibilities of the Commissioner and his official associate. As the facts develop it is a question whether they have not been guilty of criminal malfeasance in surrendering the bridge to the uses of the corporations which have taken possession of it for an approach to their New

sinned against light of the most luminous variety. The Railroad Gazette of Nov. 25, 1898, published a communication from Mr. WASHINGTON A. ROEBLING, the builder of the bridge, in which he set forth the conditions due to the use of the bridge for purposes other than those for which it was designed and intended. This protest was the culmination of repeated unsuccessful efforts to impress the politicians charged with responsibility in the matter of the bridge management with the importance of guarding against overloading. In the letter referred to, Mr. ROEBLING said:

> The crying evil on the bridge is that, every year since it has been opened to traffic, there have been numerous additions to the dead load, small in themselves, but large in the aggregate. They amount to fully 15 per cent., if not more, all of which must be multiplied by a factor of tension of 1.70, and is intensified by being carried chiefly by the two middle cables. They comprise, for example, telegraph cables and wires, pneumatic tubes, double lines of rails, fastenings, sheaves, and ropes, trolley wires with extra heavy supporting brackets, heavy rails for trolley cars, heavier planking, electric light stands, &c.

Concerning the surrender of the bridge to the trolley and elevated roads now enjoying it with almost the freedom of a private right of way, Mr. ROEBLING says:

> The climax of overloading was reached when the trolley took possession of the roadways and began to run in defiance of all stipulation as regards weight of cars or distances apart. * * * It has been charged that but for my acquiescence the trolley would never have gained a foothold on the bridge. But where is the man who ever succeeded in preventing a trolley from going where it wanted? The prospective advantages, both from a pecuniary view as well as in the increase of transit facilities, were so enormous that no power, barring the actual collapse of the structure, could have kept them off. I had thought that with full regulating powers vested in the bridge authorities we might run the risk, and in that I was mistaken.

At the time this letter was written Mr. ROEBLING was obviously nervous as to the safety of the bridge under the conditions then existing. Of what seemed to him immediately necessary he said:

> What is needed at present is a recalculation of the loads and weights of the bridge, so as to determine the present margin of safety in the main parts of the structure, such as cables, anchorages, &c. Application to this effect has been made to the proper authorities by me, without any satisfactory result as yet. I have no fear of the cables. They still have ample strength, and could pull up the anchorages with ease. After such investigation we can determine whether it is advisable to lighten the structure and relieve it of at least a small portion of the load, which is constantly being added to, even now. To reinforce the cables would be a difficult, if not impossible, task. The anchorages can be reinforced.

The applications made in 1898 to the Bridge Commissioners to have the loads and weights of the bridge recalculated seem to be "without any satisfactory result as yet."

It is time this farce, which verges upon tragedy, was brought to an end. If we had a Mayor with any sense of the responsibilities of his high office, the resignation of the Commissioner, his deputy, and every member of the engineering staff of the bridge would be demanded with such emphasis that they would be forwarded by special messenger to avoid the delay of the mail. Not having such a Mayor, we commend the case of the gentlemen in question to the District Attorney, with a courteous reminder that a presentment by the Grand Jury, such as was found in the case of the tunnel nuisance, will be as futile as the maternal reprimand in the incident recounted in the brief epic:

> Baby sat on the window seat;
> Mary pushed baby into the street.
> Baby spattered all over the area;
> Mother held up her finger at Mary.

OUR DOWN-TOWN STREETS.

In opening the first completed section of London's latest novelty—our own familiar trolley—Mr. BALFOUR touched upon a subject to which New Yorkers—to whom electric "trams" are no novelty—have not given sufficient attention. Said Mr. BALFOUR:

> We suffer in London not merely from the fact that it is difficult to get from the outside to the inside area except at a cost prohibitive to the workingman, but we suffer also from the fact that all of our great arteries in London itself are congested, have long been congested, and are daily getting more congested, and I cannot flatter myself with the reflection that such enterprise as that in which you are all concerned or interested will not aggravate rather than diminish that evil in the centre of London. I know that we ignore the difficulty and put it on one side. We shall not be able to do so much longer. Everything that makes it possible for persons to live five, eight, or ten or fifteen miles from London makes it more obligatory, either on the local authorities or upon the industrial enterprise of this country, to find some means in the interior area of the metropolis to facilitate progression along our overcrowded thoroughfares. [Cheers.]

That is truer of New York than of London. London has no skyscrapers such as here in certain areas have created a new acreage in the air, and another on top of that. London has several busy bridges, but there is no other one in the world which has such a traffic as that which sends a human tide past THE TIMES's doors twice daily. The substitution of electricity for horses congested our sidewalks noticeably. Already the asphalted streets are as busy with pedestrians in many localities as sidewalks used to be or should be. And soon the immense traffic of the rapid transit tunnel—not to mention other immense bridges—will heap other humans upon the heels already treading upon other heels. What is to be the end of this overcrowding of streets which are of the same size as before they accommodated a fraction of to-day's traffic and whose enlargement is as near an impossibility as can be imagined?

In the first place, there is no such objection to overcrowding in business as in residential sections. This is especially true in case of such magnificent structures as give better light, air, and space within them than their predecessors which stood on the same area. And what disadvantages there are are shared by adults, and mostly by males. Children and weaklings, who chiefly suffer from overcrowded dwellings, are rarities in the financial section. In a business sense there is as much advantage in a thickly built "city" as there is in a sparsely settled suburban quarter. Buyers of jewels, or dry goods, or insurance, are saved hours and miles by being able to find them not only in the same sec-

buildings. But where and when must it stop, and what then?

When railways become overcrowded the classes of traffic are separated and each given its own track. When the additional tracks cannot be supplied laterally the grades are separated and railways are piled upon one another like stories in a building. Clearly something like this must be done for foot traffic. Already it is done in some degree. New Yorkers who know New York know how to shorten walks or seek shelter in ways a stranger would never imagine. Some of these footwalks under roofs are lined with booths paying high rent. But there is no plan or system to these accommodations. It almost seems that there never can be any. To lamentations that the tunnel has no pipe galleries must be added lamentations that the opportunity is passing to provide another series of sidewalks below, let us say, Fourteenth Street. It is dangerous, crude, and nasty to mix men and women, horses and wagons, in the same passageways. They are different classes and should be separated. If they are not separated in this way the time may come when they must be separated in another, as by excluding horsed vehicles from certain areas wherein the streets might then be wholly given to pedestrians and be kept as clean as a floor. Perish the thought that Chicago should be the first to do this, or something like it. Let New York set London the example of how to be a comfortable metropolis. The task will be the harder for all the time that elapses before it is tackled. We know that it is impossible by taking thought to add a cubit to our personal stature. But the same forethought which has revolutionized down-town buildings can do as much for down-town streets. Let a beginning be made along a single block, and entire street fronts will follow it.

THE STEEL STRIKE SITUATION.

The refusal of the authorities of the United States Steel Corporation to prolong what they have come to consider a profitless negotiation with the President and executive officers of the Amalgamated Association will not surprise those who have kept closely in touch with the progress of events. The result is to be regretted, but this is usually true of the result of any ill-advised and unnecessary strike, whatever it may be. In the conference of July 11 to 13, the Amalgamated Association was offered an opportunity to withdraw from its untenable position and direct its members to resume work without disadvantage, but without securing all the advantage they hoped for. This was refused with emphasis, and immediately negotiations were opened looking to another conference with the managers of the companies. This was agreed to, and the Executive Committee of the Amalgamated came on to New York and met the representatives of the companies yesterday. This time the proposition of the Steel Corporation was less satisfactory than that made in the first instance. They seem to have decided upon reflection that the Amalgamated Association is less safe to be trusted than they had assumed in the first instance. Their proposition, as reported by the Executive Committee of the strikers, again amounts practically to an offer to restore the conditions existing before the strike began, without disadvantage to the men or prejudice to the Amalgamated Association. To this the association has refused assent, with the result that the negotiation has terminated not to be resumed, and the strikers have declared their purpose to fight the issue to the end. Very well: it will only furnish another illustration of the somewhat obscure meaning of Senator CONKLING's reference to "the bright beginning and the bitter end of a halcyon and vociferous proceeding." Ultimately they will be extremely glad to return to work on even less advantageous terms than are now refused. Of the issue of the conflict there can be no possible doubt. The United States Steel Corporation is in a position to make an aggressive campaign, and will undoubtedly do so.

The weakness of the position of the strikers is that they have no grievance on which to base an appeal to the workmen whose co-operation is necessary to make the strike really formidable. The condition of the steel industry is one of unprecedented prosperity. Wages are higher and work more plenty than ever before. Twelve months of prosperity are in sight, and the pressure of those less fortunately situated than the employés of the Steel Corporation for the places vacated by the strikers will render picketing useless. Violence and bloodshed may follow the discovery that the mills can be run without the help of those who prefer to remain idle, but no added experience is needed to show how little good this will accomplish for the Amalgamated Association. The lesson of Homestead is not easily forgotten, and its repetition will only serve to make the rehabilitation of the Amalgamated Association impossible.

The facts thus far available are those contained in the ex parte statement of the officers of the Amalgamated Association. To accept them leaves us no other alternative than to conclude that they have deliberately sacrificed the membership for their own advantage, and against the advice of Mr. SHAFFER, who no doubt clearly foresees the issue of the struggle. We shall be greatly surprised if the men do not find that they have for the first time met organized capital in a trial of strength under conditions which leave no room for uncertainty as to the result.

So far as can now be seen, no serious

needed to be run as soon as assured that the men are determined to stand out on the issue now presented. It is very deplorable, of course, but it might be worse, and we incline to think that it is not as bad as the Amalgamated leaders would be glad to have the public think.

THE TROTTING RECORD.

It has taken more than a generation to reduce the mile time of a trotter by seventeen seconds and a half, from the 2:19¾ of Flora Temple to the 2:02¼ of Cresceus. Almost or quite as many animals have been concerned in the reduction as there are seconds in the interval, and the procession of record holders shows the increasing care and skill in the breeding and training of trotters and in the keeping of tracks.

Quite naturally, the record was diminished much faster toward the beginning of this period than toward its end. Dexter took off seconds at a time from Flora Temple's record and from his own, but nobody now looks for a reduction in a season of more than a fractional part of a second. It seems that the limit has been very nearly reached. The two-minute trotter is still awaited, and it may be more years before he comes than have elapsed since Maud S. brought the mile inside of 2:10. But, on the other hand, in this last performance the first quarter was made inside of half a minute, and the first half inside of a minute. A trotter ought, one would say, to hold his highest speed for a mile, under favorable conditions. And the conditions in this case were not perfect. An adverse wind for the last quarter was a distinct obstruction, and a dead calm would doubtless have been worth a countable fraction of a second. But, with the perfection alike of trotters and of trotting appliances, the further reduction must be very slow. It does not seem likely that the trotter that is to reach the two-minute goal has yet appeared. It is quite possible that he or she has not yet been foaled.

PUBLIC ART IN ENGLAND.

There was an interesting and characteristically British debate in the House of Lords the other day upon the aid which was sought to be obtained from the Government for public art. It seems that Lord STANMORE, who provoked the debate, has lived abroad for many years, and has just returned to his seat. If he has lived in France or Italy, or indeed almost anywhere on the Continent, he may very well, as a sensitive man, have been considerably shocked at the happy-go-lucky way in which things which are the subjects of such careful official consideration on the Continent are managed on the island. He accordingly moved that the King should be requested to "direct the appointment of a royal commission similar in character and object to the Fine Arts Commission of 1842." That commission almost everybody in England, and everybody out of England, has forgotten all about. But it appeared in the debate that Prince ALBERT was the instigator and chief of the commission, which had for its objects the promotion and improvement generally of art in England, and more specifically the decoration of the then new Westminster Palace, and the supplementing with it of Westminster Abbey by the artistic commemoration of great events and great persons in the national history. But the commission really died with the Prince Consort. Queen VICTORIA was naturally averse to naming anybody to carry on her consort's work. Lord STANMORE desires the revival of this commission as a body of experts, quite outside of party politics, and having no relation to the Ministry of the day.

This looks reasonable enough. But Lord SALISBURY had no trouble in demolishing the proposition from his point of view. His point of view was, of course, exclusively political. And besides that, one of the stalwart British prejudices which the noble Marquis hugs is that which regards much interest in art, or at least the connection of it with "serious subjects," as either effeminate or juvenile, and unworthy the attention of a serious politician. That seems a strange point of view for the owner of Hatfield House to take, but it is and always has been a very common point of view among British politicians. One chief objection of his to the proposal was that the thing was really not of much importance. "I quite sympathize," he observed, "with the wish that all wall papers should be pretty and all carpets clean." But he objected very strongly to securing the result, the importance of which he thus belittled, by setting up extra-constitutional machinery in the form of a commission not responsible to the Government of the day, and yet necessarily intrusted with the spending of the public money. "I do not think my noble friend will persuade either House of Parliament to part with its executive power in matters of art or in the superintendence of art." Moreover, the work of the commission would cost money, and Parliament would be likely to say that there were other more urgent objects of expenditure. "Does my noble friend think the precise juncture of time on which he has lighted is one in which that argument will be less potent than it was before?" In short, Lord SALISBURY pooh-poohed the whole subject out of the House, and the mover of the resolution did not even venture to ask for a division.

Lord ROSEBERY, who is much more of an art lover than the present Premier, contributed an interesting speech to the debate, in the course of which he rather congratulated his country upon not following the foreign example in respect of the encouragement of art by the Government, and administered this neat "dig"

Royal Academy, with a marked catalogue in his hand, noting the purchases he intends to make on behalf of the Government." But Lord ROSEBERY insisted that the Government ought to buy at least one good portrait every year for the National Portrait Gallery. He paid a high compliment to Mr. SARGENT's portrait of Lord RUSSELL of Killowen, "one of the most consummate portraits that have been seen," and regretted that it should be private property. But it is quite plain from the tenor of the debate that, in the upper house at least, there is no disposition to do more for art than has been done by the British Government heretofore—and that is nothing.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Dr. CHARLES L. DANA contributes to The Medical Record an article on "Inebriety," founded on extensive observations made as visiting physician to Bellevue Hospital, and parts of it are calculated to create some excitement among the advocates of total abstinence. While declaring that no one, perhaps, has seen more tragic examples of the baleful effects of alcohol upon the human system and the human family than himself, Dr. DANA nevertheless remarks: "I am not prepared to say that alcohol is absolutely and always a pernicious agent, or has not been of use in promoting human progress. On the contrary, I feel inclined to believe that on the whole it has produced more beneficent results than it has done injury, for it must be remembered that its most serious effects are seen in that class whom we call unstable and degenerate—a class from which not much good to the human race could be expected anyway, and which, if it were not injured gratifying its instincts for stimulants, would likely develop pathological symptoms in some other way." This, in effect, is to say that the victims of alcoholic excesses are no great loss to the world, since they would have been of little or no value to it anyway. The doctor speaks with high authority, but there are many cases that, at least to the lay mind, seem to militate against his contention, and he ignores the fact that no method of self-destruction causes so much trouble, sorrow, and expense for other people as does that selected by the drunkard. Another statement of his is that the habit of excessive drinking is almost invariably acquired before the age of thirty, and that all who have passed that age safely can be considered immune to alcoholic dangers. He does not explain just what are the "beneficent results" which in his opinion counterbalance the ravages of intemperance among those whom he calls "the unstable and degenerate." Some of us cannot see those beneficent results very clearly.

—Slightly belated as will be the circular which the Board of Health purposes issuing in regard to malaria and the means to be adopted for preventing and curing it, the document, according to advance information regarding it, will be in every way an excellent one, for it puts in clear and simple language the new discoveries as to the nature of this disease, and demonstrates that along this line, at least, the members of the board are keeping themselves informed as to the theories and conclusions of advanced medical science. The Board of Health, however, ought to do as well as know, and its declaration that mosquitoes of the genus anopheles are rare in New York is in obvious disaccord with its admission that malarial fever is just now a common ailment. In a place like this the taking of the necessary steps to destroy mosquitoes and so prevent the spreading of the disease which these insects alone probably can carry should not be left to the individual citizen, who, however well he may guard his own home or bit of land, will still suffer from the ignorance or neglect of his neighbors. No city need have mosquitoes if its health officials will exercise the authority they possess and institute the inexpensive but somewhat troublesome campaign required for depriving the creatures of all their breeding places. This work has been accomplished in a few localities, and there is nothing to prevent its accomplishment in all. It is to be regretted, too, that the terms of the board's circular tend to divide mosquitoes into those that are harmful and those that are harmless. It is true that some mosquitoes seem to be incapable of conveying malaria from one human being to another, but this does not prove that any of them are harmless, and it would be well worth while to destroy even those the bites of which have no serious consequences—if there are any such. The mosquito's song is not the least of his—or her—crimes, as many a weary mortal who has been kept awake by it can testify.

—We note with pleasure two indications that Americans, who were late in acquiring the tip-giving vice, but who made up for lost time by carrying it to an excess paralleled by no other people, have now repented of their sin and are joining in a general revolt against the evil custom. So far has the reform progressed that the palace car porters, hitherto the most successful as well as the most ruthless and persistent of the wretched army of tip-hunters, are meditating a general strike for the substitution of honest wages in the place of alms and blackmail. Their representatives say that, while 25 cents used to be the ordinary reward for their attentions to the wearied and dusty traveler, now the usual donation is 15 cents—when it isn't 10 cents or a kindly but unnegotiable "Thank you." As the porters cannot live on wages alone, while the scale of payment remains as it is, they clamor for an advance from the employing corporations and have suddenly arrived at the conclusion that dependence upon tips is unworthy of real men, black or white. That is the first evidence of reform. The second comes from Europe and is to the effect that American visitors, once the most "generous" of tip givers, have of late manifested a highly economical disposition in this respect, and are now declared by cabmen, porters, and hotel servants to be the least profitable of their clients. Let the good work go on. Of course the new development in American character will excite much rage and scorn in the minds of all those innumerable employers who have been making their customers pay twice—once to the employers themselves and once to the servants nominally in their employ—for all services in the slightest degree personal, but the excitement of these individuals will soon die away and everything will be better all around. No money will be saved, to be sure, by the abandonment of the tipping system, but there will be a vast increase of self-respect among those who give as well as those who take the servile fees.

—That correspondence between Rear Admiral KIMBERLY and the Acting Secretary of the Navy, Mr. HACKETT, would have been the better for a little editing before it was given out. Neither of them proved his literary skill by saying exactly what he intended to say. How easy, for instance, would it have been to improve the Ad-

ability to honor department orders had not developed earlier and oftener—which, of course, was not his idea. And Secretary HACKETT says: "Permit me to express the hope that your health will continue to improve so that, in future, should a less arduous duty be required of you, you may be fully able to respond." Now, really, that wasn't a tactful way of putting it, and the reference to "a less arduous" duty might well have been elided.

THE SCOURGE OF RHEUMATISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I entreat of you to take up this subject in your usual wholehearted and sincere manner. This deadly enemy has been and is usually handled only by quack medicine vendors and by newspapers which have a desire to exercise the wit of their young editors by making it a subject of joke, while around us homes are being wrecked through the inability of the bread-earner to pursue his vocation, and countless thousands in and among the many that we come into daily contact with sink into early decrepitude with scarce a murmur, ashamed to acknowledge the attacks of this complaint and so become objects of ridicule or contempt to their acquaintances—for such is the usual mode of treatment.

Sir, I may not be able to write a good newspaper letter, but I am in sober, deadly earnest, and pray don't throw this appeal aside. I have for years suffered from rheumatic attacks, which disappeared, leaving no trace or apparent trace behind, but of late both my hands have become permanently crippled, and to-day, as I write, its grip has hold of my heart as in a vise, and I am told I am facing death very closely. My left knee and right and left heels every other day almost in alternate succession are attacked. I have spent several hundreds of dollars on physicians and medicine, but I am told the disease is incurable, and I read last week in a work by a prominent physician that "slowly, but surely, the joints now succumb one after the other until the victim becomes a helpless cripple."

Now, Sir, my heart is being torn as though a rat were gnawing at it; my left hand, with which I write this letter, is twisted and deformed out of its natural shape, but, Sir, it is the hand that earns the bread for my wife and little ones by the severe strain of writing. I am a bookkeeper, and my heart still refuses to accept the fate assigned it. Surely our physicians must know some remedy. I am willing to undergo any operation, be inoculated with any drug, poison, or otherwise, but there seems to be nothing to do but wait and die. I stand six feet in height and weigh 200 pounds, and my general health is good. I am forty-five years of age. Can you invite opinion and give opinions in your columns? RHEUMATICUS.

Montclair, N. J., July 30, 1901.

NEGRO THRIFT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a Northern householder too glad to employ negro servants and desirous of helping the race along, I wish that I might be able to indorse your kind words for them in your editorial, "How to Make the Negro Thrifty." Many Northerners feel just as kindly toward them as you do and prefer their winsome ways as household servants and will put up with more from them than from white servants. If, with all this, they reluctantly become discouraged from helping them along, and finally resort to white help, it cannot be said that they do the negro an injustice or even pretend to the "superior intelligence" of the Southern white men of which you complain.

After patiently trying negro help for now the third year, paying them the same wage that their white brothers received, I have arrived at precisely the same conclusion that the owners of Southern sawmills and turpentine stills are discussing with a view not to punish the negro, but, as I understand it, simply to carry on the necessary work.

Nobody reads your intelligent editorials more regularly and more satisfactorily than I do, but here is a matter that has come home to me in more ways than one, and when you say: "The thesis is that as the unit of wage is increased the negro will reduce the amount of work he does to keep his earnings practically constant at the point at which he has learned from experience he can live, which is nonsense," you absolutely nullify the actual experience of the average master and of the average negro servant. Why, it is one of the admitted characteristics of the race, admitted reluctantly by the wise among themselves, as I have but too frequently found. In dealing with a subject so manifestly important to these people, but recently plunged into the sea of responsibility, it would seem the wise way to get at the unvarnished truth if we would do them or ourselves any good. J. S. D.

Brooklyn, July 31, 1901.

HORRORS OF THE BOER WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in your issue of July 30 a Chicago dispatch to the following effect:

> CHICAGO, July 29.—"The horrors of the situation in the Boer reconcentrado camps of South Africa is appalling. Men, women, and children are dying at a rate that would mean the extermination of the Boer race in nine years. The people are cooped up in unsanitary quarters, where they are unable to secure sufficient food or clothing, with disease making terrible ravages among them."

It appears that the statement was made on Sunday evening in one of the Chicago churches by the Rev. Herman D. Van Brockhuizen, late pastor of a Dutch Church at Pretoria. After reading the above I chanced to take up a late copy of The London Daily Telegraph, and the first paragraph on which my eye fell was an official refutation of the reverend gentleman's charges. Knowing the willingness of THE NEW YORK TIMES to give both sides of a controversy, that its readers may be competent to judge where the truth lies, I send it to you.

It will be noted that Major Sykes speaks with a full knowledge of the facts, as he was the officer who "arranged the first of the refugee concentrated camps":

"Major Harold Sykes of the Second Dragoon Guards has returned to England on a short furlough, after being on active service in South Africa, and has given his experiences to a Stockport correspondent. After serving as Assistant Commissioner of the Potchefstroom district, he was appointed District Commissioner of that area, which embraced the administration of the whole arrangements. 'I arranged,' he says, 'the first of the refugee concentrated camps, and when I left I had a camp of about 6,000 women and children under my care.'

"Major Sykes said that all the charges of cruelty and inhumanity were vile and calumnious falsehoods. 'Why,' he added, 'both women and children are better off, the great bulk of them, than ever they were in their lives. The only thing approaching cruelty to them is that we insist upon cleanliness and proper attention to sanitary regulations, which the average Boer, being a stranger to, utterly dislikes. I have seen all the workings of these camps. I am, as I have told you, the originator of the system and scheme, and I can and do give an unqualified denial to all the villainous allegations that have recently been made in public meeting and in the House of Commons.

"'There may be restrictions in camp life which are distasteful to the Boer, but what was to be done? When you left them in charge of their farms, each homestead was a commissariat department and an arsenal. You would come upon them and find, say, four, five, or six bags of wheat or corn, as the case might be. You would take the corn and the rifles, leaving enough only for present necessities; but say you returned in four or five days, you would find nearly double the quantity of both food and ammunition you had taken away, and often have reports of the sniping of your own men as a result of your leniency.

"'I therefore recommended this scheme of camps, which appears to give so much umbrage to the pro-Boer school. At first Lord Roberts did not fall in with the suggestion, but later, when the sniping and the opposition and treachery of the women on the farms became so intolerable and such a menace to the safety of the lives of our men, the Commander in Chief fell in with the arrangement and agreed to their formation. I am, therefore, specially interested in giving an unqualified denial to the calumnies and the lies which from the basest motives several politicians have recently given utterance to. The food supplied to the camp is ample, and the best of its kind.'" J. HENRY HAGER.

West New Brighton, S. I., July 31, 1901.

WEAK POINTS ON THE BRIDGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I hold that the breaking of those bridge suspender bars was primarily due to an error, if not a blunder, on the part of the engineers in placing this expansion joint at a place that for mechanical reasons would be the least adapted point to accommodate

without noticeably putting the longer suspending bars or cables out of plumb.

Long before the imposition of the present heavy loads, indeed soon after the bridge was opened, I noticed that the short suspender bars at this central part of the structure, together with the cable bands, were ripping the wire covering wound around outside the main cables, so much so that the straight wires of these main cables were exposed to the weather and had to be constantly watched and waterproofed. Over these damaged spots on the main cables a canvas covering was placed, which has been on them many years.

The overloading may have indirectly been at fault, but why should these short bars give way without the strain showing on the longer ones and why should the suspenders be used as warning danger signals? Had the other suspenders been equally weakened, they would have started to break one after the other, like rotten stitches of sewing, and the whole structure would have ripped itself loose from the cables.

This weak and tender spot should at once be eliminated. It can be done by making the structure ~~solid in~~ the centre, thereby keeping these suspenders always perpendicular, and cutting in an expansion joint or joints somewhere at or nearer the towers where these joints can operate as harmlessly as they are doing in the land spans.

Brooklyn, July 28, 1901. OBSERVER.

OVERCAPITALIZED CORPORATIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your leading editorial of this date on the subject of overcapitalization, permit me to take exception to your general conclusion that in the case of the steel combination overcapitalization is of no public concern so long as its stocks earn and pay the promised dividends, and so long as owners of such stocks are satisfied with their investment at the prices paid.

In the argument leading to the above conclusion you disregard two very live factors in the question of overcapitalization, viz.: (a) the general public who has to buy the product of the plants thus overcapitalized, and (b) the workmen employed therein.

As to (a) the interests of the general public, an overcapitalized plant, having to provide first for dividends on such excess stock, naturally cannot supply its product as cheaply as it could without that handicap, and the public is, therefore, defrauded of its rights.

(b.) Efforts to supply its products cheaply, compel the overcapitalized concern to adopt means outside of the recognized legitimate laws of trade, and notably, they are not able to deal as generously with their employes by reason of such overcapitalization. J. L. TINDALE.

New York, July 31, 1901.

SOUTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Judging by its editorial on the subject this morning, it appears to me that THE TIMES has a misconception of the political situation in South Carolina. As a gold standard Democrat I think the Democratic State Committee was perfectly justified in demanding that McLaurin should resign his seat in the Senate. Senator McLaurin has, of course, a perfect right to hold whatever views he may think fit in regard to the Administration's Philippine policy and all matters relating thereto. He has not the right, however, to openly ally himself with such Administration, to vote against the expressed belief and declared creed of his party, (such belief and creed having been tacitly if not openly indorsed by him when he accepted a seat in the Senate at his party's hands,) and yet claim the privilege to remain in the Senate as a Democrat.

THE TIMES and Senator McLaurin may be right in the views they entertain in regard to McKinley's Philippine policy, but the South Carolina Democrats hold otherwise, and as they sent McLaurin to the Senate to represent their views and not those of THE TIMES, Mr. McKinley, or the Republican Party, they are perfectly right in stating that when he forsakes the former and espouses the latter, "common honesty and self-respect" demand that he should resign his seat in the Senate as a Democrat.

As a Democrat of the Tilden-Cleveland school, I rejoice at the getting together again of the Democratic Party upon issues with which it can make a united appeal to the country. I fail to agree with THE TIMES's ingenuous view, however, that Senator McLaurin's efforts are bent in this direction. Rather do I believe he is aiming at the splitting of the Democratic Party in South Carolina and the building up of the Republican Party. President McKinley is far too astute a politician to lend himself to completely to McLaurin's plans, however "disinterested" and "conscientious" they may appear to the superficial observer, if their object was the rehabilitation of the Democratic Party.

The issues upon which the Democratic Party will go before the country in 1904 will doubtless be very different from those of 1900. Free silver is dead and the policy of the Government in regard to our foreign possessions may have become so fixed by that time as to materially alter that question. What the Administration may be able to accomplish, however, by brute force does not shake the convictions of those Democrats who love the Declaration of Independence. They will submit to the rule of the majority, but they will never admit that "might makes right," and they will demand that those who pledged themselves to their party's creed will not turn traitors.

THE TIMES, like all far-seeing observers, sees the vital necessity to the country of the Democratic Party becoming a strong party of opposition. With free silver out of the way, there is every chance of this being accomplished. It cannot be accomplished, however, if the party is to adopt THE TIMES's and Senator McLaurin's plan and place itself unreservedly in the hands of its opponents. E. H. SIMONS.

New York, July 30, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Her Doubt.

Mabel—What do you think of the Rev. Dr. Leach's idea that there will be few, if any men in heaven?

Maud—Huh! Would you call that heaven?—Chicago Tribune.

Motive.

Mrs. Nexdore—I guess you've noticed the new way my daughter has of playing the piano. Where do you suppose she got the idea from?

Mrs. Pepprey—From perversity, I suppose.—Philadelphia Press.

Good Children.

"People are always content with their children," said Mr. Crusty.

"Yes," answered Mr. Dusty, "if a boy is diffident they say he is naturally refined, and if he is boisterous they say he is sure to make his way in the world."—Washington Star.

Beauty's Advantage.

"I wouldn't be so concerned about my looks, Ethelinda," said the homely husband, crossly. "Beauty is only skin deep."

"I know it, Melchior," snapped the pretty wife, still inspecting the effect of her new hat in the mirror, "but ugliness goes clear through."—Chicago Tribune.

The Heartless Druggist.

Flossie Banastar—Fred, what is that the papers say the butcher uses? I want to keep dear Fido's meat from spoiling?

Brother Fred—Formaldehyde.

Flossie—That isn't what the druggist told me.

Brother Fred—What did he say?

Flossie—Prussic acid.—Indianapolis News.

KISSING BRIDGE.

At the Junction of Roosevelt Street and Park Row, New York.

No Roebling reared that primal way
With web of steel and splendid line;
Its piers were rubble, crude and gray,
Its beams were hewn of forest pine.

Across the kill that eastward flowed
It led, unjarred by rumbling tram,
Where grasses waved and poppies glowed—
New York was then New Amsterdam.

With rake and scythe at droop of day,
With lilt and carol full and free,
The maids and younkers hold their way
Along the shadowed Bouwerie.

A playful whisper stirs the trees,
A laughing ripple rills the shoal,
For here, as village law decrees,
The sweetest lips must pay the toll.

Good Saint who loved our Isle, restore
That hallowed bridge to span a tide
With blowing fields on either shore;

CAPT. CHADWICK VISITS REAR ADMIRAL SAMPSON

He Commanded the New York in the Cuban Campaign.

Will See Secretary Long and, It Is Said, Discuss the Sampson-Schley Controversy with Him.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—Capt. Chadwick, who was in command of the New York, Rear Admiral Sampson's flagship during the Cuban campaign, and who is stationed at the War College in Newport, was in the Charlestown Navy Yard to-day. He is on his way to see Secretary Long at the latter's home. He had lunch with Admiral Sampson to-day, and they were together for several hours.

It was said at the yard that Capt. Chadwick was going to discuss the Sampson-Schley controversy with Secretary Long, and that he would furnish certain information about the movements of the New York during the battle of Santiago.

Admiral Sampson and Capt. Chadwick, it was learned, talked over the various statements that have been made about the Admiral and about the movements of the New York, but neither of them would be interviewed after the luncheon at the Admiral's house. The Captain is to be one of the most important witnesses at the coming investigation.

"Capt. Chadwick is simply making a personal visit to Admiral Sampson," was the official explanation of his call at the navy yard, and at the Admiral's office the announcement was made that the Captain was to return alone to Newport.

SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY.

Admiral Kimberly's Successor Has Not Been Selected—Judge Advocate Lemly on Vacation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Acting Secretary Hackett had expected to be able to announce the name of the third member of the Schley court of inquiry to-day, but could not do so up to the time the department closed. It is, however, believed that he has heard from at least one of the Rear Admirals he has addressed on the subject, and that he has communicated his answer to Secretary Long.

Secretary Long has expressly delegated the making of a selection to Mr. Hackett, but as a matter of courtesy, it is probable that he will be told of the choice before it is made public.

Judge Advocate Lemly left to-day on his annual vacation to New England to be gone a month. While away he will keep in touch with the case as far as he can conveniently, and will be the directing mind should any question arise requiring a legal decision.

WESTERN COUNSEL FOR SCHLEY?

Ex-Senator Manderson Too Busy to Take the Rear Admiral's Case—John M. Thurston Offers His Services.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 3.—Ex-Senator Charles F. Manderson of Omaha returned to-day from Dome Lake, Utah, where he received a telegram from Rear Admiral Schley asking him to appear as counsel for the Rear Admiral before the court of inquiry. Gen. Manderson's duties as counsel for the Burlington Railroad are such that he was reluctantly compelled to decline. It developed to-day that ex-Senator John M. Thurston has tendered his services to Rear Admiral Schley.

ADMIRAL MELVILLE PROTESTS.

Objects to the Substitution of the Fast Columbia for the Vermont.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—Rear Admiral Melville, Chief Engineer of the navy, resents with characteristic vigor the order replacing the old frigate Vermont as receiving ship at the New York Navy Yard with the commerce destroyer Columbia. Admiral Melville takes great pride in the Columbia and Minneapolis, the patterns for the fast cruisers that have been produced for other navies. He insists that that ship would be useless in the place of the Vermont. It is as inappropriate to put her to that service he says as it would be to put a racehorse to the service for which a draught animal was more suitable.

The Columbia is in care of an officer and a few men at the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, ready to be ordered to cruising service at a day's notice. She is long and lean, with small berthing capacity, her hull being filled largely with the machinery required to drive her twenty-four knots an hour. The Vermont, without machinery and built on the broad lines of the old ships of the line, is like all other hulks that have hitherto been assigned to use as receiving ships.

It is maintained that it is absurd to devote a triple-screw ship to service at anchor when there are still old vessels free from machinery that would better accommodate seamen while waiting assignment to other ships. Some of the critics of Rear Admiral Crowninshield declare that the abandonment of the Vermont is due entirely to the influence of microbe hunters who are willing to get rid of a relic that is historical simply to gratify a theory.

Other officers say that the destruction of the Vermont can be ascribed to the desire of some naval officers to get rid of all receiving ships and to take care of seamen and apprentices at stations in barracks instead of aboard ships. Efforts have been made to supplant barracks for receiving ships, and this abandonment of the Vermont and the substitution of the Columbia is asserted by some of those who have commented upon the order as preliminary to a new appeal to Congress to provide ample barracks space for enlisted men.

BIDS FOR GOVERNMENT WORK.

Several New York Companies After Contracts in the Boston Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Bids were opened at the Navy Department to-day for certain buildings, heating plant, and dredging at the Boston Navy Yard. The buildings were a ship fitters' shop and a metal workers' shop. The bids for building both were as follows:

Penn Bridge Company, Beaver Falls, Penn., $338,917; F. G. Coburn & Co., Melrose, Mass., $327,500; Norcross Brothers, Worcester, Mass., $395,600; L. L. Leach of Chicago, $324,000; Snare & Trieste of New York, $352,000; D. H. Hayes Company of Chicago, $348,794; J. A. Colson of Charleston, Mass., $370,000; Mead, Mason & Co., Boston, $355,000. For the ship fitters' shop alone, R. A. Griefen of Chicago bid $173,000.

The specifications allow a dozen changes of the plans and materials, and the prices vary considerably from the figures above given in places where the bidders have availed themselves of the opportunities thus afforded.

There were six bidders for the central heating system at the Boston yard, as follows:

General Fire Extinguisher Company, Providence, R. I., two bids, $26,720 and $25,850; Bradlee & Chatman, Boston, two bids, $32,700 and $34,800; Lynch & Woodward, Boston, two bids, $33,179 and $32,769; New York Steam Fitting Company of New York, one bid, $34,750; Evans, Almiral & Co., New York, one bid, $33,000, and Francis A. Williams, New York, one bid, $30,962.

No awards will be made for several days.

OFFICERS TO BE TRIED.

Courts-Martial for Capt. F. P. Fremont and Lieut. Preston Brown at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Courts-martial are to be held in Manila on Lieut. Preston Brown and Capt. Francis P. Fremont, Second Infantry. The Lieutenant is accused of killing a native who refused to recover the body of a soldier from the river. The charges against Capt. Fremont are not known yet.

Trouble Over Havana Floating Dry Dock

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—A complication has arisen in connection with the recent acquisition by the Navy Department of the big floating dry dock now in Havana Harbor. Contractors who dredged out the portion of the harbor where the dock lies have come forward with a claim for $55,000, which they say should be paid before the Government is allowed to remove the dock from Havana. The Navy Department holds that, if there is an equity in this claim, the contractors must have recourse to the Spanish Government, as the dock was in its possession when the dredging was done. The Attorney General will have to pass upon the case.

SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

Publishers Have Liberal Time Allowance in Which to Adapt Their Business to New Rules.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden has issued a circular to Postmasters correcting an apparent misconception of recent orders relating to second-class mail. It is explained that a publication once properly admitted to the second class and regularly passing in the mails under that classification, whether mailed by the publisher or a news agent, will not have its privilege revoked, except upon formal notice from the department to the Postmaster. The circular says:

"An entirely new publication, or a suspended one, resuming issue, seeking the second-class privilege, is subject to the regular conditions and restrictions. Where publications use premiums, guessing contests, &c., to induce subscriptions, the department will not hold such subscriptions to be illegitimate for the time being, or until the publishers have had an opportunity to change their practices with as little financial loss as possible, to conform to the new regulations. Such alleged subscriptions must not be in contravention of Section 281 previous to amendment, and in no case will the non-enforcement of the amended regulations extend beyond Oct. 1 next.

"News agents already recognized as such need not at present make application on the new form for permission to mail second-class matter at the pound rate, but must execute such application on this form prior to Oct. 1, if it can be done then without embarrassment. The enforcement immediately of the provisions of the amended Regulation 301, excluding from the pound rate unsold or 'return' copies when sent from news agents to news agents, has been decided to be inevitable, and the present rights along this line remain undisturbed for the present, but the new requirement must be enforced generally by Oct. 1."

BARON FAVA'S SUCCESSOR.

Mayor des Planches, Now Italian Minister to Servia, Will Be in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—In response to an inquiry from the Italian Government the State Department has announced that it will receive with pleasure as Ambassador from Italy to the United States Mayor des Planches, at present Italian Minister to Servia and a diplomat of long experience.

Signor Malaspina, Italian Minister to the Argentine Republic, who was orignally selected to succeed Baron Fava at Washington, will go elsewhere.

Major Doyen to be Reprimanded.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The court-martial which recently tried Major Charles A. Doyen, fleet marine officer of the North Atlantic Squadron at Newport, on the charge of intoxication and being absent without leave, found him guilty and sentenced him to lose two numbers, and to be reprimanded by the Navy Department. The papers in the case arrived here to-day, and it is probable that the Acting Secretary of the Navy will issue the reprimand at once.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The President to-day made the following appointments in the navy:

William P. White, Lieutenant Commander.

Alfred A. Pratt, Lieutenant.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Promotions and assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps:

Name.	Promoted To.	Assigned To.
David H. Kinzie	Colonel	Coast Artillery
George G. Greenough	Lieut. Col.	Coast Artillery
Selden A. Day	Lieut. Col.	Coast Artillery
Edward Davis	Major	Coast Artillery
Joseph M. Califf	Major	Coast Artillery
Charles W. Hobbs	Major	Coast Artillery
Clermont L. Best	Major	Coast Artillery
John D. C. Hoskins	Major	Field Artillery
Samuel A. Kephart	Captain	45th Coast Art.

Lieut. Col. Day will proceed to New York City and report to the Adjutant General of the Army for assignment to station.

Major Califf will remain on duty at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Major Hobbs will report to the commanding officer at the Presidio of San Francisco for duty at that post.

Major Best will report to the commanding officer, Fort Monroe, Va., for duty at that post.

Capt. Cornélis De W. Willcox, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Forty-fifth Company Coast Artillery and will remain unassigned and available for staff or other duty until further orders.

Lieut. Col. Albert L. Myer, Twenty-seventh Infantry, is transferred to the Eleventh Infantry and will join the latter regiment.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted:

Col. Charles L. Davis, (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, Eleventh Infantry,) to the Fifth Infantry, to date from July 11, vice Comba, retired from active service.

Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Whitall, (promoted from Major, Sixteenth Infantry, to date from July 11, vice Davis, promoted,) to the Twenty-seventh Infantry.

Major Robert F. Ames, (promoted from Captain, Eighth Infantry,) to the Sixteenth Infantry, to date from July 11, vice Whitall, promoted.

Major Robert N. Getty, (promoted from Captain, First Infantry,) to the First Infantry, to date from July 23, vice Petit, detailed for service in the Inspector General's Department.

The officers named will join their respective regiments.

Orders of April 6 to Second Lieut. William A. Kent, Twenty-third Infantry, to report to the President of the examining board appointed to meet at Manila, Philippine Islands, for examination with a view to his transfer to the Corps of Engineers, are revoked.

Second Lieut. John R. Musgrave, Artillery Corps, will join the Forty-first Company, Coast Artillery, at Fort Monroe, Va.

Lieut. Col. Charles Bird, Deputy Quartermaster General, will proceed to New York City on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Orders of July 11 to Second Lieut. Arthur H. Bryant, Artillery Corps, to report to the President of the examining board in New York City for examination, with a view to his transfer to the Corps of Engineers, are revoked.

Navy.

Lieut. C. L. Poor is ordered to the office of Naval Intelligence Sept. 1.

Lieut. E. H. De Lany is ordered to Shelby, Ohio, Sept. 14 as inspector of engineering material at that place and vicinity.

Lieut. F. N. Freeman is detached from the Torpedo Station upon the completion of his course and ordered home to wait orders.

School for Samoan Children.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The Navy Department is about to establish a primary school for children on the Samoan Island of Tutuila. Capt. Tilley, who is the naval commander there, has made an urgent recommendation to this effect.

MOSQUITOS' HAUNTS INVADED.

Underbrush Cut Down and Pools Inspected on Staten Island.

Dr. Doty said last night that everything was ready for the first trial of petroleum as a means of doing away with the mosquito pest on Staten Island.

The first test will be made to-morrow, in the district bounded by New York Bay and New Dorp Lane. Members of the sanitary police squad visited the district yesterday and inspected cesspools, cisterns, and stagnant pools of water. Some underbrush was also cut down.

The sprinkling wagon and raft constructed by Dr. Doty are already. The raft is fitted with pipes and a force pump, and it will be towed through the water while the oil is being forced through the pipes. One hundred barrels of petroleum are to be used in the first test.

ELECTION OFFICIALS INDICTED.

Twenty-five Judges and Clerks in Chicago Accused of Fraud.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Indictments against twenty-five Judges and Clerks of Election, for making false canvasses and returns of the votes cast last Fall for County Commissioner, were returned by the Grand Jury to-day.

The charges were brought at the direction of Judge Carter, who has caused an investigation into the conduct of 250 other election officials. Gross fraud is suspected in certain sections of the city, and the Judges and Clerks will be summoned before the Election Commissioners for examination. In every instance the charge is the same—making false and fraudulent canvasses and returns of the votes cast in the election of last November.

The indicted men are about equally divided between the Democratic and Republican Parties.

TWO WRECKS NEAR CAPE RACE.

Norwegian Steamship Vera and Cotton-Laden Acis on the Rocks—Crews of Both Vessels Safe.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 3.—Two more steamships have been added to the list of those wrecked in "the graveyard of the North Atlantic Coast." The Norwegian steamer Vera, from London for Quebec, having water ballast, struck last night on the rocks near Renews, about fifty yards south of the spot where the steamship Delmar went ashore, and within sight of the wreck of the Lusitania. Her Captain and crew got ashore at midnight and camped on the bank. The ship is aground forward, and seventy feet of her bottom has been torn out. Her stokehole is full of water, and she lies broadside to the sea, pounding against the rocks. She filled within fifteen minutes after striking. There is no hope of getting her off, and the sea is too rough to even get a tug alongside.

The second wreck, reported to-day, is that of the steamship Acis, Capt. Tate, from Galveston for Hamburg with a cargo of cotton and grain. She went on the rocks nine miles west of Cape Race. The Acis is in a dangerous position and has been abandoned by her crew. The Wreck Commissioner is in charge. The crew had great difficulty in reaching the shore, owing to the heavy seas which swept the vessel, but fortunately there were no fatalities. The steamer Grand Lake will sail at midnight to salvage the cargo and bring back the crew.

The Acis is a steel screw steamer of 2,020 tons register and about 1,100 indicated horse power. She is 325 feet long, 48 feet beam, and 24 feet 3 inches depth of hold, and has three decks. She was built at Stockton-on-Tees in 1900, and is owned by the Acis Steamship Company, Limited, of London.

TRANSPORT LENNOX SAFE.

With Her Shaft Broken She Is Brought to San Francisco in Tow of Steamship Iaqua.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—The damaged transport Lennox has been towed into this port by the coasting steamship Iaqua.

On July 31 a boat in charge of Mate Sprout put off from the disabled vessel to seek assistance. It fell in with the steamship George W. Loomis, which brought the mate and his crew here with the story that the Lennox, which left Manila for this port on June 27, had broken her shaft. As soon as the news was received the United States tug Slocum started in search of the transport, which was reported to be about 300 miles off shore. Doubtless the tug is still searching, for no report has been received from her.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The authorities here expect that salvage will be paid to the steamer Iaqua for bringing the disabled transport Lennox to port. Some question may arise as to the responsibility of the Government, owing to the fact that the Lennox is a chartered vessel, and it may be held that the owners are responsible for any accident which necessitated her being towed into port.

SLOOP IN DISTRESS.

The Shamrock's Machinery Gets Out of Order, Disabling Her.

A little after 9 o'clock last night, as the police boat Patrol was steaming down the East River, she ran across an auxiliary sloop flying distress signals just off Wall Street Ferry. The Patrol, which was under the command of Capt. E. O. Smith, made for the sloop, and, casting a line to her, towed her to the Red D Line dock, in Brooklyn.

The sloop proved to be the Shamrock, Capt. William Townsend of 73 Bush Street, Brooklyn. The Captain reported a nut had been lost from the piston rod, disabling the machinery, and as there was no wind he was unable to use his sails, and the sloop was drifting with the tide. Fearing he might come into collision with some vessel, he set the distress signal.

BARD INTERRUPTS ORATOR.

Kanawha Club's Band Punctuates Franchise League Orator's Efforts with Popular Songs.

While the Kanawha Club was enjoying itself at College Point, the Franchise Tax Municipal Ownership League was holding an outing near by. There was a "dollar dinner" in the Casino, and Percival E. Nagle's band interfered in an unusual way with the speaking of the League orators. The principal speaker was Louis F. Post, editor of The Chicago Republic. Mr. Post faced the one thousand diners somewhat hesitatingly and said:

"Tammany Hall is undoubtedly the most corrupt organization on the face of the earth—"

"Ta-ra-ra-ra-ra-boom-de-ah," brayed the band directly under the window. It had slid up quietly while the introduction was being made. The leaguers pounded upon their tables in protest.

"Tammany Hall—" continued Mr. Post.

"My gal's a high-born lady" played the band, assisted by a score of voices.

"— is undoubtedly strong,"

"She's black, but not too shady" filled in the band and voices,

"— and it pays the bills of the poor whenever they get into debt."

"If you ain't got no money, why, you needn't come around," yelled four score voices.

"Tammany Hall men know a good thing when they see it. They know how to get the classes against the masses, and —"

"Lots of men, girls are few, Susy, I love you," sang the opposition.

The speaker then turned fiercely to the open window behind him and shouted, "Minions of Tammany have come to disturb us, but even though they may drown my poor voice—"

"He's a hefty lad with tongue and voice," the chorus commented.

"But they cannot drown the voice of the people raised in election-day protest against the brass band methods of Tammany Hall. Tammany Hall is ——"

"The best thing that ever happened on the avenue," came from beneath the window.

"Yes, that's what its promoters and hired minions think of it," said the orator, as he sat down.

Gen. Henry Tremain of Philadelphia was the next speaker. Others to address the diners were Frederic W. Hinrichs, Charles Frederic Adams, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Samuel Seabury, Robert Stewart, Lucien Knapp, Patrick Hayes, and James R. Brown.

MME. NORDICA'S PLANS.

After Opening the New Wagner Theatre in Munich, She Will Tour America.

MUNICH, Aug. 3.—The interest manifested in the opening of the new Wagner Theatre here next September increases. Mme. Nordica is preparing in the Black Forest. The final rehearsal of the opening opera, "Tristan und Isolde," will be given privately before the Prince Regent, and the fact that Mme. Nordica filled the rôle of Isolde will be recorded on tablets in the new theatre. During her four weeks' season in Munich the American songstress will appear each week in the rôle of Isolde and as Elsa in "Lohengrin."

At the conclusion of the season she will go to Lucerne to rest before sailing for America at the end of October. Mme. Nordica will not to appear next season in either opera or concert in New York or Philadelphia, but she is booked for upward of eighty recitals throughout the United States.

History of Mexican Battle Flags.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer yesterday granted the request of ex-Assemblyman Francis E. Laimbeer for permission to place in the case in the Governor's room at the City Hall, which contains the Mexican battle flags, a history of the colors written on parchment. The narrative was prepared by Gen. F. E. Pinto, who was a Lieutenant in the First New York Volunteer regiment that served in the Mexican War. Gen. Pinto is the grandfather of Mr. Laimbeer.

To Aid Home for Homeless Women.

A picnic and Summernight's festival in aid of the new Home for Homeless Women will be held Tuesday afternoon and evening at Sulzer's Westchester Park and Hotel, near West Farms. John L. Sullivan is expected to lead the grand march and make a speech and other speakers have also promised to attend.

MGR. SCALABRINI WELCOMED.

The Catholic Archbishop Is Met by Numerous Priests, Two Children, and a Band.

Archbishop and Mgr. Scalabrini of Placentia, Italy, who comes to America to inspect Catholic missions in the United States, arrived in New York on the Italian liner Liguria yesterday. At Quarantine a delegation of priests from St. Joachim's Mission, a Reception Committee, and a band welcomed him.

Archbishop Scalabrini, who is the head of Catholic missions throughout the world, will spend several days at St. Joachim's Mission, in Roosevelt Street, before starting on his tour of the country. On boarding the George Starr, which had been specially chartered to meet him, the Archbishop was welcomed by speeches delivered by two Italian children—a little boy named Molinelli and an equally diminutive girl named Katie Rappetti. Archbishop Scalabrini, replying, said, in part: "I am very pleased to be among you in this land of liberty. I hear that Italian-Americans are very patriotic citizens of this great country, and I am very glad to know it. I know that you love your religion, and you therefore cannot fail to be good citizens, for religion and patriotism go hand in hand."

Among those who welcomed the Archbishop were Father Gambera of Boston, Father Ferrante, representing Archbishop Corrigan; Father Beccherinin of Detroit, Father Alussi of St. Joachim's Mission, Father Paul of Providence, Father Ricardo, and Father Pacifico.

RAPID TRANSIT WORK BLOCKED.

Permission to Tunnel Under General Post Office Vaults Awaited.

The work of excavating the "loop" at the City Hall for the Rapid Transit Road has been blocked by the Federal authorities. The Secretary of the Treasury, who is the official custodian of all Federal property, has not as yet given his consent to the invasion of the ground underneath the vaults on the Mail Street side of the Post Office Building, and Chief Engineer Foye of the Post Office yesterday morning notified the contractor for this section of the Rapid Transit Road that he could not proceed further pending the sanction of the authorities at Washington. It is probable that an order granting permission for the construction of the loop underneath the Mail Street vaults will be issued early next week.

While the work of excavating under the Post Office vaults is in progress, Mail Street will be covered by a temporary bridge, to permit the mail wagons to receive and deliver the mails.

PORT CHESTER RAPID TRANSIT.

State Railroad Commission to Consider the Promoters' Application.

Col. George W. Dunn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, is in the city. He is a member of the State Railroad Commission, which will hold a meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-morrow.

At that session there will be a consideration of the application of several gentlemen to build a rapid transit road between Port Chester and this city. The originators of the plan promise a greatly improved service, but they are opposed by the New York Central, the New York, New Haven and Hartford, and other companies. A lively time is expected.

CIVIC COUNCIL'S PLANS.

It May Unite with Reform Leaguers and Labor Unions.

The Civic Council, which not long since appointed a Committee of One Thousand to carry on an agitation for political reform, is considering the expediency, it was announced yesterday, of uniting with the Franchise Tax and Municipal League and the labor unions in the coming campaign. The object of this union, if it takes place, is to either elect independent representatives to the Legislature, or to force candidates to express their views on labor matters before election.

The following statement on behalf of the Council was made yesterday:

"Neither the Tammany nor the anti-Tammany forces can win without drawing largely from the labor vote. If this labor vote was organized it could accomplish a good deal. With capital consolidating as it is in the United States, and steadily assuming more Governmental power through control of the Legislature and judiciary, it becomes imperative that labor men should enter politics."

Plans of Republican Leaders.

A meeting of the Executive Committtee of the Republican County Committee will be held on Tuesday. Just what will be done is not intimated, but it is believed informal arrangements will be made for the business to be transacted on Aug. 21, when the several local conventions will be called.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 3.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse gave a reception today at their villa, Eastbourne Lodge, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Whitehouse, of England, who are guests of Mr. Whitehouse's parents. The reception took place on the lawn, where tents were erected.

To-night a notable dinner was given at Berger's by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens. There were ninety guests seated at nine tables. Following the dinner there was an informal dance until midnight.

Dinners were given this evening by Col. Edward Morrell, Mrs. E. H. G. Slater, Mrs. E. T. Gerry, Mrs. William P. Thompson, and Mrs. S. E. Huntington.

Prince Albert de Broglie and Prince Jacques de Broglie of Paris, who are making a tour of the country, are expected at Newport some time this month.

Mrs. William Payne Simpson is the guest of Mrs. Robert I. Gammell.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse are at the New Cliff.

E. S. Willard of New York is visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.

L. F. H. Betts and A. De Navarro are guests of Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Mrs. Morris Black of New York is the guest of Mrs. James Harriman at the Warren cottage.

Miss M. M. Carson of Philadelphia is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan at The Chalet.

Dennis M. Hare arrived to-day and is at the Spencer villa, the guest of Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 3.—There is a dinner-dance at the Kebo Valley Club tonight. Mrs. W. P. Draper of New York, Mrs. C. S. Wadsworth of New York, Mrs. Thomas Gerald Condon of New York gave dinners.

The Countess and Count Laugier-Villars gave a dinner at Mr. Livingston's cottage. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fry, Johnston Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Francis MacNutte of Rome, and Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman. At the ball later were present the following New Yorkers: Mr. and Mrs. F. Huger Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Vos, Countess Festetics, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, Miss Eleanor Sedley, Pierpont Davis, Phoenix Ingraham, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, and Miss Thomas.

Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney gave a large reception this afternoon to meet Mrs. Hubert Vos of New York and Mrs. Alfred E. Platt.

Fitzgerald—Walker.

WILTON, N. H., Aug. 3.—Miss Susan G. Walker, daughter of Rear Admiral John G. Walker, United States Navy, retired, was married to Richard G. Fitzgerald of California, at the family residence, to-day. Bishop O. P. Fitzgerald of Nashville, an uncle of the bridegroom, read the service.

Mr. Fitzgerald was graduated from Harvard Law School in 1898, and is now practicing in New York, where Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald will live.

John P. Kenny's Wedding To-day.

John P. Kenny, Deputy Auditor of the Department of Finance, will be married to-day to Miss Nellie F. Jones. The ceremony will take place at St. Patrick's Cathedral and the Rev. William J. B. Daly will officiate. John J. Daly will be the best man and Miss Kate Doran will act as bridesmaid. The bridegroom was for many years engaged in newspaper work here. He is a member of the Democratic Club, of Company G, Seventh Regiment; of the Tammany General Committee of the Twenty-ninth District, and is Vice Councilor of Ericsson Council, L. A. B. A.

BISHOP LITTLEJOHN DEAD

He Succumbs to Apoplexy While on His Vacation.

Had Been at the Head of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Long Island Since 1869.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 3.—Bishop Abram N. Littlejohn, D. D., LL. D., of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island died suddenly to-day at Gray Lock Hotel of apoplexy. He was seventy-seven years old. He had been here a week on his vacation.

The Right Rev. Abram Newkirk Littlejohn, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Long Island since 1869, was born on Dec. 13, 1824, in Florida, Montgomery County, this State. Entering Union College, Schenectady, when seventeen years old, he was graduated with honors in 1845, and, after a course of three years in theological studies, he was ordained a Deacon by Bishop William H. De Lancey in 1848. His first church position was that of assistant in St. Anne's, Amsterdam, N. Y., whence he went not long afterward to accept a corresponding place in St. Andrew's, Meriden, Conn.

In 1850 he was called to Springfield, Mass., as rector of Christ Church, but he remained there only a year, leaving to take charge of the important parish of St. Paul's, in New Haven, Conn. It was while in this church that he began to be well known throughtout this country and Europe, his writings on ecclesiastical and literary subjects attracting favorable attention generally.

After ten years at New Haven, Dr. Littlejohn, who in the meantime had been honored with the degree of Doctor of Divinity by the University of Pennsylvania, came to Brooklyn to be rector of Holy Trinity Church, at Clinton and Montague Streets. Before this he had been offered the Presidency of Geneva College, now called Hobart College, but had declined the position. He had also been a lecturer on pastoral theology in the Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn., for seven years. He was the second rector of Holy Trinity Church in Brooklyn, succeeding the Rev. Dr. William H. Lewis.

During the nine years Dr. Littlejohn staid there the debts of the church were paid off, and the steeple, which had been unbuilt for lack of funds, was reared to its full height.

Dr. Littlejohn's career was distinguished by an occurrence that is said to be unique in the records of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country. When the Dioceses of Central New York and Long Island were formed he was elected Bishop for both of them, almost simultaneously. His acceptance of the latter territory was made on the ground that he was more familiar with the needs of the diocese where he had been working than with those of the one up the State. He was consecrated on Jan. 27, 1869, Bishop Henry C. Potter officiating, with the assistance of eight other Bishops.

In 1874 Bishop Littlejohn was appointed to take charge of churches established in Europe by the Protestant Episcopalians of America, and he consecrated the Church of St. Paul's-Within-the-Walls, in Rome, and opened the American church in Paris. Later, however, he was forced to transfer his foreign duties to the Bishop of North Carolina, church affairs in Long Island demanding his entire attention.

The University of Cambridge, England, made Bishop Littlejohn a Doctor of Laws in 1880, and he received the degree of Doctor of Civil Laws from the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn., in 1897. From the time of his residence in New Haven he continued to write regularly. Among his published works are "The Philosophy of Religion," "The Metaphysics of Cousin," "The Life and Writings of Coleridge," "The Poetry of George Herbert," "The Bible and Common Sense," "The Outwardness of Popular Religion," "Human Progress," "The Alt-Catholic Movement," "Conciones ad Clerum," "Stephen's Lectures on the History of France," "Roger's Eclipse of Faith," and "The Christian Ministry at the Close of the Nineteenth Century."

In February, 1899, services commemorative of the Bishop's thirty years of service were held in the Cathedral of the Incarnation. The last public service of unusual importance that Bishop Littlejohn attended was that which celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Church Charity Foundation, in which he had always been interested. It was noticeable at this service that he was very feeble, and since then there has been frequent talk of his having a coadjutor. He persistently refused this offer, even taking occasion to say at a meeting of the clergymen and laymen of the diocese that he was well able to take care of the affairs of the diocese.

Dr. Littlejohn was a strict Churchman, and was heard to express himself emphatically more than once about certain innovations in the worship of his church that he regarded as altogether wrong. Although his reputation as a writer and scholar was the greater, he achieved no small note as an orator, and there were those who ranked him among the best pulpit preachers.

A new Bishop for the diocese of Long Island will be chosen by what is known as the Convention of the Diocese, which meets annually. The next regular meeting comes in May next, at the Garden City Cathedral, and it is said that there is no likelihood of Bishop Littlejohn's successor being chosen before that time.

The Bishop's home was in the See House, Garden City. The funeral services will be held at the Cathedral of the Incarnation, Garden City, at 10:30 A. M., Wednesday, Aug. 7.

HER ONE HUNDREDTH BIRTHDAY.

Miss Elizabeth Hillyer of East Orange Arrives at the Century Mark.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 3.—Miss Jane Elizabeth Hillyer celebrated her one hundredth birthday to-day at her home, 501 William Street, East Orange. She spent the day very quietly, receiving her relatives and a few old friends. Miss Hillyer has suffered during the past few weeks from the intense heat, and is greatly enfeebled thereby.

Miss Hillyer, who is the last survivor of the seven children of the late Rev. Dr. Asa Hillyer, for many years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Orange, was born in Madison, but went to Orange with her parents when three months old. She is the oldest members of the First Church in Orange, having united herself with it in 1825.

Ten years ago Miss Hillyer fell and broke her hip, and since that time she has been obliged to walk with crutches. She has been remarkably free from sickness.

Child Dies on a Train.

Paulus Moort, the infant son of the Rev. Paulus Moort of 248 West Fifty-third Street, died in its mother's arms on a Pennsylvania Railroad train while traveling from Philadelphia to Jersey City last night. Dr. T. M. Dwyer of Albany, who was on the train, ascribed its death to cholera infantum. The Rev. Mr. Moort, who is a missionary at Monrovia, South Africa, arrived in New York on June 8. He is now at St. Luke's Hospital, where he is being treated for paralysis.

The Charity Society's Laundry.

The laundry of the Charity Organization Society is at present unable to afford employment to all who apply for work or for training. Many families who usually send their work to this laundry are now in the country. Arrangements have been made to receive hampers, boxes, or trunks sent by express, or if these are left at the railroad station they will be called for and delivered at the laundry. It is urgently requested that an increased amount of work may be forwarded by families in the country.

City Island Church Benefit.

A doll bazaar, kirmess, and ladies' reception will be held at Flynn's Bay Shore Pavilion, City Island, New York, on Tuesday, Aug. 6, Wednesday, Aug. 7, and Thursday, Aug. 8, 1901, the proceeds for the benefit of St. Mary's Church, City Island. One of the many features will be a Manhattan green tea, to be given on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 7. There will be a vaudeville entertainment, followed by dancing every evening. The affair is to be given under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary Society of City Island, of which Mrs. Lawrence Delmour is President.

Legion of Honor Festival.

The annual midsummer festival of the Associated Councils of Greater New York of the American Legion of Honor was held yesterday afternoon and evening in Sulzer's Morrisania Park, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street. President William Holland of the Associated Councils was in charge of the festival. Among those present were Grand Commander Ira C. Morris of the State and Vice Grand Commander Charles Everson.

DEATH OF WILLIAM W. B. BEACH

He Was the "Father of the House of Commons" and a Prominent Conservative.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—William W. B. Beach, Conservative member of Parliament for the Andover Division of Hampshire, died to-day as the result of injuries received in a cab accident in Parliament Street.

The Right Hon. William Wither Bramston Beach was not an extremely old man, compared with other "Fathers of the House of Commons"—a title given to the member who has retained his seat for the longest period without a break—but he had sat in the House for the greater part of his life. He was born in 1826, and had been a member of Parliament since 1857. Until 1885 he sat for North Hampshire, and from that year until his death for the Andover Division of the same county. He sat through fourteen administrations, and faced seven Prime Ministers.

The only son and heir of a Hampshire squire, Mr. Beach, who was a cousin of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, was educated at Eton and Oxford, at each of which institutions he was famous as an athlete. In later life he became master of the famous Vine Hunt. The earliest portrait of him is found in the well known picture of the Hunt, in which the Duke of Wellington also figures. When that picture was painted Mr. Beach was a boy at Eton.

Mr. Beach was a large landowner. His principal seat, Oakley Hall, is one of the finest places in Hampshire, and he neglected none of the duties of an English squire. He established the Hampshire Chamber of Agriculture, and was for twenty years its President. Outside of Parliament, however, he was best known for his prominence as a Freemason. Just before he entered Parliament he visited America, in order to inquire into the grievances of the Canadian Masons. King Edward, when Prince of Wales, appointed him Grand J. (Third Principal) of the Grand Chapter of Arch Masons.

Mr. Beach did not often speak in the Commons, but did much hard work in committee, and was regular in attendance. He was a faithful Conservative, but maintained a certain independence of opinion. He was made a Privy Councillor about a year ago.

THE REV. DR. B. E. BACKUS DEAD

He Was for Twenty-five Years Rector of Holy Apostles Church Here.

The Rev. Brady Electus Backus, D. D., rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles, New York City, died at his Summer home in Ridgefield, Conn., on Friday night. Dr. Backus was born at Troy, N. Y., March 24, 1839. His early education was received in the public schools of Troy and later at Grand Rapids, Mich., where his family had removed in 1854. After his graduation he taught school for two years.

In 1859 he began the study of law at Marshall, Mich., and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Michigan. Removing to Detroit, he was associated in his practice with Col. Henry Morrow, Robert P. Toms, and Robinson & Brooks. Subsequently he entered Trinity College at Hartford, Conn., and was graduated as a B. A. in 1870. He then entered the General Theological Seminary in the City of New York, graduating as M. A. in 1873, when he was ordained deacon, and accepted the position of assistant at St. Peter's Church, in New York. In 1874 he was ordained priest and was called to the rectorship of Christ Church, Cooperstown, N. Y., where he remained until 1876.

In June, 1875, he was married to Miss Annie S. Taylor of New York. In 1876 Dr. Backus was called to the Church of the Holy Apostles, in New York, where he was rector for twenty-five years.

He was a member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity. He was a member of the Mayflower Society and held the office of Elder in the New York Society. He was also a member of the New England Society, Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, Society of the War of 1812, the Society of Colonial Governors, the Bible and Prayer Book Committee, and the Churchman's Association.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Grinnell Burt.

Grinnell Burt, President of the Lehigh and Hudson River Railroad Company, died yesterday at his home, in Warwick, N. Y. He was seventy-nine years old, having been born in 1822 in Orange County, N. Y. He studied law, but became interested in machinery, and at an early age became connected with a railroad.

With others, in 1859, he organized the Warwick Valley Railroad, and he was its President until 1878. From 1879 until 1882 he was President of the Wawayanda Railroad, and he was at the head of the Pequest and Wallkill Railroad from 1876 to 1882. In 1882, all three of these railroads were consolidated, and Mr. Burt was made President of the combination. In 1883-5 he served as President of the Cincinnati, Van Wert, and Michigan Railroad. Mr. Burt was also connected with the building and reorganization of several other small railroads.

Mr. Burt was induced by Gov. Tilden to assume the management of the New York and Greenwood Lake Railroad, in 1877, but the road was sold soon afterward to the New York, Lake Erie, and Western. Mr. Burt was identified with a number of plans to bridge the Hudson, notably the successful effort at Poughkeepsie.

Capt. Charles William Kennedy.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—Capt. Charles William Kennedy, for many years commander of the steamship Germanic of the White Star Steamship Company, died at his home in Cambridge to-day of a paralytic shock. He was seventy-three years of age. He was born at St. Helena, where his father was one of the guards of Napoleon Bonaparte, during his imprisonment on the island. He had been in command of boats of the Cunard Line when he accepted an offer from the White Star Company.

Almost losing the sight of his eyes, he was compelled to leave the service, and he resigned his command in November, 1886. Capt. Kennedy had a wonderful record as a life saver. He rescued no less than forty-six persons from drowning. For the saving of the lives of twenty-six men, the crew of the steamship Harworth on Dec. 1, 1881, in midocean, he was awarded a gold medal by the Liverpool Humane Society, and for rescuing nineteen of the crew of the Assyrian in a gale on Nov. 20, 1872, while commanding the Baltic, he received from the same society a silver medal.

Col. Henry Clay Conde.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Col. Henry Clay Conde died here to-day in the sixty-eighth year of his age. Col. Conde was born in Charleston, N. Y., and after acquiring a legal education removed to Arkansas. At the outbreak of the civil war he went to Kentucky and enlisted in the Eighteenth United States Regiment. Afterward he served as Colonel on the staff of Gen. William Nelson, taking part in the Kentucky and Tennessee campaign.

At the close of the war he resumed the practice of law in Memphis, Tenn., and later removed to St. Louis. He became blind about twelve years ago, and had since made his home here. In 1888 he was nominated as Chief Justice of Alaska, but declined the appointment because of his then failing eyesight.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES MILLER, a retired New York business man, died suddenly at his home in Somerville, N. J., yesterday of apoplexy. Mr. Miller had spent the morning fishing along the Raritan River. He returned about 1 o'clock. He was just entering the door of his home when he fell dead. He was sixty-five years old.

BERNARD J. FORD, a former custodian of the State House at Trenton, and who for many years was prominent in insurance circles in Newark, N. J., died yesterday at his home in Newark. Death was due to general decline, Mr. Ford having been in failing health for over a year. He was able to be about until a week ago. He was about sixty-five years old. A wife and five children survive him.

Mrs. ALICE J. ALDEN, widow of James Monroe Alden, died on Friday night at her home, 587 Decatur Street, Brooklyn. She was seventy-four years old, and was born in Auburn, N. Y., being the daughter of the late State Senator John Beardsley of that place. She married Mr. Alden in 1844. He was for many years a publisher in New York City, and retired about ten years ago. Mr. Alden died on July 7 of heart disease, and just at the time of his death Mrs. Alden was suffering greatly from the effects of the intense heat, having been prostrated. The shock of her husband's death under such circumstances is believed to have hastened her own end. She leaves one son and four daughters.

Pope Erects a New Diocese.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The Papal briefs erecting the new Diocese of Altoona, Penn., and appointing Mgr. Eugene A. Garvey, the Vicar General of Scranton, as the first Bishop of Altoona, have been received at the Apostolic delegation here and forwarded to the new diocese. Cardinal Martinelli has indicated his desire that the new diocese shall be formed as early as possible. Archbishop Ryan probably will consecrate the new priest.

Invitation to Col. Roosevelt.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 3.—The Commercial and Industrial Association of this city has invited Vice President Roosevelt to stop in Montgomery on his purposed visit South in October next.

Business Notices.

E. & W. Tiona. E. & W.
A New Collar.

DIED.

ALDEN.—At her residence, 587 Decatur St., Brooklyn, on Aug. 3, Alice J., wife of the late James Monroe Alden and daughter of the late Senator John Beardsley of Auburn, N. Y.

Funeral private. Interment on 6th inst. at Auburn, N. Y.

BACKUS.—At Ridgefield, Conn., on Friday, Aug. 2, 1901, the Rev. Brady Electus Backus, D. D., rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles, this city.

Funeral services on Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1901, at 11 A. M., at church, 28th St. and 9th Av.

The clergy kindly bring vestments with them.

BURT.—At Warwick, N. Y., Aug. 3, Grinnell Burt, President of the Lehigh and Hudson River Railroad, in his seventy-ninth year.

Funeral at his late residence, Warwick, N. Y., on Tuesday at 1:30 o'clock.

DECKER.—On Aug. 2, 1901, at his late residence, 49 East 132d St., New York City, Myron A. Decker, in his seventy-ninth year.

Funeral services in Pilgrim Congregational Church, Madison Av. and East 121st St., on Monday, Aug. 5, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited.

Members of St. Cecile Lodge No. 568, F. and A. M., are earnestly invited to attend the Masonic funeral service over our late beloved brother, Worshipful Brother Myron A. Decker.

THEODORE A. THIELER, Master.

Members of the Masonic Veterans' Association of New York, and Mecca Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, also members of Polaris Council No. 617, R. A., are invited to attend.

GRAMM.—On Friday, Aug. 2, 1901, William Gramm, Sr., in his eighty-third year.

Funeral from his late residence, 240 East 19th St., on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

JACOBSEN.—Aug. 2, 1901, Anna P. Jacobsen, widow of Otto F. Jacobsen.

Funeral services at her late residence, 63 Herkimer St., Monday at 11:30 A. M.

Patent of artificial coal for sale; patent and sample can be seen. Weiss, 69 Amsterdam Av.

KENDALL.—At Tarrytown-on-Hudson, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1901, Josiah Franklin Kendall, aged 81.

Funeral services at St. Mark's Church, Tarrytown, Monday, Aug. 5, on arrival of 12:15 train from Grand Central Station.

LITTLEJOHN.—Suddenly, at Williamstown, Mass., Saturday, Aug. 3, at 11:15 A. M., the Right Rev. Abram Newkerk Littlejohn, D. D., D. C. L., Bishop of Long Island.

Funeral services at the Cathedral of the Incarnation, Garden City, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 7, 10:30 A. M. The clergy and laity are invited to be present. The clergy will bring vestments.

DEATHS REPORTED AUG. 3.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Aug.
ANZONIA, Ilda, 124 Macdougal St.	4	2
ALBE, Rose, 339 E. 87th St.	24	1
BRASSEL, Anna, 79 Madison St.	1	3
BLANK, Barbara M., 154 E. 80th St.	1	2
BRODERICK, Sarah, Almshouse Hos.	91	2
BROWN, Rebecca, 142 Cherry St.	50	1
BROWN, Edwin A., 250 W. 62d St.	1	1
BREEVOORT, Henry S., 738 6th Av.	60	2
BOUIA, Josepha, 321 E. 71st St.	1	2
BALLETTI, Carlo, 32 Madison St.	1	3
BURCHELL, Clara, 348 E. 33d St.	1	3
BRADY, Mary, 224 1st Av.	54	2
BOLA, Charles, 332 1st St.	1	2
BAKER, Gerard A., 344 E. 53d St.	6	1
CASSA, Annie, 76 3d Av.	27	1
CONLON, James, 1,505 Lexington Av.	1	2
CARONE, Nicola, 231 E. 108th St.	2	2
CLIFFORD, Thomas, 236 E. 42d St.	1	2
COLLINS, Tillie, 303 E. 20th St.	29	2
*CUMMISKY, J., Workhouse Hosp.	68	31
CULL, Maggie, 222 E. 126th St.	27	2
CUSACK, John J., 528 W. 120th St.	1	2
*CARDILLO, Oresto, 359 E. 112th St.	19	31
CROSBY, Andrew J., 2,147 2d Av.	21	2
DORAN, Margaret, 507 W. 46th St.	1	2
DORGAN, Mary, 669 Amsterdam Av.	7	3
DIONISIO, Angelo, 241 W. 46th St.	1	2
EPSTEIN, Martha, 628 5th St.	1	2
ELLIS, Mary E., 421 W. 17th St.	1	2
ENGLERT, John, 2 E. 134th St.	1	2
FALIHEE, Gertrude, 228 E. 43d St.	1	2
FAIRBANKS, J., Mills Hotel No. 1.	61	1
FAZIO, Paolo, 422 E. 11th St.	1	3
FOERTSCH, Caspar, 1,025 Avenue A.	49	3
FLAHERTY, Marion, 493 Summit St.	1	2
FILUCELIQNE, R., 343 E. 117th St.	1	3
FLEMING, Bridget, 310 E. 36th St.	38	2
GOLDSTEIN, Irving L., 301 7th St.	1	3
GROSS, Rosie, 87 Cannon St.	1	2
GALLAGHER, Belle, 51 Varick St.	2	1
GOLDEN, Maurice, 167 E. 99th St.	1	2
GUARNIERE, Adelina, 32 Front St.	4	1
HOGAN, Ellen, 123 Roosevelt St.	54	2
HUGHES, Bernard, 783 9th Av.	1	2
*HANLEY, John J., 101 E. 122d St.	28	31
HARRINGTON, Grace J., 134 W. 96th	1	2
HERBERT, Robert, 69 Jackson St.	24	2
IMPERATRICE, Lucia, 72 Mott St.	1	3
KUPP, Louisa, 329 E. 47th St.	1	2
KLUGER, David, 481 E. Houston	18	2
KIRKLAND, Clarence, 62 Lex. Av.	3	2
KUHN, Anna E., 451 E. Houston St.	1	2
LESHER, Barbara, 640 E. 13th St.	82	1
LEFKOVICS, Joseph, 24 Clinton St.	61	2
LUBE, John, 311 E. 48th St.	1	3
LARKIN, William J., 243 E. 24th St.	1	3
MARCICI, Joseph, 313 E. 104th St.	48	1
MITZELMACHER, Benny, 26 Clinton.	1	2
MATTEO, Helen, 71 Thompson St.	1	1
McGUIRE, Catherine, 719 5th Av.	75	1
McDONNELL, Mary, 501 E. 55th St.	6	2
McMAHON, Mary L., 310 W. 118th.	13	1
MERCADANTE, Lucia, 236 Av. A.	37	3
MORAN, J. P., 36 Wilson St., B'klyn	24	2
MANNING, Nellie, 346 E. 48th St.	8	1
MILLER, Felix, 260 W. 33d St.	57	3
MICHAEL, Louis, 159 Madison St.	1	2
McAULEY, James, 605 E. 12th St.	41	1
*MILLER, Euphemia, 540 W. 113th.	50	31
MURA, G., 88 James St.	1	2
MAIERIELLO, Vito, 317 E. 113th St.	1	2
MALOY, Matilda, 193 W. Houston St.	1	2
NACCIO, Vincenzo, 35 Stanton St.	20	3
OPAVA, Milada, 516 E. 76th St.	1	2
OSTELLA, Angelo, 115 Pitt St.	1	3
O'ROURKE, William J., 327 9th Av.	1	3
OSTER, Otto, 181 Mott St.	1	3
PORZIO, F., 419 E. 18th St.	2	2
PETTERSON, Julia, N. Y. Infant Asylum	1	1
POWER, Mary, 56 Cherry St.	3	3
POY, Lee, 22 Mott St.	33	3
PITTERSON, Mary I., 1,811 3d Av.	1	1
RABINO, Frank, Hudson St. Hosp.	39	1
RUPPEL, Joseph, 507 W. 48th St.	1	2
ROBERTSON, David, 313 E. 97th St.	3	2
STEWART, Lawrence, 204 E. 22d St.	1	2
SPERA, Nunzio, 22 Stanton St.	2	2
SEDLACEK, Augusta, 714 E. 98th St.	1	2
SHEEHAN, Agnes G., 159 W. 63d St.	30	2
SAUNDERSON, Thomas, 236 E. 41st.	1	2
SCRIVANI, Louis, Jr., 86 Centre St.	23	2
STEINBRUCK, Philip F., 426 E. 15th	1	3
SING, Kee, 11 Pell St.	30	1
SCHAFER, Peter L., 301 E. 53d St.	1	2
SANDOLFI, Carolina, 96 Varick St.	1	2
TUZO, Calorio, 635 Morris Av.	4	2
TIMMES, Raymond J., 131 W. 100th.	1	2
*VANCE, Augusta, 357 W. 19th St.	38	31
VALENTINE, Carmine, 403 E. 106th.	1	2
VERDESCA, F., 323 E. 113th St.	1	3
WHALEN, William, 29 E. 138th St.	46	1
WILSON, Agnes, Foundling Asylum.	1	1
WEISS, Elsa, 428 1st St.	1	1
*ZIEGLER, Julianna, 122 Sullivan St.	73	31
ZENKER, Robert, 1,883 1st Av.	1	3

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Aug.
ABIUSO, Maria G., 15 Garfield Place.	1	2
BRADY, John, St. Mary's Hospital.	31	1
BELL, Charles, 206 Kent St.	57	1
BASSILA, Antonio, 197 Hoyt St.	1	1
BRENNAN, Eliza, 673 6th Av.	72	2
CONEYS, Julia, 64th St. and 12th Av	2	2
CHASE, William H., 1,320 50th St.	78	2
CUSHAN, John, 117 George St.	1	2
CHATTERLY, Sarah P., 374 Clinton St	81	2
DOHERTY, Anne, 47 Spencer St.	2	2
DEVEAU, M. Alma, 110 Hoyt St.	2	1
DIEHL, John, 877 Broadway	73	1
ENGERS, Blanch, Brooklyn Hospital.	1	2
EBERT, Anna M., 96 Bremen St.	1	2
*FAGAN, Margaret C., 882 Dean St.	53	31
FREIS, Othilia, 246 Stagg St.	1	2
FRENCH, Johanna, St. Catharine's Hospital	40	2
GAMMON, E. G., 175 Chauncey St.	20	2
HILLMAN, F., St. Mary's Hosp.	57	2
HYNE, Paul, St. John's Hosp.	45	2
HOBBINS, Charles, 383 Warren St.	1	2
HOFFMAN, Jesse J., 55 Dupont St.	1	1
HANSHE, W. H., 1,323 Broadway.	76	1
JOHNSON, S., Consumptives' Home.	44	2
KRAUSS, John, 64th St. and 12th Av.	1	2
LE VERE, Cornelia, Lefferts and New York Avs.	1	2
LANE, D. F., 9 Poplar St.	30	2
MOLONEY, A., 48 Gold St.	2	2
MONAHAN, M. F., E. 18th St. and Avenue J.	1	2
MILLER, A. J., 965 Fulton St.	1	2
MEAD, H. C., 255 S. 2d St.	1	2
MASTERS, Clara E., 1,097 Dean St.	59	2
NYSTROM, Axel, Norwegian Hosp.	33	1
NIELSON, A., Norwegian Hosp.	58	2
OLSEN, D. E., 567 Vanderbilt Av.	1	1
O'BRIEN, Michael, 431 Kent Av.	37	2
RYSDYK, Letitia, 326 Leonard St.	50	1
ROBINSON, James, 109 Spencer St.	77	1
RICHARDSON, B. G., 245 Clifton Pl.	71	2
RUFF, J. M., 180 Manhattan Av.	1	2
SCALLON, Marie, 327 Rodney St.	1	2
SCHARF, Anna A., 252 Marion St.	1	2
SANDERS, Caroline, Consumptives' Home.	27	2
THEN, Mary A., 65 Central Av.	56	2
WABBERSON, Gertrude E., 1,773 Dean St.	1	2
MEXLER, Florence, 147 W. 9th St.	1	2
WALTERS, P., St. Peter's Hosp.	26	3
WANTZER, Irene, Kingston Avenue Hospital	3	2
WALTERS, W. N., 889 Nostrand Av.	1	1

*Date of death in July

Special Notices.

Will some wealthy person aid suffering animals? Address Humane, Box 74, 92 East. 14th St.

HAPPENINGS IN CHICAGO

County Commissioners Declare War on Judges' Long Vacations.

SOME TAX DODGING CASES

Strange Disproportion Between Assessments on Rich Men's Property and Probate Court Valuations.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—The Cook County Board has declared war on the long Summer vacations of the Circuit and Superior Court Judges of the county. The board is incensed because the Judges, who have the right under the laws of the State to regulate the number of employes of the county, recently declared that there must be a curtailment of expenses in order to meet reduced taxation receipts. At the same time the Judges showed no inclination to contribute any of their own salaries for this purpose. The County Commissioners say that of the twenty-six Judges twenty are now taking vacations, while 125 prisoners are sweltering in the jail awaiting trial, and over 25,000 civil suits remain unheard. Six Judges from other counties of the State are doing the work of the Judges who are seeking relaxation, and they are being paid at the rate of $10 a day. The Commissioners have notified the substitute Judges that the County Board will not pay their salaries any longer, and that any Judge hiring a substitute for the purpose of taking a vacation must pay the salary himself. The Judges are likely to hit back at the members of the board by cutting down the county pay roll still more.

Tax dodgers are having a trying time of it. Besides the Board of Reviewers, which is busy increasing the assessment of corporations found to be unduly favored by the Assessors, a committee of the City Council is also ferreting out property which can carry more burden in the shape of taxation. This committee has discovered that railroad property to the value of $200,000,000 is escaping taxation. The report of the committee, which has been made public, asserts that all the railroads have united in cheating the city. The elevated roads returned a total valuation of only $568,509 for properties which cost them nearly $50,000,000 to build and equip. The Santa Fé road alone has terminal property between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets which the committee estimates to be worth $50,000,000, but which is listed at a trifling percentage of its alleged real value. In one case recently a valuable elevator was scheduled as trackage.

The Probate Court reveals some curious things about taxation. The last personal property assessment of P. D. Armour before his death was $500,000. In the Probate Court the valution placed upon the property was $14,532,148, of which, it is said, a large proportion is personal property. In 1898 Silas B. Cobb was assessed for $65,000. When Mr. Cobb died the estate showed $2,593,000 in taxable personal property. Another case was that of Rufus Wright, the manufacturer of bicycle tires. In 1900 he was assessed at $800. This year his estate is assessed at $500,000. Before his death Timothy Blackstone's estate was assessed at $640,000. The probate valuation was $4,000,000.

Prof. Maxime Krovalevsky has been spending several weeks in Chicago making a study of social conditions and institutions. One of the things he especially wished to study was how good American citizens could be made out of men of so many different nationalities. Russia, he believes, would like to learn the secret of harmonizing and Russianizing its various peoples.

"The psychology of the industrial class" is a term by which Prof. Krovalevsky sums up another of the points of his investigation. It is puzzling to a Russian, he says, to find so many men who, when they have risen to the ownership of factories, are willing to spend all day at work. The industrial class above the working class in Russia devotes its time to society, and leaves business management to deputies or agents. The professor has discovered that the political machine does not turn all the wheels that move in America, although that impression is quite general in his country. He has been interested in finding that the Chicago courts are free from the spoils system to a large extent.

"It will be news to many of my countrymen," he said, "to learn that Richard Croker does not name the President of the United States."

Prof. Krovalevsky will go from Chicago to the Pacific Coast

An epidemic of malaria along the north shore is ascribed to mosquitoes. With the advent of Summer dense swarms of the little pests have made their appearance in Evanston and other north shore suburbs, and at the same time there has been a noticeable increase in the number of cases of fever. A majority of the north shore physicians agree that the germs of the fever are carried by the mosquitoes.

Ethelbert Stewart of the United States Department of Labor has come to Chicago to learn how a person can live here on $2.50 a week, as a newspaper announces is possible.

R. B. P.

NATIONAL A. C. FIELD MEET.

The Olympia Athletic Club Won a Point Banner—Reuss's Good Performance.

The National Athletic Club of Brooklyn held its opening amateur field meeting yesterday at Grand Street Park, Maspeth. The best performance of the day was that of Reuss in the running high jump handicap. He cleared 5 feet 11½ inches, but failed to take first place, Edward Cypiot of the National Athletic Club, to whom he allowed nine inches, winning. The Olympia Athletic Club won the banner for the greatest number of points scored by a team. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Victor Andrews, Pastime A. C., (7 yards;) F. Rickert, St. George A. C., (8½ yards,) second; Charles Hamilton, (9 yards,) third. Time—0:10.

75-Yard, Novice.—Won by F. S. Williams, Olympia A. C.; G. G. Nason, Twenty-third Regiment, second; C. W. Boynton, New West Side A. C., third. Time—0:08 3-5.

440-Yard Run, handicap.—Won by Walter Kaufman, National A. C., (35 yards;) Peter J. Corley, New West Side A. C., (26 yards,) second; Arnold C. Ordwein, Pastime A. C., (25 yards,) third. Time—0:50 1-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by Charles Sharks, Olympia A. C., (60 yards;) R. H. Lummis, Olympia A. C., (50 yards,) second; Owen Reilley, Star A. C., (54 yards,) third. Time—1:58 4-5.

One-Mile Run, handicap.—Won by John H. Wright, Olympia A. C., (40 yards;) P. J. McNab, Union Settlement A. C., (75 yards,) second; E. M. Canette, New West Side A. C., (90 yards,) third. Time—4:25 2-5.

Three-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Charles A. Maher, (110 yards;) T. G. Kelly, Star Athletic Club, (scratch,) second; F. W. Schell, Star Athletic Club, (130 yards,) third. Time—16:06 1-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Novice.—Won by Charles Brenner; John W. Stutz, second; George J. Kincherf, National Athletic Club, third. Time—2:52.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by Edward Cypriot, National Athletic Club, (9 inches,) actual jump 5 feet 4 inches; Daniel Reuss, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, (scratch,) second, actual jump 5 feet 11½ inches; W. A. Schaeffe, St. Bartholomew, (4 inches,) third, actual jump 5 feet 7½ inches. The second place was given to Reuss on account of his being scratch man.

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks Retired Without a Run by Philadelphia.

BROOKLYN DOWNS BOSTON

Orth Was a Puzzle to the Local Team—St. Louis Defeated Chicago—Pittsburg Lost.

The New Yorks failed to score in their game with the Philadelphias yesterday at the Polo Grounds, inability to hit being the cause. They made but three hits off Orth, who pitched a splendid game. Van Haltren got two of these, and Ganzel the other.

Deegan made his first appearance as a pitcher for New York, and, barring the eighth inning, he did exceptionally well. In this inning he was hit safely four consecutive times. Denzer started in to do the pitching for New York. He had no speed, and Davis took him out after he had sent Thomas to first on balls and Wolverton had hit safely. Phyle has been suspended for one month for misconduct.

With Thomas on third and Wolverton on first, Deegan went in to pitch. Flick sent an easy fly to Davis. Wolverton stole second. Ganzel fielded Delehanty's grounder and put him out at first, Thomas scoring. Douglas struck out. Philadelphia drew a row of blanks until the eighth inning. Wolverton, the first man up in this inning, was thrown out at first by Strang. Flick singled, Delehanty did the same, and McFarland hit for two bases, scoring Flick. Jennings followed with another two-base hit, and Delehanty and McFarland scored. Two singles and an error gave Philadelphia its final run in the ninth inning. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Hal'n, cf.	0	2	1	0	0
Selbach, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Strang, 2b.	0	0	0	5	0
Hick'an, 3b.	0	0	1	1	1
Davis, ss.	0	0	4	4	0
McBride, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Bower'an, c.	0	0	10	2	0
Ganzel, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0
Denzer, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Deegan, p.	0	0	0	2	0
*Mathewson.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	3	27	14	1

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	1	1	3	0	0
Wolve'n, 3b.	0	2	1	0	0
Flick, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Deleh'ty, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
McFarl'd, c.	1	1	5	1	0
Jennings, 1b.	0	2	11	2	0
Hall'an, 2b.	0	1	1	6	0
Cross, ss.	0	1	0	0	1
Orth, p.	1	1	2	2	0
Total	5	11	27	11	1

*Batted for Deegan in the ninth inning.

New York ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Philadelphia ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1—5

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3. First base by error—New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 9. First base on balls—Off Denzer, 1; off Deegan, 3. Struck out—By Deegan, 7; by Orth, 4. Two-base hits—Ganzel, McFarland, Jennings, Cross. Sacrifice hit—Thomas. Stolen bases—Strang, Wolverton, Delehanty, Jennings, Hallman, Orth. Double plays—Bowerman and Davis; Hallman and Jennings. Time of game—1 hour and 55 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

BROOKLYN, 5; BOSTON, 0.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—Brooklyn blanked Boston in to-day's baseball game by bunching hits with the latter's errors. Despite the error column the fielding was good, brilliant catches abounding. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	0	1	9	1	0
Demont, 2b.	0	2	3	3	2
Cooley, cf.	0	2	1	0	1
Murphy, lf.	0	0	5	0	1
Lowe, 3b.	0	1	1	5	0
Long, ss.	0	0	3	2	2
Kittredge, c.	0	2	4	2	0
Nichols, p.	0	0	1	2	0
Total	0	8	27	15	6

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Keeler, rf.	0	1	3	0	0
Sh'kard, lf.	1	1	4	0	0
Kelley, 1b.	2	1	6	0	1
Daly, 2b.	0	0	6	2	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	1	1	8	0
McCr'ry, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Irwin, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0
McGuire, c.	1	2	5	1	0
Kitson, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	5	8	27	14	1

Boston ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Brooklyn ....0 0 0 3 0 0 0 1 1—5

Earned run—Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hits—Irwin and McGuire. Double plays—Demont and Kittredge; Dahlen, Daly, and Kelley, 2. First base on balls—Off Nichols, 1; off Kitson, 1. Struck out—By Nichols, 5; by Kitson, 4. Time of game—1:35. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsell	2	1	3	0	0
Green, cf.	0	2	5	0	0
Chance, rf.	0	0	1	1	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	1	11	1	0
Raymor, 3b.	0	0	2	0	1
Childs, 2b.	0	2	1	4	0
McCorm'k, ss	0	2	0	3	0
Kahoe, c.	0	0	2	0	0
Eason, p.	0	0	2	3	0
*Dexter	0	0	0	0	0
†Menefee	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	8	27	12	1

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	1	0	0	0
Padden, 2b.	1	2	2	1	0
McGann, 1b.	1	1	13	0	0
Donovan, rf.	1	0	1	0	0
Wallace, ss.	1	1	2	7	0
Kruger, 3b.	0	1	2	3	0
Nichols, cf.	0	2	2	0	0
Ryan, c.	0	2	5	1	0
Harper, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Total	5	10	27	16	0

*Batted for Kahoe in ninth. †Batted for Eason in ninth.

Chicago ....0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—2
St. Louis ....5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—5

Left on bases—Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 6. Two-base hit—Burkett. Three-base hits—Green, Wallace. Stolen base—Nichols. Double plays—Harper, Wallace, and McGann. Struck out—By Eason, 2; by Harper, 4. Passed ball—Kahoe. Base on balls—Off Eason, 1; off Harper, 2. Wild pitch—Harper. Time of game—1 hour and 25 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Brown.

At Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf.	1	0	1	0	1
Beaum't, cf.	2	2	3	0	1
Davis, rf.	1	2	2	0	0
Wagner, ss.	0	2	5	5	1
Bransf'd, 1b.	0	2	16	5	1
Ritchey, 2b.	0	1	1	6	1
Leach, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
O'Connor, c.	0	0	3	0	0
Phillippi, p.	0	0	4	8	1
Total	4	9	36	25	6

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf.	1	1	3	0	0
Harley, lf.	2	1	2	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	3	3	17	1	0
Crawford, rf.	1	3	3	0	0
Magoon, ss.	0	0	0	8	0
Peitz, 3b.	0	2	1	2	0
Fox, 2b.	0	0	3	4	0
Bergen, c.	0	0	6	2	0
Phillips, p.	0	1	1	1	0
Total	7	11	36	18	0

Pittsburg.......1 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4
Cincinnati......2 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 3—7

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; Cincinnati, 5. Two-base hits—Beckley, Crawford, and Peitz. Three-base hit—Davis. Home runs—Harley, Beckley, and Crawford. Sacrifice hits—Beaumont, Bransfield, Ritchey. Stolen bases—Clarke, Davis, Bransfield, and Fox. Double plays—Ritchey and Wagner; Bergen and Fox; Phillips and Beckley. First base on balls—Off Phillips, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Clarke. Struck out—By Phillippi, 2; by Phillips, 5. Passed ball—O'Connor. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	49	33	.598	Boston	40	42	.488
Philadelphia	48	36	.571	New York	36	42	.462
St. Louis	49	38	.563	Cincinnati	34	48	.415
Brooklyn	45	41	.523	Chicago	35	56	.385

Games Scheduled for To-day.

St. Louis in Chicago.
Pittsburg in Cincinnati.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	56	30	.651	Philadelphia	36	43	.456
Boston	48	33	.593	Washington	35	43	.449
Baltimore	45	35	.563	Cleveland	32	49	.395
Detroit	46	39	.541	Milwaukee	30	56	.349

American League Games.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 7; Boston, 4.
At Baltimore—Washington, 8; Baltimore 5. Washington, 8; Baltimore, 5, (second game.)
At Milwaukee—Cleveland, 8; Milwaukee, 7, (ten innings.)
At Chicago—Detroit, 8; Chicago, 6.

Eastern League Games.

At Brockton—Hartford, 6; Brockton, 1.
At Toronto—Toronto, 10; Buffalo, 9.
At Worcester—Worcester, 18; Providence, 0.
At Montreal—Rochester, 4; Montreal, 3. Montreal 9; Rochester, 3, (second game.)

New York State League Games.

At Utica—Utica, 9; Rome, 4. Rome, 3; Utica, 2, (second game.)
At Schenectady—Schenectady, 4; Ilion, 3.
At Waverly—Waverly, 3; Binghamton, 0. Binghamton, 10; Waverly, 1, (second game.
At Albany—Troy, 10; Albany, 4.

AMATEUR LEAGUE BASEBALL.

Crescent A. C. Won from Knickerbocker A. C. in a Close Game.

The Crescent and Knickerbocker Athletic Club teams of the Amateur Baseball League met for the second time this season yesterday, and this time the Crescents won a rather exciting game at Bay Ridge by the score of 7 to 6. The Knickerbockers won the first game, but not until ten innings were played.

With the exception of the opening inning Mackay pitched excellent ball for the Crescents. He retired eight men on strikes, and the Knickerbockers made but 7 hits. Disosway pitched winning ball all during the game, and, although he was hit harder than Mackay, should have won his game, glaring misplays at critical moments being responsible for most of the runs tallied by the Cresecents.

Confident of winning at the start the Knickerbockers scored four runs in the first inning. Bernard was sent to first on balls, Daly followed with a single, and Mahoney also went to first on balls. Wood's two-base hit tallied two runs, and Hopper's fly to Redington another, Wood scoring on Disosway's single. In Crescent's half of this inning Wood completed a fast double play unassisted by catching a foul near first base, which enabled him to get to the bag before Redington who had reached first on an error.

The Crescents scored once in the second inning and twice in the third. Redington in the third inning singled and reached second on Fitz's fumble. Affeldt's hit was fumbled by Bernard and both scored on Dunne's single. A base on balls and two singles netted another run in the sixth inning, and in the seventh inning the Crescents scored their final tallies. Larendon led off with a single in the seventh inning. Mackay flied out to Fitz and Hodgson hit to Disosway, who threw to Bernard, the latter muffing. Redington singled. With the bases full Affeldt hit to Daly, who fielded the ball cleanly, but threw low to the plate, two runs resulting. Dunne hit to Disosway, who threw him out at first. Redington scored on the play.

The Knickerbockers scored one run in the second inning, and tried hard to win out in the ninth inning. Wood started with a three-base hit and came home on Hopper's out. Mackay, however, disposed of the next two batsmen by striking them out. The score:

CRESCENT A. C.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Red'ton, cf.	2	3	2	0	0
Affeldt, 3b.	1	0	1	1	0
Dunne, c.	1	1	9	0	0
Quimby, ss.	0	1	0	2	0
George, 2b.	0	2	4	2	0
McK'zie, 1b.	1	0	8	2	2
Larendon, lf.	1	2	0	0	0
Mackay, p.	0	1	1	3	0
Hodgson, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Total	7	11	27	10	2

KNICKERBOCK. A. C.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bernard, 2b.	2	1	0	1	2
Daly, ss.	1	1	1	2	1
Mahoney, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0
Wood, c.	1	2	3	0	0
Hopper, 1b.	0	0	11	1	0
Disosway, p.	1	2	0	6	0
Kane, rf.	0	0	0	0	2
Davies, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Fitz, cf.	0	0	4	0	1
Total	6	7	*23	11	6

Crescent A. C..........0 1 2 0 1 3 0 0 ..—7
Knickerbocker A. C.....4 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—6

*Quimby out on Redington's interference.

Two-base hits—Redington, Wood, Bernard. Three-base hit—Wood. Sacrifice hit—Davies. First base on balls—By Mackay, 7; by Disosway, 2. First base on errors—Crescent A. C., 3; Knickerbocker A. C., 2. Struck out—By Mackay, 8. Stolen base—Mahoney. Double play—Wood, (unassisted,) Disosway, Hopper, and Wood. Left on bases—Crescent A. C., 10; Knickerbocker A. C., 10. Time of game—2:00. Umpire—Mr. Dinkauf.

N. Y. A. C., 6; ORANGE A. C., 2.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, Aug. 3.—With Huyler Westervelt as pitcher the New York Athletic Club baseball team experienced no difficulty in defeating the Orange Athletic Club by the score of 6 to 2. In striking contrast to the quick, accurate fielding of the New York infield was the rather bungling work of the Orange infield. Phillips, in particular, excelled for the New York Athletic Club. He had eight chances and accepted every one of them, his participation in a fast double play being the feature.

The New Yorks did not score until the fourth inning when they gathered together four runs, which proved to be more than sufficient to win the game. Two more runs, however, were made, one each in the eighth and ninth innings. Orange scored in the first inning and again in the ninth inning. The score:

NEW YORK A. C.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Phillips, 2b.	0	1	2	6	0
Powell, ss.	1	1	1	2	1
Rich'dson, 1b	0	1	9	0	0
Lambert, 3b.	2	1	1	1	1
Cowan, cf.	1	1	3	1	0
Dunne, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Atkins, lf.	1	0	5	0	0
Malay, c.	1	1	3	0	1
Westervelt, p	0	1	2	2	0
Total	6	8	27	12	3

ORANGE A. C.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bashford, cf.	0	0	5	0	0
VanFleck, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Dietrick, lf.	0	0	4	0	0
Leonard, 3b.	1	2	1	3	0
Smith, 2b.	0	0	1	2	2
Wagner, ss.	0	1	2	2	3
O'Neill, c.	0	0	4	0	0
Williams, 1b.	0	0	7	0	1
McKenna, p.	0	1	2	1	0
Total	2	5	27	8	6

New York A. C........0 0 0 4 0 0 0 1 1—6
Orange A. C..........1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2

Earned runs—New York A. C., 2; Orange A. C., 1. Two-base hits—Malay, Leonard, Wagner. Three-base hit—Dunne. First base on balls—By Westervelt, 3; by McKenna, 1. First base on errors—New York A. C., 4; Orange A. C., 1. Struck out—By Westervelt, 1; by McKenna, 3. Double play—Phillips and Richardson. Left on bases—New York A. C., 5; Orange A. C., 5. Balk—Westervelt. Time of game—1 hour and 50 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Clark.

SARATOGA IS TURF CENTRE.

Horses and Horsemen Flock to Spring Track for To-morrow's Opening.

New York turfmen and New York patrons of racing to-day will move on for Saratoga in full force, going as the rear guard of a movement that began several days ago. A great number did not even wait for the close of the Brighton Beach meeting yesterday, but the main body of the professionals will go to-day on a special train that leaves this afternoon, for from the close at Brighton yesterday until the opening of the Sheepshead Bay meeting on Aug. 31 there will be no thoroughbred racing about New York, the Saratoga Club having clear dates for nearly four weeks. The interest in the opening at Saratoga to-morrow is increased by the fact that then racing will begin at the popular Summer resort under a new management, the reorganized Saratoga Racing Association being closely allied to The Jockey Club and the property now being owned practically by members of The Jockey Club.

The racing, too, will be on the most ambitious scale that has ever been adopted at Saratoga, with rich stakes liberally distributed through the programme and a card for the opening day that offers attractions equal to those of a Suburban or Brooklyn Handicap day. In fact, the Saratoga Handicap, with a $10,000 guaranteed value, to be run for the first time to-morrow, was instituted as an addition to the list of great handicaps of the East, and in its first running will be equal in value to the most famous and oldest of the popular handicaps for horses three years old and upward. A second feature of the opening programme will be the race for the Flash Stakes of $5,000 for two-year-olds at five furlongs. Eleven horses are named to start for the Saratoga Handicap, which is at the most approved distance of the present style of racing, one mile and a quarter, the eleven including many of the best horses in training. Among these are the fast old mare Imp, who is up to start for the first time this season, and has the place of honor, with the top weight 123 pounds; the fast Brigadier, and the high-class three-year-olds Watercolor, The Parader, Bonnibert, and Blues. For the Flash Stakes nine two-year-olds are named to run, the number including some of the best tried of the season.

The stables at Saratoga are filled as they have never been filled before, a great number of Western horses having been shipped there already, while nearly every prominent racing establishment of the East is represented there. The outlook is most promising for the best meeting that has ever been held at Saratoga.

MATINEE TROTS AT LONG BRANCH.

Dr. Farnsworth, with Perseus, Won the Amateurs' Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 3.—The matinée races at Elkwood Park this afternoon attracted a large crowd of people. Mayor Robert Van Wyck of New York, who is spending the Summer at Seabright, drove over with a party of friends. The coach Reliance, too, with a party from Seabright, was present. The three races, including the cup contest, which was won by Dr. Farnsworth, in straight heats, with Perseus, brought out all the enthusiasm that was possible on a Summer day. The track was in excellent shape. Summaries:

First Race.—Trotting; mile heats, two in three.
Melsour, b. g., by Elyria, (Decernes)..3 1 2 1
Ventura, ch. m., by Cilig, (Farnsworth).2 2 1 2
Neilson, br. m., by Phillippe, (Atwood).1 3 3 3
Time—2:20½; 2:19½; 2:20¾; 2:22¾.

Second race.—Trotting; mile heats, two in three.
Bonnie Kirkland, br. h., by Allerton, (Kahn) 3 2 1 1
Northfield, b. h., by Woodford Wilkes, (Ruff) 2 1 2 3
Sarah Jane, b. m., by Lakewood, (Wilbur) 1 3 3 2
Time—2:27¼; 2:26¾; 2:29; 2:27¼.

Third Race.—Trotting; for amateur drivers; Loving Cup to the winner; mile heats, two in three.
Perseus, ch. g., by Pilot Wilkes, (Farnsworth) 1 1
Richard B., ch. g., by Elyria, (Lloyd).......2 2
Labelle Rosa, ch. m., by Jim Riddle, (Parsons) 3 3
Time—2:25¼; 2:26½.

Two Athletes Sweep the Board.

P. J. Walsh of the New York Athletic Club and J. McCarthy of the Pastime Athletic Club between them won all four of the open athletic events which were decided at the games of the Kerryman's Protective and Benevolent Association at Sulzer's Harlem River Park yesterday afternoon. Summary:

220-Yard Run.—Won by P. J. Walsh, New York A. C.; D. J. Brennan, Pastime A. C., second; T. Milligan, unattached, third. Time—0:25 1-5.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight.—Won by J. McCarthy, Pastime A. C., with 39 feet 4 inches; M. Collins, Pastime A. C., second, with 28 feet 10 inches; A. Daly, unattached, third, with 27 feet 9 inches.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by J. McCarthy, Pastime Athletic Club, with 38 feet 2½ inches; M. Collins, Pastime Athletic Club, second, with 34 feet 11 inches; A. Daly, unattached, third, with 27 feet 9 inches.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by P. J. Walsh, New York Athletic Club, with 17 feet 8 inches; W. H. Kenelly second, with 16 feet 4 inches; A. Daly third, with 16 feet 1 inch.

100-Yard Run, Open Only to Kerrymen.—Won by C. Macnamara; S. J. Clemens second; R. Doody third. Time—0:11 1-5.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

Great August Sale of Furniture.

A. D. Matthews Sons

Store Closes at 5 o'Clock Daily—Saturday at 12:30 P. M.

Great August Sale of Furniture.

A NOTABLE YEARLY FEATURE OF OUR FURNITURE STORE.

After months of preparation, we present the greatest money-saving opportunities ever offered. Having direct connection with the largest and best manufacturers by means of our immense distributing and cash purchasing power, we are enabled to assemble many lots bought one-third to one-half below normal prices, together with the reduction on most of our regular stock, substantial benefits can be reaped from the bigness of this furniture harvest. This event offers advantages and inducements that far excel any sale ever presented before. We aim to secure the best constructed, finished and most reliable Furniture made, which must be guaranteed by the makers. Besides this, our reputation for sixty-four years guarantees every piece we sell. If you do not need the goods for immediate delivery, we will store free of charge until October 1st, otherwise deliveries will be made as promptly as possible during the month of August. We pack and prepay all charges on purchases of $5.00 or over to any railroad station in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the New England States, or to any house on Long Island where we have agents.

Parlor Furniture.

We've collected for this sale one of the largest, finest, and handsomest exhibits of Parlor Furniture ever shown in New York City. There are over 150 styles to choose from, and each and every style is highly desirable; prices begin at $9.98 and run up to $250.00, so that all purses as well as all tastes can be suited. These selections will give you some idea of the collection and the money you can save:

5 piece Parlor Suite, pretty carved frames, handsome in design, steel tempered springs, covered in new designs of satin damask; regular selling price $50.00; sale price $33.50

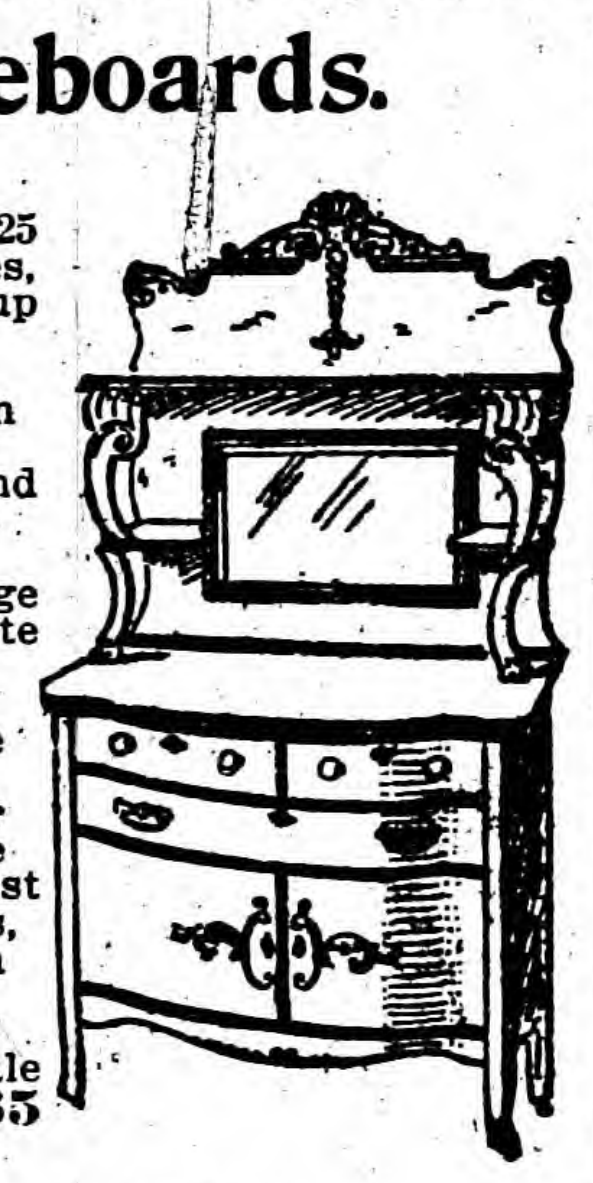
5 piece Parlor Suite of elegant design, mahogany finished frame, prettily inlaid, best steel tempered springs, covered in new designs of Verona satin damask; actually worth $85.00; sale price..$68.00

5 piece Parlor Suite, handsomely carved, crotch mahogany, veneered frames, piano polish finish, spring edge, upholstered with best tempered steel springs and covered with extra quality of silk damask; actually worth $125.00; sale price..$85.00

China Closets.

One of many, any of which is sure to please even the most fastidious. Handsome China Closet, of quarter sawed golden oak, piano polish finish, nearly 6 feet high, with double thick bent end glasses, prettily shaped top; actually worth $22.50; Exhibition Sale price.....$16.75

Sideboards.



Your choice of 125 different styles, from $11.50 up to $250.00.

This style golden oak Sideboard, quarter sawed and polish finish, handsomely carved, with large French bevel plate mirror, swell front, 2 small drawers, 1 large linen drawer, 1 drawer lined for silverware, large closet in base, cast brass trimmings, elegant in design and construction; actually worth $22.50; sale price $14.85

Chiffoniers.

A wide range of selection from a complete assortment in all the different woods and finishes, at prices ranging from $4.45 up to $100.00. Here are two samples:

Golden oak Chiffonier, polished finish, 33 inches wide, 19 inches deep, 5 drawers, shaped standard, bevel French plate mirror, 12x18; actual value $8.00; sale price $6.98

Golden oak Chiffonier, polished finish, 34 inches wide, 19 inches deep, 5 drawers, carved top drawer, full swell standard, with oval bevel French plate mirror, 18x12 inches; actual value $11.50; sale price, special $8.85

Dressers.

125 styles to choose from in golden oak, mahogany, birdseye maple or white enamel, at prices ranging from $6.45 up to $100.00. Here are two quotations:

Golden oak Dresser, polish finish, two serpentine swell top drawers and two large drawers, with brass trimmings, handsomely carved top, with large 22x28 bevel French plate mirror; actually worth $13.50; sale price..........................$9.98

Handsome golden oak Dresser, piano polish finish, full swell front, shaped legs, two large and two small drawers, brass drop handles, open standard shaped, bevel French plate mirror (24x30 inches), actually worth $18.00; sale price.......$13.50

Springs.

Hard wood woven wire Springs, 3 ft. and 3 ft. 6, with cable support; actual value $1.50; sale price........................98c

Extra heavy, hard wood, woven wire, cable support, all sizes; actual value $2.25; sale price..............................$1.50

All steel frame, bronze finish, woven wire, cable support, all sizes; actual value $3.00; sale price.....................$1.85

Extra heavy, all steel frame, close woven wire, with extra heavy woven wire support, all sizes; actual value $5.00; sale price..............................$3.98

All steel, extra heavy frame, close woven wire, with 21 spiral steel springs at ends; value $7.50; sale price..............$5.50

Double extra heavy finely woven wire Spring, with all steel frame, with 20 tempered steel spiral springs at ends; actually worth $9.00; sale price....$7.45

Box and other kinds of Springs at equally low prices.

Extension Tables.

100 styles to pick from at prices ranging from...............$2.98 up to $75.00

Golden oak Extension Table, rubbed and polished finish, 42x42 inch top, large rope twisted legs, very massive; can be extended to 6 feet; actually worth $10.00; Exhibition Sale price...................$7.50

Extension Table, round pillar top, in quartered oak, rubbed and polished finish, 44 inches in diameter, very massive carved heads on base; can be extended to 6 feet; actual value $23.00; Exhibition Sale price..............................$17.98

At $8.75, worth $11.50, massive carved claw foot Extension Table, 45x45 inch top, three extra leaves; an exceptionally well made and finished Table, at.......$8.75

Brass and Iron Beds.

Our assortment is large and fine enough to please any one, as there are at least 150 styles from which to choose, at prices ranging from $2.50 up to......$100.00

Here are three samples:

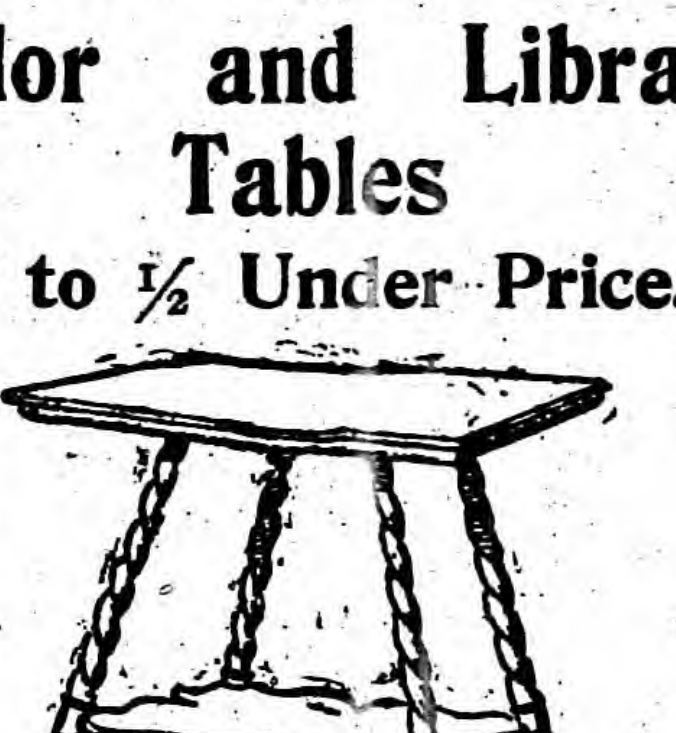
At $3.98, from $6.00, white enameled, brass trimmed, one inch posts, brass rail head and foot, with large brass knobs and bases.

At $7.50, from $10.00, white enameled, brass trimmed, 1¼ inch posts, high head and foot, with heavy brass rails, French bases and mounts; all sizes, only...$7.50

At $24.98, from $30.00, brass Bed, 2 inch posts, extended bow foot, best French lacquer, guaranteed, all sizes, only...$24.98

Parlor and Library Tables

¼ to ½ Under Price.



This sample shows the values.

Solid oak or mahogany finish, 24x24 inch top, heavy twisted legs; made to sell at $3.00; sale price..........................$1.98

Indestructible Steel Wire Bottom Couches.

A hundred styles to choose from at prices ranging from.......$6.98 up to $60.00

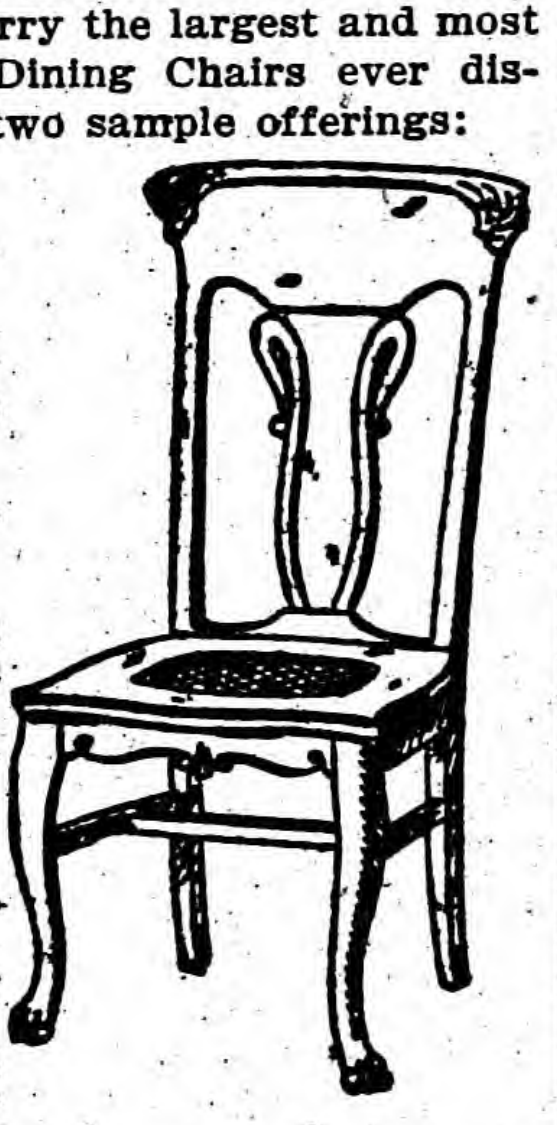
These are sure to find favor.

All hair Spanish shaped Couch, large size, upholstered with best tempered steel springs, covered in new and exquisite designs of Belgian velvets and Arlington velours, with deep wool fringe; actually worth $20.00; sale price..........$12.75

Handsome Couch, of excellent manufacture, all hair, spring edge, well shaped head, deep fringe, soft and luxurious, covered in new and unique designs of Argyle velours and velvets; actual value $12.75; sale price....................$8.75

Dining Room Chairs.

All sorts to match all kinds of dining-room furniture. It is conceded by the best experts that we carry the largest and most complete line of Dining Chairs ever displayed. Here are two sample offerings:



Handsome golden oak Dining Room Chair, polish finish, high back, handsomely carved cane seat, brace arms, apron front, heavy turned legs, well constructed, comfortable and of elegant design; actual value $1.75; sale price.....98c

Handsome golden quartered oak Dining Chair, piano polished finish, banister back, shaped open cane box seat, a very handsome and substantial Chair; actual value $4.50; sale price...$2.35

Bed Room Suites.

3-piece Bedroom Suite of quartered sawed golden oak, piano polish finish, with handsomely carved bed and dresser of unique design, dresser 45 inches wide, with beveled French plate mirror (24x30 inches), large washstand with serpentine front drawer and large closet, with cast brass trimmings; actual value $50.00; exhibition sale price $39.75

Mattresses.

Our mattresses are all made of the best materials obtainable, under our personal supervision, and, quality considered, are without an equal at the prices we ask for them. Look over a few of the many great values we offer to you:

Mattresses of long black mixed hair, 40 pounds in weight, covered in A. C. A. or fancy ticking, made in two parts; actually worth $18.00; sale price.......$13.50

Mattresses of black or gray South American hair of an extra good quality, 40 pounds in weight, made in two parts, covered in A. C. A. or fancy ticking; actual value $22.50; exhibition sale price.$16.00

Pure white cotton Mattresses, made in layers, covered in best grade of Colonial ticking; guaranteed not to pack or lump; a very soft and comfortable Mattress; size 4 ft 6, actually worth $12.00, sale price, $9.00; size 4 ft, actually worth $11.50, sale price $8.50; size 3 ft 6, actually worth $10.50, sale price $8.00; size 3 ft., actually worth $10.00, sale price... $7.50

A good layer cotton Mattress, that has stood the test for years, that will not pack or mat; covered in extra grade of fancy striped ticking, sizes 3 ft., 3 ft. 6, 4 ft., and 4 ft. 6, actually worth $8.00 to $10.00, sale price........$6.23 to $6.98

Combination wood fiber Mattresses, with cotton top, sides and bottom, covered in fancy striped ticking, size 4 ft. 6, actually worth $5.50, sale price $4.00; size 4 ft., actually worth $5.00, sale price $3.75; size 3 ft. 6, actually worth $4.50, sale price $3.50; size 3 ft., actually worth $4.00, sale price.....................$3.25

Excelsior soft top and bottom Mattresses, covered in best grade fiber ticking and excellent Mattresses of their kind, size 4 ft. 6, actually worth $5.00, sale price $3.75; size 4 ft., actually worth $4.50, sale price $3.50; size 3 ft. 6, actually worth $4.00, sale price $3.25; size 3 ft., actually worth $3.50, sale price....$3.00

Excelsior soft top Mattresses, covered in A. C. A. striped ticking; extra big values; size 4 ft. 6, $2.48; size 4 ft., $2.23; size 3 ft. 6, $1.98; size 3 ft., $1.73; size 2 ft. 6.............................$1.48

⅓ to ½ Off Sale of Summer Skirts and Suits.

All of our LINEN, CHAMBRAY and SILK FOULARD SUITS, as well as all of our Linen Skirts, long and short; Pique Skirts, long and short, and Duck Skirts, plain and trimmed, will be put on sale Monday morning at one-third to one-half their regular prices.

Women's Dress Skirts, UNLINED, made of fine cheviots, etamines and brilliantines, all go at one-third off. This is your opportunity to get an up-to-date Skirt at a very low price.

A Mid-Summer Trousers Sale That Concerns Both Men and Boys.

Men's $3.50 to $4.50 Trousers at $1.95.

Nearly 1,500 pairs of high grade Trousers, in handsome stripes, checks and mixtures of cassimeres and worsteds. The make and fit cannot be excelled. You'll buy at least two pairs of these when you see them, not only because they're $1.95, but for the reason that there's $3.50 to $4.50 quality, wear and looks in them, at, per pr., $1.95.

For the Boys.

50c., 75c. and $1.00 Knee Pants at 38c.

2,500 pairs just purchased from the best exclusive maker of Knee Pants; dozens upon dozens of pretty checks, mixtures and plain effects, including blue; the best of everything in them; best work, best quality patent waist bands and pocketings, and the best Knee Pants bargain of the year. Not a pair worth less than 50c., and hundreds of 75c. and $1.00 grades, ages 3 to 16 years, at..............38c

(To facilitate selling, we have half of these on special table, main floor, and balance in Clothing Department.)

50c. Washable Hats at 25c.

Tams, Beach Hats, Yacht Caps.

Finely made and in perfect, unsoiled condition, of duck, pique and linen crash; choice of regular 50c. grades at..............................25c

A Mid-Summer Sale of Linens.

An important event for economical house, restaurant and hotel keepers. A direct saving even in the face of the recent advances in the cost of Linens in the "Old Country." We will sell Linens at much less than usual prices. Table Damasks, Table Cloths, Napkins, Crashes, Towels, Doilies, Bureau and Commode Scarfs all included in this sale. Read the offerings carefully:

50 pcs. half bleached Damasks, an Irish make, good patterns, 60 inches wide, a yard 39c

50 pcs. silver bleached German Damasks, an unusually good grade, for hotels and restaurants, 58 inches wide..........50c

50 pcs. all linen Scotch Damasks, splendid new designs, heavy quality, 64 inches wide, a yard..........................50c

A dozen new designs in open border patterns, heavy Scotch Damasks, 68 inches wide, a yard..........................69c

Heavy half bleached Scotch Damasks, every thread linen, open border designs, 72 inches wide, a yard..............79c

Good weight, pretty patterned bleached Damasks, 66 inches wide, a yard....50c

Extra heavy all linen bleached Damasks, splendid designs, 64 inches wide, a yd.59c

68 inch bleached Damasks, very heavy, pretty designs, a yard..............75c

69 inch bleached satin Damasks, retail usually at $1.10 a yard, now, a yard..83c

350 bleached satin damask Pattern Cloths, splendid patterns and quality, 8-4 size, $1.50 each; 8-10 size, $1.75 each; 8-12 size, each..........................$2.00

72 inch bleached Scotch and Irish Damasks, fine and heavy, a dozen new patterns to choose from, worth $1.25, a yard....98c

275 odd Pattern Cloths, including all the best makes of Irish and Scotch manufacture, slightly soiled, 1-3 off usual prices, sizes from 8-4 to 8-16.

Bleached satin damask Pattern Cloths, fine heavy quality, 8-4 size, $1.98 each; 8-10 size, $2.50 each; 8-12 size, $2.98 each; 8-14 size, $3.48 each; 8-16 size, ea.$3.98

Napkins to match above, ⅝ size, doz., $2.00; ¾ size, doz...............$2.98

Napkins, actually by the thousand. Money saved if you can anticipate your future wants.

⅝ size silver bleached German Napkins, a good, heavy, durable Napkin, worth $1.39, a dozen..........................$1.15

⅝ size bleached all linen Napkins, splendid quality, a dozen....................$1.50

Splendid values in full bleached all linen Napkins, dinner sizes, at, a dozen, $1.75, $2.00, $2.25 and..................$2.50

Fringed Lunch Cloths, all white or colored borders, 8-4 size, 85c. each; 8-10 size, 98c. each; 8-12 size, each..........$1.25

Fringed Damask Cloths, all linen, splendid value, 8-4 size, 90c. each; 8-10 size, $1.15 each; 8-12 size, each......$1.40

350 dozen fringed Doilies, white or colored borders, 15, 16 and 17 inches square, each, 5c.; dozen..........................55c

200 dozen plain linen embroidered Doilies, each 3½c

100 dozen fine bleached Doilies, whipped fringe, openwork centers, each....12½c

100 dozen all linen fringed Tray Cloths, with drawn center, size 17x26 inches, each..............................12½c

50 dozen fringed satin damask Tray Cloths, with drawn center, size 17x26 inches, at, each 19c

Hemstitched damask Tray Cloths, heavy quality, size 18x27 inches, each.....25c

Splendid values in fine hemstitched Tray cloths, at, each.39c., 50c., 65c. and 75c

Bureau and Side Board Scarfs, all white or colored center, size 16x50, 20c. each; 17x66, each..............................25c

Hemstitched fancy huck Scarfs, size 16x50, each..............................25c

Knotted fringe damask Scarfs, size 16x68 inches, each..........................50c

Great line of fine hemstitched damask Scarfs, at, each....65c., 75c., 90c. and $1.00

Extraordinary values in bleached all linen Crashes, our own importation, which means a saving of at least 10 per cent.

200 pieces 18 inches wide all linen red bordered Crash, worth 12½c., a yd......10c

200 pieces of 18 inch wide, either all white or red bordered, all linen, extra value, worth 15c. and 17c., a yd..........12½c

50 pieces of 19 inch wide Glass Linen, all sizes of checks, a yd..................10c

Oxford Ties. Oxford Ties.

1,050 Pairs of Women's $2.00 and $2.50 Ties to Go at 98c a Pair.

Made of fine, soft, black vici kid, with hand turned and thin sewed flexible soles, 4 of the best Summer lasts and styles to select from; full round, opera and mannish toe shapes with patent leather tips; all are serviceable, comfortable, stylish Oxfords, and every pair is warranted to give the very best service. Sizes are 2½ to 7, widths, B, C, D, and E. All at.............................98c. a pair

Women's Shoes at $1.29 a Pair.

Worth $2.50 to $3.00 a pair. 450 pairs of them (broken sizes only) and made of fine black dongola kid in button and lace, medium weight and thin-sewed flexible soles, round, opera and mannish toe shapes, with kid or patent leather tips; in spite of the low price our guarantee is back of every pair we sell; all are less than half priced at..............................$1.29 a pair

Men's Shoes at $1.59 a Pair.

104 pairs only. Made of the best satin calf skin, double stitched extension soles, heavy drill lined, broad, comfortable English toes, with tips; worth $2.50 and more a pair; a clean up of our stock to make room for Fall goods. Sizes are 7, 7½, 8 and 8½; widths, E and EE. (No mail orders filled for men's Shoes.)

Sash Ribbons.

Quite the thing for the light Summer gowns is the Sash, and it should be of wide and soft high lustre taffeta, such as we are offering Monday 6½ and 7 inch wide, colors, pink, white, blue and black, special per yard..............22c

Fulton St., Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Sts., Brooklyn.

OTIS WINNER BY A HEAD

Colt's Good Luck and Hyphen's Bad Ride Decided $5,000 Stake.

BRIGHTON TRACK'S LAST DAY

Best Backed Horses in Five Races Were Beaten at the Finish of Seaside Meeting.

Farewells were said to the Brighton Beach race track for the season of 1901 with small regret by the crowd that gathered yesterday to see the last race of the meeting. It was an enormous crowd, but a sober one at the start and a sombre one at the finish of the final day's racing. Results of the afternoon had much to do with the gloom of the great gathering, but aside from those fresh disappointments, the patrons of the course had in memory many other disagreeable things, chief among them the absurdly inadequate transportation arrangements and the general cheapness of the management. The Brighton Beach Racing Association never had a more prosperous season, though never before did the owners of the property show more determination to keep every dollar in sight, regardless of the comfort of the public. It was said yesterday that the officers of the club were too busy counting up profits to think about other things, and the finish of the meeting seemed to justify the explanation.

The programme offered was about as commonplace as could have been devised. Two of the six races might well have been left off the card. Aside from the disappointments in the sport, the wind-up was notable for bad riding by jockeys who rate among the stars. Both O'Connor and Burns lost races on the best horses. In brilliant contrast to the work of these tried riders was the effort of the light-weight, H. Michaels, who by judgment alone won the second race on Pleasant Sail. In connection with the matter of riding the one scandal of the meeting to be aired in public cropped up. This concerned the effort of Jockey McGinn on Lady Radnor the day before. Yesterday Trainer W. Karrick put up another jockey and Lady Radnor won from better horses than those that beat her in the former race. Karrick, after comparing results, declared he would appeal to the stewards of The Jockey Club for investigation and would ask release from his contract with McGinn.

The one stake of the afternoon was the Neptune, of $5,000 guaranteed, six furlongs, for two-year-olds, for which seven horses ran, with Hyphen, ridden by Burns, the favorite, and Otis the next choice. For Otis there was nothing but good fortune, he getting away, running, in front and going straight on, but even with all his luck it is doubtful if he could have won but for the bad judgment of Burns on Hyphen. Otis led, clear of the others, into the stretch, where Hyphen, after being pulled up twice for no cause and shifting in and out on the turn, went on after him. In the last furlong Hyphen gained fast and got up on the post, but Otis, hard ridden at the end, hung on just long enough to get the decision by a nose. Saturday was third, a length and a half from Hyphen, with the others badly strung out.

The entire field named on the programme answered the call to the post for the opening race, five and a half furlongs, for two-year-olds, with Lombre, ridden by O'Connor, the favorite at odds on. To a fair start Musidora led away, and, slipping off in front, made the turn to the stretch clear of Chicadee and Lady Radnor. Lombre in the meantime had dropped back to the rear, there attempting to move up on the rail and being shut off. As O'Connor, finding he could not get through, pulled out to go around the field, Lady Radnor went on past Musidora, and, taking the lead at the turn into the stretch, held it to the end, lasting just long enough to win, hard ridden, from Lady Sterling and Lombre, all heads apart.

For the second race Gertrude Elliott was installed favorite at 8 to 5, with Pleasant Sail the next choice of the seven that ran. Before the start Kid, ridden by the light-weight Thompson, ran away as the result of the stupidity of one of the starter's helpers, who slashed Kid with a whip to force her to break away. Thompson could not pull her up until she had made the circuit of the track. When the start was made Kid was left at the post, Balloon and Gertrude Elliott going on and making the running to the middle of the back stretch, where Pleasant Sail went to the front. At the turn into the stretch Balloon, coming again, challenged Pleasant Sail, and to the last jump Balloon seemed to be winning, but Pleasant Sail, admirably handled by Michaels, made a last effort in the final strides and won by a nose, with Balloon well off before Anecdote, third. For the six furlongs handicap Ogden was the top weight and favorite of the six that ran. The light-weight Lady Uncas made the running, with Ogden last and All Gold next to last, until they turned out of the back stretch. There Ogden went on with a rush and, slipping through the crowd, took a commanding lead on the bend for the stretch, while All Gold still was crowded in behind the bunch. On the straight All Gold worked through the field and went on after Ogden, but it was then too late, Ogden having too much of an advantage for All Gold to overcome and winning easily by two lengths.

For the last race withdrawals cut the field down to three runners, giving Wax Taper a seeming walkover. The only betting on the race was between Gold Fox and Alsike, with Wax Taper barred, Gold Fox being favorite at 2 to 5. Gold Fox made the pace on sufferance, Wax Taper laying second to the last turn, where he went on and cantered in, first by two lengths. Gold Fox tired so at the finish that the cripple Alsike beat him out by a head for second place. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For fillies and geldings, two years old, that have run at this meeting, with allowances; five and a half furlongs. Dudley Hollis's Lady Radnor, ch. f., by Potomac-Golden Rod, 109 pounds, (Mounce,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, won, ridden out and whipping, by a head; William C. Daly's Lady Sterling, ch. f., 104, (Brennan,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a head from Mrs. Richard Roche's Lombre, ch. g., 104, (O'Connor,) 15 to 20 and out, third. Time—1:08 3-5. Ischium, Musidora, Carmaid, Chicadee, and Ascension also ran. Value to the winner, $530. Lombre the post favorite. Winner trained by W. Karrick.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies and mares, 3 years old and upward, beaten non-winners of more than one race at this meeting, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. G. Morris's Pleasant Sail, b. f., 3 years, by Bathampton-Trade Wind, 90 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, won, ridden out, by a nose; the Setauket Stable's Balloon, ch. f., 3, 86, (Creamer,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a length from R. W. Walden & Son's Anecdote, blk. f., 3, 102, (Donegan,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:45 1-5. Kid, Dactyl, Anna Darling, and Gertrude Elliott also ran. Kid ran away a mile and then was left at the post. Value to the winner, $520. Gertrude Elliott the favorite at 9 to 5 and 3 to 5. Winner trained by M. Daly.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. William Lakeland's Ogden, br. h., aged, by Kilwarlin-Oriole, 130 pounds, (O'Connor,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, won easily by two lengths; W. L. Oliver's All Gold, ch. c., 4, 119, (T. Burns,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second by two lengths from D. Cameron's May W., b. m., aged, 114, (Shaw,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5 third. Time—1:13 3-5. Sadducee, Lady Uncas, and Scurry also ran. Value to winner, $700. Ogden the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

FOURTH RACE.—The Neptune Stakes, for two-years-olds, $5,000 guaranteed value, penalties and allowances; six furlongs. Bernard Schreiber's Otis, br. c., by Foul Shot or Sain-Laura Agnes, 107 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 3 to 1 and even; won ridden out by a nose; Samuel S. Brown's Hyphen, b. c., by Himyar-Semaphore, 107, (T. Burns,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by a length from A. H. and D. H. Morris's Saturday, ch. c., by Hanover-Vacation, 102, (H. Michaels,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:13 1-5. Major Daingerfield, Leonid, The Rival, and Peninsula also ran. Value to the winner, $4,000. Hyphen always the favorite. Winner trained by M. Williams.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, beaten non-winners of $2,000 in 1901; selling allowances; one mile and a furlong. William C. Daly's Himself, ch. c., by Himyar-Felicitie, 106 pounds, (Miles,) 2 to 1 and 2 to 5, won ridden out by three parts of a length; G. A. Muller's Inshot, b. f., 98, (G. Thompson,) 1 to 2 and out, second by fifteen lengths from P. S. P. Randolph's Chaos, b. g., 98, (Beauchamp,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:56. Edgefield and Oyezpa also ran. Value to the winner $560. Inshot always the favorite. Winner trained by W. McCann.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners at the meeting; special weights; one mile and a sixteenth. R. R. Rice's Wax Taper, b. c., 4 years, by Candlemas-Utility, 110 pounds, (O'Connor,) barred in betting, won easily by two lengths; William C. Daly's Alsike, b. g., 5, 107, (Brennan,) 8 to 5 with Wax Taper barred, second by a head from the Murray Hill Stable's Gold Fox, ch. h., 5, 110, (McGinn,) 2 to 5 with Wax Taper barred, third. Time—1:47 3-5. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner $540. Winner trained by E. Burroughs.

SAILING FOR CENTER CUPS.

Seawanhaka-Corinthian Knockabouts and Raceabouts Race.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 3.—The annual memorial races for the Center Cups was sailed off the clubhouse of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club here to-day.

There was a freshening southwesterly wind, and the boats sailed over a course of twelve and three-quarter nautical miles. The event was open to Seawanhaka-Corinthian knockabouts and raceabouts. The preparatory gun boomed at 3 P. M., and five minutes later the raceabouts started The Joker won in this class, her opponent, Persimmon, not finishing.

The champion Wyntje, won in the knockabout class by three minutes from the Nakodo, which sailed a capital race, the latter being a minute in advance of the Mistral. Summary:

RACEABOUTS.

Center Memorial Prizes.—Start, 3:05 P. M.

	Finished. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Joker, Walter Jennings	5:31:09	2:26:09
Persimmon, E. J. Clarke	Did not finish.	
KNOCKABOUTS.—Start 3:00 P. M.		
Wyntje, Sherman Hoyt	5:42:55	2:32:55
Nakodo, C. W. Wetmore	5:45:50	2:35:50
Mistral, E. I. Low	5:46:42	2:36:42
Lucille, H. H. Landon	5:47:55	2:37:55
Vagrant, Brown & Low	5:49:18	2:39:18
Marcia, Dresser & Jacquelin	5:49:38	2:39:38

BERGEN BEACH YACHTS RACED.

Canarsie Craft the Chief Winners in Open Regatta.

The newly formed Bergen Beach Yacht Club yesterday held its first open regatta off the new clubhouse at Bergen Beach, on Jamaica Bay, with races for five classes, and entries competing from the Old Mill, Jamaica Bay, Canarsie, Bayswater, and Indian Creek Yacht Clubs. Yachts of the Canarsie Yacht Club won four of the five events. The start was from a line between the club dock and a stake boat off shore, and the course was out to a stake boat off the Canarsie dock, thence to the main channel, thence to the Red Buoy No. 4, and back to the starting point. The Irene was the first over the line in the chief event, with the Hattie E. Madelaine and Chief following in the order named. The Irene led at the end of the first round, but the Tam o' Shanter won at the end, with the Irene leading the bigger boats in her class. The Tam o' Shanter was the first to finish in the class for open catboats; the Gannette in the class for open catboats of 16 to 18 feet; Lester in the class for sharpies, and Chief in the class for sloops.

Spare Gear for Shamrock II.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The American Line steamer St. Louis, which sailed from Southampton for New York this afternoon, has on board a duplicate outfit of sails and gear for the Shamrock II. The Hon. Charles Russell will probably represent Sir Thomas Lipton on board the cup defender. Sir Thomas's confidence in the cup challenger is unabated. He is anxious, however, to know which American boat will be decided upon as the defender.

Half-Holiday Cricket Games.

Local cricketers had an attractive list of matches to engage their attention yesterday, and several well-contested games resulted in both the series of the Metropolitan District Cricket League and the New York Cricket Association. The Montclair A. C. received a visit from the Manhattans at Montclair, where the visitors won by 68 runs, the totals being: Manhattan, 134; Montclair, 66.

The chief game of the day took place at Bergen Point, where the Brooklyns defeated the Knickerbocker A. C. by 19 runs, and thus secured a clear lead for the pennant. The total scores were: Brooklyn, 109; Knickerbocker A. C., 90.

The Kings County Club had Brooklyn Team B as opponents at Prospect Park in the championship series of the New York Cricket Association, where a close and well-contested game resulted in a victory for Brooklyn by the narrow margin of 6 runs, Brooklyn making 69 runs and Kings County 63.

The Paterson team had an easy game in the match with the Manhattan second eleven at Prospect Park, where the Association champions won by 95 runs and 6 wickets to spare, the totals being: Manhattan II., 58; Paterson Team A, 153, for 4 wickets.

The West Indians, leaders for the pennant of the Prospect Park Cricket Association, were defeated yesterday at Prospect Park by Nelson Lodge by 25 runs. The totals were: Nelson Lodge, 53; West Indians, 28.

The Bridgeport Cricket Club at Prospect Park was beaten by Brooklyn easily by 86 runs. The totals were: Brooklyn Team C, 121; Bridgeport, 35.

The teams of the steamships St. Paul and Germanic contested at Prospect Park, where the American liner won by 91 for 6 wickets to 31.

British Cricketers for America.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The team of British cricket players, Captained by B. J. T. Bosanquet, who are to visit the United States, will sail from Southampton, Sept. 4. They will remain in the United States about a month, in which time they will play three matches in Philadelphia and others in New York and Baltimore.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	4:59	Sun sets	7:13	Moon rises	9:25

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	10:22	Gov. Isl'd	10:43	H. Gate	12:39
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	10:37	Gov. Isl'd	10:55	H. Gate	12:51

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
MONDAY, AUG. 5.		
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, AUG. 6.		
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Madiana, St. Croix, St. Kitt's, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Valle, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7.		
Belvernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Esperanza, Cuba, Yucatan, &c.	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hildur, Venezuela	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	....	....
Uller, St. Kitt's, British Guiana, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Sobralense, Barbados and Northern Brazil	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, AUG. 8.		
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Deutschland, Hamburg	7:30 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Barbarossa, Bremen		11:00 A. M.
Liguria, Naples	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hevelius, Brazil, Argentina, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at §6 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Porto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at §1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship America Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §5, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of Peking. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Idzuma Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July §27 and up to Aug. §17, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Lucania, due at New York Aug. §17, for dispatch per steamship Sonoma. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Aug. §18, (mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Olympia.

Midsummer Sale.

25% discount has been made in the selling mark of our entire range of high class imported fabrics, affording an excellent opportunity to secure the choice weavings of the standard mills. No reservation of patterns or qualities.

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Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates, Hongkong July 4, Shanghai 8th, Yokohama 16th, and Honolulu 26th, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer America Maru, were dispatched East on Aug. 1 at 6 P. M. and are due in this city on Tuesday morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) AUG. 4.

Asama, Gibraltar, July 18.
Belgravia, Hamburg, July 20.
Celtic, Liverpool, July 26.
Eidsvold, Gibraltar, July 20.
Ferndene, Gibraltar, July 18.
Hylos, Liverpool, July 17.
Hildur, Maracaibo, July 25.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Aug. 3.
La Normandie, Havre, July 27.
Marquette, London, July 25.
Muriel, Gibraltar, July 20.
Nubia, Stettin, July 18.
Statendam, Rotterdam, July 25.

MONDAY, AUG. 5.

Astoria, Glasgow, July 25.
Appalache, Shields, July 22.
Cairn Cross, Stettin, July 19.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga., Aug. 2.
Comus, New Orleans, July 31.
Massapequa, Havre, July 22.
Minneapolis, London, July 27.
Nomadic, Liverpool, July 26.
Philadelphia, San Juan, July 31.

TUESDAY, AUG. 6.

Allianca, Colon, July 30.
Benedict, Para, July 25.
Corby Castle, St. Lucia, July 30.
El Cid, New Orleans, Aug. 1.
Exeter City, Swansea, July 23.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Aug. 5.
Kensington, Antwerp, July 27.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, July 27.
Laurentian, Glasgow, July 27.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7.

Hamilton, Norfolk, Aug. 6.
Majestic, Liverpool, July 31.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen, July 30.
Panama, Bordeaux, July 25.

THURSDAY, AUG. 8.

Kentucky, Copenhagen, July 23.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Aug. 7.

Arrived.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Walker, Liverpool July 27 and Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:14 A. M.

SS Phidias, (Br.,) Allen, Baltimore Aug. 1 with mdse in transit to Busk & Jevons. Will finish loading for River Plate.

SS Bohemian, (Br.,) McCallum, Liverpool July 24, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Leyland & Co., Limited. Arrived at the Bar at 11:05 P. M. 2d.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Smith, Antwerp July 20, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Seguranca, Leighton, Vera Cruz July 26, Progreso 28th, and Havana 30th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Arabistan, (Br.,) Knagg, Buenos Ayres June 20, Rosario 27th, San Nicholas 28th, Montevideo July 3, Rio de Janeiro 13th, and St. Lucia 27th, with mdse. to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Aqua, (Br.,) Keys, Philadelphia Aug. 2, in ballast to Barber & Co. Will load for South Africa.

SS Jamaica, (Nor.,) Petersen, Montego Bay and St. Ann's Bay July 26 and Port Maria 27th, with mdse. to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:20 P. M.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS St. Paul, Jamison, Southampton and Cherbourg July 27, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5:47 A. M.

SS Neustria, (Fr.,) Sagols, Marseilles July 12, Naples, 16th, and Gibraltar 20th, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:50 P. M.

Sailed.

SS Kansas City, for Savannah.
SS Therese, (Nor.,) for Norfolk.
SS Colorado, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Lampasas, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Seminole, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS British Trader, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Proteus, for New Orleans.
SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
SS Oneida, for Wilmington and Georgetown, S. C.
SS Buenaventura and one barge, for Newport News.
SS City of Macon, for Boston.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS Bellanoch, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Alliance, (Nor.,) for Samana.
SS Canadian, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Etruria, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS American, for San Francisco, &c.
SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam via Boulogne.
SS Norge, (Dan.,) for Christiansand, &c.
SS El Rio, for New Orleans.
SS Ponce, for Porto Rico.
SS Alleghany, (Ger.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Morro Castle, for Havana.
SS Prins Willem II., (Dutch,) for Haiti, &c.
Steam yacht Varuna passed out Sandy Hook at 11:30 A. M.
United States revenue cutter Onondaga passed out Sandy Hook at 4:30 A. M.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—SS Grosser Kurfurst, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, from New York for Southampton and Bremen, passed the Lizard at 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Hogarth, (Br.,) Capt. Taylor, from New York for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Lady Armstrong, (Br.,) Capt. Abbott, sld. from Swinemunde for New York to-day.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg at 1 A. M. to-day.

SS Zeeland, (Br.,) Capt. Roberts, sld. from Antwerp for New York to-day.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Alix, sld. from Havre for New York at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS St. Louis, Capt. Passow, sld. from Southampton for New York via Cherbourg to-day and passed Hurst Castle at 1:50 P. M.

SS Baron Innerdale, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, from New York for Yokohama, passed Malta to-day.

SS Menantic, (Br.,) Capt. Hunt, from Singapore, &c., for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Helios, (Ger.,) Capt. Janan, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS British King, (Br.,) Capt. Riddle, from New York, arr. at Antwerp to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Norman Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Knudsen, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Eichel, sld. from Bremen for New York via Cherbourg to-day.

SS Glenartney, (Br.,) Capt. Warner, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, passed Malta to-day.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Reiners, from New York, arr. at Flushing yesterday.

SS Bellaura, (Br.,) Capt. Watson, from New York for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Isola de Levanzo, (Ital.,) Capt. Fiteli, sld. from Trieste for New York July 30.

SS Cilurnum, (Br.,) Capt. Bethell, sld. from Girgenti for New York July 31.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Jespersen, sld. from Copenhagen for New York July 31.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Capt. Coste, sld. from Naples for New York July 31.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, sld. from Venice for New York July 31.

SS St. Louis, Passow, from Southampton, sld. from Cherbourg for New York at 6:05 P. M. to-day.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY.

Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders, Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue to down-town office, 17 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

For Sale—50-ft. passenger propeller, cheap, for cash; also 55-ft. 16 H. P. cabin naphtha launch, in commission. Address 17 State, Room 1,001.

YACHTS FOR SALE OR CHARTER.
McIntosh Yacht Basin, 26th St., Brooklyn.
A. J. McINTOSH, Yacht Broker, 32 Broadway.

We Make No Charge

for packing, crating and shipping Furniture—nor do we make any charge for storage should purchasers desire deliveries made at any time within 60 days of sale.

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We Prepay Freight

on all purchases of over $5 (except goods bought C. O. D.) to any railroad station in
Maine, Rhode Island,
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Massachusetts, Pennsylvania,
and New Jersey.

The Great Half-Yearly Furniture Event,

one that on eight previous occasions has proven its worth in competition with the world, begins to-morrow, and will be hailed with delight by thousands of housekeepers who contemplate the furnishing or refurnishing of homes for the Fall and Winter season.

The forces that operate in making THIS Furniture Sale the peer of all other contemporaneous movements can be briefly stated as follows:

(a) Assortments of new, stylish and absolutely dependable Furniture, far and beyond any other single exhibit in America.

(b) Prices that—quality considered—have never been matched and are to-day without a serious rival anywhere!

That we do the largest furniture business of any store in New York is a statement that will go unchallenged. That the same claim can be maintained for our Chicago store is equally certain. We combine the purchasing power of the two great stores in preparing for these half-yearly sales—controlling the entire output of dozens of factories—purchasing in carload and trainload lots of other makers, thus securing price-concessions that with the ordinary furniture store would be simply impossible.

And every advantage gained, however big or small, reverts to you. We want a small living profit and a large growing business. We are after volume of sales, and nothing remains undone that would serve to bring to your home—through the agency of The Two Big Stores—better Furniture Value per Dollar of price than any other store in the country can deliver.

To enumerate all the many and equally remarkable Bargains this Sale places within your reach would be well-nigh impossible. But we will from day to day call attention to the best current values—and begin to-morrow with 46 Special Sales in the Furniture Department alone—say nothing of the Important Offerings in other branches of our Homefurnishing Business—such as Carpets, Rugs, Curtains, China, etc.

The entire Sixth Avenue battery of show windows as well as the entire Main Aisle are given over to the Furniture Display. Be sure to see them.

PARLOR FURNITURE.

A manufacturer's stock of five hundred Parlor Suits, which we were able to buy at less than Half actual cost, we will give our customers the benefit of to-morrow—divided into 6 different lots, as follows:

Lot No. 1 consists of 3-piece Suits, mahogany finished frames, some beautifully inlaid, actual value $25.00; special for this sale,	12.50
Lot No. 2 consists of 3-piece Suits, mahogany finish frames, some handsomely carved, others inlaid with brass and pearl, actual value $37.50; special for this sale,	18.50
Lot No. 3 consists of 3-piece Suits, some handsomely carved mahogany frames, others beautifully inlaid, full French legs and covered in fine quality satin damask; actual value $49.50; special for this sale,	24.50
Lot No. 4 consists of 5-piece Parlor Suits, mahogany finish frames, actual value $4[illegible].00; special for this sale,	22.50
Lot No. 5 consists of 5-piece Parlor Suits, mahogany finish, handsomely carved backs, others beautifully inlaid, actual value $65.00; special for this sale,	32.50
Lot No. 6 consists of 5-piece Parlor Suits, some genuine mahogany frames, handsomely carved, others beautifully inlaid with fine French marqueterie and pearl, made with best tempered steel springs and covered in fine quality of satin damask, actual value $90.00; special for this sale,	42.50
Handsome Parlor Suit, 3 pieces, mahogany finished frames, beautifully inlaid with fine French marqueterie and pearl, round back, shaped legs, made with best steel tempered springs and covered in extra quality of satin damask or Verona; actual value $4[illegible].00; special for this sale,	27.50
Handsome 2-piece Parlor Suit, genuine mahogany frame, high back, exquisitely carved, full panel ends, claw feet, made with best steel tempered springs, and covered in extra fine quality of Green or Red Verona. This set is of handsome design, and is equally suitable for parlor or reception room; actual value, $85.00; special for this sale,	42.50

SIDEBOARDS, TABLES, CHINA CLOSETS.

Sideboard of golden oak, piano-polish finish, stands 6 ft. 4 in. high, two swell-front top drawers, one large linen drawer, large closet in base, shaped top artistically carved and large French bevel-plate mirror; actual value, $18.00; special for this sale	10.00
Handsome Sideboard of quarter-sawed golden oak, rubbed and polished finish, very massive in construction, 48 inches wide, 24 inches deep, has two swell-front drawers, one lined for silverware, one large linen drawer and wine closets; rope columns, massive claw feet, cast brass trimmings, with beautiful carved top and shaped French bevel-plate mirror 18x36 inches; actual value, $50.00; special for this sale,	27.50
Handsome Round Top Extension Tables, quarter sawed golden oak, rubbed and polished finish, 48-inch top, very massive rope legs, can be extended to 8 ft.; actual value $22.50; special for this sale,	14.75
Golden Oak Extension Table, 42x42-inch top, handsomely shaped legs, braced with prettily carved stretchers, heavy claw feet, can be extended to 6 ft.; actual value $10.50; special for this sale,	6.00
China Closet of quarter sawed golden oak, piano polish finish, 65 inches high, 37 inches wide, shaped legs, double thick bent end glasses, handsomely designed top; actual value $20.00; special for this sale,	12.50

MATTRESSES.

Mattress of Long Black Mixed Hair, 40 lbs. in weight, covered in A. C. A. or San Remo ticking, made in one or two parts; actual value $18.00; special for this sale,	9.50
Mattress of Black or Gray S. A. Hair, of an extra good quality, 40 lbs. in weight, made in one or two parts, covered with Amazon striped, A. C. A. or gold medal ticking, actual value $22.50; special for this sale,	13.50
Bed Spring, very heavy iron frame, double woven steel wire, well made and braced, very strong, sizes to fit any size bed; actual value $3.00; special for this sale;	1.75
Folding Bed, of handsome design, golden oak, polish finish, panel front, handsomely carved, brass trimmings, with double woven wire spring, supported by steel spiral springs; can be had in 4 ft. size only; actual value $18.00; special for this sale,	10.00

DESKS AND HALL STANDS.

Handsome Writing Desk in mahogany finish, 30 inches wide, carved lid, French legs, large drawer, cast brass trimmings, high back with shaped French bevel plate mirror; actual value $12.50; special for this sale,	6.75
Hall Stand, handsomely designed, of quarter sawed golden oak, piano polish finish, 6 ft. 9 in. high, 2 ft. 11 in. wide, box seat, brass hooks, umbrella attachments, large shaped French bevel plate mirror, 14x26 inches; actual value $18.00; special for this sale,	10.00
Office Desk, roll top of golden oak, finely finished, 50 inches wide, has six wood faced pigeon hole boxes, compartments in right side of base, small drawer with patent lock and four large drawers in left base; actual value $20.00; special for this sale,	15.00

IRON AND BRASS BEDS.

Malleable Iron White Enamelled Bedsteads, 1-inch post, high head, bow extension foot, heavy filling, heavy brass top rails, brass spindles and vases, can be had in all sizes; actual value $8.50; special for this sale,	5.00
White enamelled Bedstead, 1¼-inch post, very massive, high head, extension foot, heavy brass top rails, brass spindles and balls, can be had in all sizes; actual value $11; special for this sale,	7.50
Brass Bedstead, 1½-inch posts, extra high head, bow extension foot, heavy husks on uprights, extra large vases, can be had in all sizes; actual value $30.00; special for this sale,	18.50
Handsome Brass Bedstead, stands 6 ft. high, beautiful scroll design, 2-inch posts, massive husks on uprights, bow extension foot, finest lacquer, extra large mounts and vases, in sizes of 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in.; actual value $75.00; special for this sale,	45.00

CHAIRS AND ROCKERS.

Rocker, in golden oak or mahogany finish, saddle seat, high back, handsomely embossed, broad arm well braced, turned spindles, comfortable and durable; actual value $2.75; special for this sale,	1.75
Handsome Rocker, in quarter-sawed golden oak, piano polish, with high back, artistically carved, saddle seat, shaped arm, strong in construction, comfortable and durable; actual value $6.75; special for this sale,	3.75
Handsome Odd Parlor Tete-a-Tete, crotch, mahogany veneer frame, piano-polish finish, high back, shaped arm, made with best steel tempered springs and covered with an extra fine quality of silk damask, actual value $22.50; special for this sale,	16.50

COUCHES AND MORRIS CHAIRS.

Tufted Couch, quarter-sawed golden oak frame, polish finish, made with best tempered steel springs and covered with fine quality of Wellington velour or Belgian velvet; actual value $12.00; special for this sale,	7.75
Handsome Tufted Couch, all hair filled, made with best steel tempered springs, excellent design, all spring edge, well shaped head, deep fringe, covered in new designs of Belgian velvets and Rookwood velours; actual value $15.00; special for this sale,	9.50
Indestructible Couch, of handsome design, very large, 6 ft. 10 inches long and 2 ft. 7 in. wide, quarter sawed golden oak frame, claw feet, all hair filled, made with best tempered steel springs, braced with heavy copper wire supports and covered in new and extra quality of Rookwood velours and Belgian velvets, actual value $25.00; special for this sale,	17.50
Morris Chair, of elegant design, in golden oak or mahogany finish, broad arms, shaped legs, carved front, spring seat, can be adjusted to several different positions, complete with reversible cushions, covered in new and beautiful designs of Arlington and Rookwood velours and Belgian velvets, actual value $12.00; special for this sale,	7.50

DRESSERS AND CHIFFONIERS.

Golden Oak Dressers, in six different designs, piano polish finish, 44 inches wide, full swell front, two large and two small drawers, cast brass trimmings, shaped top, with handsomely carved standard pattern and oval French bevel plate mirrors, 24x30 in., actual value $25; special for this sale,	12.50
Golden Oak Chiffonier, gloss finish, 33 inches wide, 19 inches deep, 5 drawers, shaped top and prettily carved back, actual value $6.00; special for this sale,	4.50
Golden Oak Dresser, full swell front, two large and two small drawers, cast brass trimmings, shaped top with handsomely carved standard and French bevel plate mirror, actual value $16.50; special for this sale,	9.50
Golden Oak Chiffonier, gloss finish, 33 inches wide, 19 inches deep, 5 large drawers, shaped top, carved standard with French bevel plate mirror, 12x20 inches, actual value $8.50; special for this sale,	6.25

The Half-Yearly Trade Sale of

Carpets and Rugs

is an event no prudent housekeeper can afford to overlook. First of all, you can select now from unbroken lines of patterns. All that has appeared in the carpet world of two continents for Fall, 1901—if it is new and good and beautiful—is here now. It may not be later on. Secondly, the prices. As the season advances the prices advance. The demand develops along certain lines, and as the demand develops the prices go up. If you buy now you buy for less—fully 25 per cent. less—than you could in four weeks from now. And then, the convenience. You can place your order now, let us take the measurements, get the carpets ready, and on the very day you designate they will be laid. When you come back to town the house will be ready. Just think how different it works out if you wait until you actually need the carpets. Everybody wants everything all at once then, and delays become unavoidable.

Here's the list. Just read it:

SAVONNERIE CARPETS.

The finest domestic carpets made—a magnificent showing of patterns and colorings for the fall. The superiority of this grade of carpet is admitted by all; usual selling price $1 65 per yard; special sale price,	95

AXMINSTER CARPETS.

The most varied assortment and actually the largest stock of Axminster Carpets shown in this city by any one firm. Only the standard makes are shown. The selling price of this grade of carpet is $1.10 per yard. Special price for this sale,	80

WILTON VELVET CARPETS.

We offer this very popular carpet in two grades. The series of patterns are fresh in conception and colored to meet the requirements of all customers. Double extra quality; styles particularly adapted to all rooms of a residence; also to churches, hotels and offices; regular selling price of this grade of carpet $1.50 per yard; sale price,	1.10

EXTRA QUALITY VELVET CARPET.

In this quality of Carpet we lay special stress on quality of material, excellence of texture and novelty of designs. Exclusive carpet stores sell this grade of carpet for $1.15 per yard. Special sale price,	85

EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN CARPETS.

All the newest and choicest weaves at prices far below those asked by exclusive dealers.

The 75c. grade, strictly all wool, per yard.	60
The 65c. grade, C. C. extra, per yard,	50

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS.

Our showing of standard makes of these goods embodies all that is modern, artistic and durable; with and without borders, also hall and stair patterns, in endless variety of designs to choose from. We have priced them as follows:

The $1.00 quality at, per yard,	75
The 85c. quality at, per yard,	55
The 75c. quality at, per yard,	45

SCOTCH WILTON CARPETS.

125 rolls in green, red, blue and tan Stair Carpets, with borders to match, suitable for halls and stairs, also for fillings around rugs. Actual value, $1.00 per yard. Special sale price,	45

SMYRNA RUGS.

1,000 best quality all-wool Smyrna Rugs in handsome Oriental designs and colorings at 50 per cent. less than regular prices. If you need a good rug now is your chance to get it at less than one-half of what you would have to pay at any other time or place. Note sizes and prices:

26x54 inches, worth $2.75, sale price,	1.25
30x60 inches, worth $3.50, sale price,	1.65
36x72 inches, worth $5.50, sale price,	2.65
4x7 feet, worth $8.50, sale price,	3.95
6x9 feet, worth $18.50, sale price,	8.95
7½x10½ feet, worth $28.50, sale price,	14.00
9x12 feet, worth $35.00, sale price,	16.50

TENDERLOIN POLICE WILL NOT ARREST WOMEN

The "Plain Clothes Men" Rebel Against "Patrolman" Glennon.

They Say It Degrades Their Manhood to Arrest the "Loiterers"—Many Transfers Likely.

Seven of the ten detectives at present stationed at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station have made it known to Patrolman Edward Glennon of that station that they would henceforth refuse to arrest loitering women in the Tenderloin. As a result, it is said that the number of women on the streets in that part of the city is increasing nightly.

Capt. Flood, who is in command at the West Thirtieth Street Station, is out of the city. Glennon, generally regarded as being quite as powerful in Tenderloin police affairs as the Captain of the precinct himself—for Glennon is an intimate friend and Tenderloin representative of Deputy Police Commissioner Devery—is in virtual control of Capt. Flood's men. Trouble has been brewing ever since the Captain left.

Glennon not long since gave orders that the streets should be "cleared." This appears to be a regularly recurring order at the Tenderloin station, for it is alleged that by this means the exchequer of Robert Nelson, who bails out most of the women, is replenished. Every time a woman is arrested Marcus S. Bennett, who is a fixture in the station house, seeks Nelson. Nelson appears and signs the $100 bond, and the woman pays him $5. If she is not at the police court next morning substitutes are always in waiting, so the bonds are never forfeited.

It is not an unusual happening for thirty or forty women to be brought into the Tenderloin Station on one night. On the following night, when the law is broken quite as much, not a single "loiterer" will be arrested. This system worked prosperously in the days of Capt. Chapman, when Detectives Martineau and Besant brought in the derelicts. Capt. Thomas's detectives, Binning, Byer, and Frank Glennon, made a number of profitable hauls, also.

The main duties of Tenderloin detectives are concerned with this class of women. These detectives are what is known as "plain-clothes men," and they have been policemen for many years, as a rule. When Capt. Flood took command at the station he reorganized his entire staff of detectives. Those now with him are John Dwyer, the only detective detailed to the station by Headquarters; Frank Hawkins, Fred Churchill, James Devaney, and John Murtha, who came from Harlem with Capt. Flood; Patrick Darcy and William Schoenig, who are on Inspector Harley's staff; William Wheaton, Farrell, and John Higgins.

Higgins and Farrell are the only men who will obey Glennon's commands relative to the arrest of women. These two arrest three or four women every night. The other detectives are so violently opposed to the system, however, that they refuse to speak to Higgins on the street, and Farrell, too, is becoming extremely unpopular among them.

Seven of these men have asked to be transferred to other stations, where they can do "real police duty," or else to be relieved of the order to arrest the Tenderloin women. One of the men recently said to Glennon:

"I will do anything in the world for you, but I can't stand for this woman graft. I want to do my duty, but no man with any manhood can arrest these women under the system that now exists. I won't do it, and my wife tells me she won't let me do it."

Rebellion of this kind means a transfer and an end to chances for promotion under the inflexible laws of the police. One of the men who rebelled left on Friday for a vacation. Three more of them will leave the Tenderloin during the coming week, it is reported. The others are hoping that something will happen in the Nineteenth Precinct that will give them legitimate police duty.

Most of these men have been on the police force for much more than five years. They are different from the Tenderloin detectives who have ruled under Chapman, Price, and Thomas.

Investigating Bulkley's Killing.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Francis P. Garvan, who has been assigned by District Attorney Philbin to investigate the killing of Joseph Bulkley by Detective Mulcare on Tuesday night, began his examination of witnesses yesterday. Several persons who witnessed the affray in which Bulkley lost his life, were examined by him in his private office. Mr. Garvan declined to give their names. Mulcare, if able to leave St. Vincent's Hospital on Tuesday, will be arraigned before Coroner Hart. If not in physical condition to appear then the inquest will go over until Thursday.

SAYS BROTHER IS A VAGRANT.

Charles Cummings, Long Thought Dead, a Police Court Prisoner.

Supposed to have been dead for a year, Charles Cummings, forty-five years old, amazed his relatives on Wednesday last by appearing at the family home, 134 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn. Yesterday he was a prisoner in the Adams Street Police Court, charged by his brother, John Cummings, with vagrancy. Although Cummings was taken into custody on this charge, it is the desire of his relatives to have him committed to some asylum. The prisoner was committed to the care of the Charities Department pending further action in his case.

Cummings was an inmate of the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane, on Ward's Island, and escaped from there on June 30, 1900. After getting out of the asylum building he left his clothes on the bank and swam across to Astoria. Nothing was heard of him for a year and the asylum authorities, as well as his family, concluded that he had been drowned while trying to cross the river.

When Cummings appeared again last Wednesday he seemed to be rational enough and told all about his wanderings. He said that he had been roaming about in the West since he escaped from the asylum. He showed no sign of a return of his old trouble until Friday, when he began to talk and act queerly.

HUNTED NOCTURNAL INSECTS.

Curious Experiment of a Natural History Museum Scientist.

Curator William Beutenmueller, entomologist of the American Museum of Natural History, has been making a collection of night-flying moths indigenous to the territory within fifty miles of New York. On Friday night he devoted four hours to prosecuting his quest at Park View, in the Zoological Park, in the Bronx, being assisted by Assistant Curator Ditmars of the park.

They first painted the trunks of fifty trees with a mixture of stale beer, molasses, and brown sugar, which served the double purpose of attracting the insects and holding them fast. Then the investigators walked among the smeared trunks with lighted lanterns, which drew the creatures on to their doom. As each insect was caught it was placed in a jar in which was a small quantity of cyanide of potassium, the fumes from which caused instant death. The body was then withdrawn and pinned to a card.

The hunt yielded about fifty specimens, some of them brilliantly colored and some of extraordinary size, and some of which are very rare and valuable, and with peculiarities of appearance not shown by insects which live in the sunlight.

New Cases of Smallpox.

The following smallpox cases were reported last night by the Board of Health: Annie Wilke, fifteen years old; Antonil Wilke, thirteen, and Joseph Wilke, four and a half years, all of 332 East Seventy-third Street; Antonio Besali, two years, of the same address; Deisola Deslina, twenty-six, of 300 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; Marcella Rosaria, thirty-four, of 313 East One Hundred and Fourth Street;

Broken Lots Ladies' Dept. Come early.

—and prices break with them.

Walking Skirts.
Cotton Covert & black & white Duck, $2.50 & $3 values .... $1.25.
Shrunk Linen, also black and white pique, 10 rows stitching, $5 & $6 values .... $2.75.
All Wool Medium Weight Cloth, scalloped flounce, fine tailor stitching, grays and oxford. $7.50 values .... $4.50.
Dress Skirts.
Polka Dot, Crash, black, white & blue Duck, $2.50 & $3 values .... $1.25.
White Pique, flounce & insertions, $3 & $4 values .... $1.95.
Fine Linen & Colored Chambray, some lace trimmed & tucked, $5 & $7.50 values .... $2.75.
Black and blue Etamine, beautifully trimmed & made over full silk drop skirt, $20 value .... $9.75.
35 Cloth and Brilliantine Suits for quick sale .... $6.95.
Shirt Waist Suits.
Plain Crash & Trimmed, $7.50 values .... $3.75.
White Dimity Dresses, lace trimmed, $12 values .... $5.00.
24 Odd Suits in Linen and Chambrays, lace trimmed, $12.50 & $15 values. $7.50
Travelling Coats, Brilliantine and Linen, $7.50 to $15 values ..... $5 and $7.50.
Shirt Waists at half and less than half of former prices.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Broadway and 13th St.

SCARCITY OF HORSES.

Prices Have Gone Up 100 Per Cent., and Are Likely to Advance Still Further, Dealers Say.

Local horse dealers note an unusual scarcity in the horse market at the present time. Prices in general have advanced, according to a prominent firm of dealers, at least 100 per cent. The increase in prices is noted in all kinds of horse stock, and fine coach horses are hardly obtainable at any figure.

There is a constant demand on the part of farmers for old, worn-out horses that formerly did not find a market at all. A horse that a woman can drive, such as could be bought for $50, now brings twice and even thrice that much. It is believed that five or six years will be required before the breeding of horses will have attained sufficient proportions to bring prices to normal conditions.

Several reasons are advanced for the increased prices. The Spanish and Boer wars made heavy drains on the available horse stock and the extremely hot Summers of recent years have not been without effect. At the office of Fiss, Doerr & Carroll it was said yesterday that the chief cause, however, was the talk some time ago about electric vehicles supplanting horses. Breeders, it was said, were frightened into the belief that their business would no longer pay and ceased to breed their horses. Where formerly few mares were sent to the market, it was found that a large percentage of them came.

Large concerns are ordering horses a year to eighteen months in advance and paying as much as $100 a head more than they did in 1899. It is thought that horses of all kinds will advance fully 25 per cent. in value in the next two years.

BIG OYSTER COMPANY'S PLANS.

An Official Tells of the Bivalve's Present Woeful Condition and of the Time Awaiting It.

A new oyster company, to do business on a big scale, is under way of incorporation in this city. The company is to be known as the Consumers' Oyster Company, capital $500,000, the Directors being John Gerken, W. F. Hencken, and Samuel Mayers. The company will go in for the raising and selling, and, incidentaly, for improving the oyster grown in this vicinity. Stock in the concern will be sold only to consumers—restaurant men, hotel proprietors, &c.

Mr. Gerken, who was seen in his office, at 16 Cortlandt Street, drew a pathetic picture of the oyster and its fate under present conditions, as compared to the picnic it will have when the Consumers' Company takes its elevation in hand.

"Take the oyster at the present time as it is offered to the public," he said; "often the animal is planted in unsanitary ground, a spot where the flow of water is contaminated with sewerage matter and disease-breeding germs that are imbibed by the oyster, for the reason that it cannot move to healthier quarters. There the oyster remains until it is dug up. Then, feeling sick and blue, it is packed in barrels and is shipped to New York, where it is packed on ice and half frozen to death. And then—some lobster comes around and eats it.

"That is one way of stating the situation. In fact, many oysters that are sold in the local markets are contaminated as I have described, and the chance of getting ptomaine germs and typhoid fever germs served with your oysters is excellent. The present company, which will be incorporated this coming week, will buy as many of the noted oyster beds as it can purchase. Already we have secured the Bristol plant, at Long Island, and the negotiations for the purchase of other beds are under way.

"Once we get under way, we will sell oysters to our stock owners only. We will hire the most experienced oyster planters that can be secured and will guarantee to every consumer that the oysters he gets are of the very best, taken from all standpoints. The water will be especially selected to grow the oysters in. In case our own supply runs short, we will buy on the outside, but only from beds that we know are what they ought to be."

A YOUNG OCEAN TRAVELER.

Seven-Year-Old Girl Going Alone from Norway to Colorado.

The passenger who attracted the most attention on the American liner St. Paul during the voyage that ended at this port yesterday was a little seven-year-old Norwegian girl named Ella Nielson, who traveled alone. Her father and mother live in Colorado, and it is to their home in that State that she is going.

The little girl was consigned to Chris H. Thompson of Fort Collins, Col., her father's employer, which fact was disclosed by an inscription written on a piece of sheepskin that was sewed in the bodice of her dress. After telling who the little girl is, the inscription goes on to state that she was to be sent to Mr. Thompson, and that his home is Fort Collins, in the County of Larimer, in the State of Colorado, of the United States of America.

On the way across the child made many friends. She brought no dutiable goods, and was soon passed by the Customs Inspectors, after which she was taken in charge by the railroads for transportation to the home of her parents.

ENFORCING THE TENEMENT LAW.

Commissioner Sexton Sends Warnings to Numerous Landlords.

John B. Sexton, President of the Board of Health, sent out notices yesterday to many landlords of tenement houses, telling them that all disorderly persons now having residence in their houses must be gotten out at once. Most of the letters sent out were to owners of houses in the "Red Light" district. Other notices were mailed a few days ago, and one owner in West Forty-third Street yesterday replied that he had ejected all his disorderly tenants. President Sexton said yesterday:

"We are going to take drastic measures to enforce the provisions of the Tenement House act. This department has its inspectors looking for violations of the law, especially in the congested districts. Landlords who do not take warning and get rid of their improper tenants will be brought into court and punished."

Outing of the Hickory Club.

The Hickory Club of the First Assembly District, of which Police Commissioner Michael C. Murphy is the leader, will have its annual outing to-day at Wetzel's Point View Grove, College Point. All the leading Tammany men in the district who are able to go will be present.

Mayor to Hear Peddlers.

A delegation of about 200 fish peddlers, who do business on the east side, will be

LEGAL NOTES.

Mandamus Not the Proper Remedy.—The Court of Appeals, Judge Landon dissenting, has dismissed an appeal from the judgment of the Appellate Division sustaining the action of the Special Term of the Supreme Court in refusing a mandamus to Eugene Lentilhon to compel Controller Coler to issue a warrant under relator's contract with the city. The Controller resisted the claim on the ground that Mr. Lentilhon compelled his employes to labor more than eight hours a day, and also that he had not paid his workmen the prevailing rate of wages. The last ground has been removed from the case by the decision in Rodgers vs. Coler, 166, New York, 1, where it was held that the labor law, so far as it relates to the prevailing rate of wages, is unconstitutional. The Court says that it was clearly within the discretion of the Supreme Court to refuse a writ of mandamus and remit the parties to a common law action in which the question as to the constitutionality of the provision of the labor law prohibiting more than eight hours work in a day may be tried. Judge Landon, in his dissenting opinion, says that as there is no dispute as to the facts, the question is one of law merely, and ought to be passed upon. Continuing, he says: "Mandamus is the appropriate remedy of the individual against a ministerial officer who acts as agent of the Government, which, by its law, requires him to perform the act which the law and the obligations of the Government make the legal right of the individual to have performed in his favor. It should be an exceptional case in which the individual must be forced to sue the State or a municipality, or the officer of either, to secure his due, when the officer is told by the law to render it to him. It is not the policy of the law thus to embarrass the citizen. The discretion which refuses the writ is a judicial discretion, and there is no room for refusal where the right of the individual and the corresponding duty of the officer are clear. In the sound discretion of the court, no doubt, the writ may be denied—that is to say, where the undisputed facts have such an aspect that the plaintiff's right is not clear, or if legal, is not equitable, or if summary, after long delay of the relator, may be unjust to the present incumbents of the office, or if the law has provided that another remedy should be pursued."

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Grand Larceny.—William W. Currier entered into an agreement with the plumbing firm of Maloney & Collins of Elkhart, Ind., under the terms of which the plumbers were to furnish and lay certain steam pipes in his greenhouses. Currier was to give notes for the price before the work commenced. Maloney & Collins purchased the pipe and Currier hauled it to his farm. When they came to lay the pipe he refused to give the notes. The plumbers then went to take the pipe away, but could find only a small portion of it. On a search warrant a lot of the pipe was discovered concealed in a field, and a large part was never found. Currier said he had hidden the pipe and intended to hold it until Maloney & Collins performed their contract. He, however, offered to restore it on their paying certain expenses. A judgment convicting Currier of grand larceny has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of Indiana. Justice Dowling, for the court, says: "The wrongful appropriation and concealment of the property by the appellant, in the absence of its owners, and without their consent, and the refusal of appellant to return it, except upon the payment by the prosecuting witnesses of a fictitious and fraudulent claim, constituted a felonious taking and appropriation, and was larceny, under the statute. According to the appellant's own confession he intended to compel the owners of the property to settle with him on his own terms, to pay a claim they did not owe, or to perform work they were under no obligation to perform or lose their property. The case readily falls within the well-recognized rules relating to the crime of larceny. * * * It is not a defense to a charge of larceny that the defendant had 'an impression' that he had a claim to the property taken. This is not equivalent to an 'honest belief.' Where the taking in the first instance is a trespass, the subsequent appropriation is a felony. Whether the appellant took and appropriated the pipe with a felonious intent was a question for the jury."

MISS JULIE OPP RETURNS.

She Comes to Play the Leading Woman Part in "A Royal Rival."

Miss Julie Opp, who will appear in the opposite part to William Faversham in "A Royal Rival" at the Criterion Theatre, beginning Aug. 19, arrived yesterday from London on the steamer St. Paul. This is an American visit Miss Opp did not contemplate making when she left this country after her season at the Lyceum Theatre in "The Princess and the Butterfly." She intended to return here at the head of her own company.

During her Lyceum Theatre engagement she was at the call of George Alexander of the St. James's Theatre, London, and since her return to London she has played continuously at the St. James's. Recently she was engaged by Beerbohm Tree to appear with him in the leading rôle of a new English play which was to have been produced at Her Majesty's Theatre early the coming season. A change in Mr. Tree's plans, however, was brought about by the turning over to him by Charles Frohman of the English rights of "D'Arcy the Dandy," which will now be given at Her Majesty's ahead of the English production.

This gave Mr. Frohman a chance to secure Miss Opp, and he did this at once. This is why she is now rather unexpectedly back in America. She will be subject to call from Beerbohm Tree during her engagement.

No New Manager for Miss Neilson.

Thomas H. Williams, Jr., President of the California Jockey Club and financial backer of the Alice Neilson Opera Company, was among the arrivals on the St. Paul yesterday. Mr. Williams said he knew of no dissension between either himself, Mr. Perley, the manager of the company, or Miss Neilson. He said that he was still the owner of the show, and that Mr. Perley was still its manager. He intimated that the reports that Miss Neilson would star under different management next season, and that she would study for grand opera, were unfounded.

THE WEEK'S PLAYBILLS.

"Florodora" at the Casino celebrated its three-hundredth performance in New York on Friday night, and there seems to be no indication of any decrease in the curiosity of the public to witness this musical comedy.

"The Strollers," with Francis Wilson, at the Knickerbocker Theatre, are progressing with a sure but steady gait toward the third month of their engagement. New novelties in jokes, songs, and dances are being interpolated weekly, and the audiences continue to be large and appreciative.

The Castle Square Opera Company's season of Gilbert and Sullivan's operas at Manhattan Beach will begin on Monday night

Stern Brothers
To-morrow, Monday
Mid-summer Sale of
Women's Underwear
of Nainsook, Cambric and Muslin
Drawers, at 32c, 65, 95
Corset Covers, at 50c, 65, 98
Night Robes, at 65c, 85, 98
Petticoats, at 98c, $1.85, 2.50

Exceptional Values in
Shirt Waists
73 doz. White Lawn Waists entire body and sleeves tucked and hemstitched. Real value $ .95 at 95c
65 doz. of White Persian Lawn, trimmed with nainsook insertion and tucks, Real value $2.50 at $1.25
53 doz. of imported Striped Madras. Real value $2.25 at $1.45

Special Inducements
Women's and Men's Hosiery
Women's extra quality fast black, Richelieu, Rembrandt and Fancy dropped stitch lisle thread hose, with double soles, Value 40c 25c
Women's extra fine lisle thread fast black lace hose, open-work entire length and lace instep, Value 60c 39c
Men's fancy lisle thread and cotton half hose, with vertical stripes in new effects, Value 50 to 85c 37c
Women's and Misses' fast black full regular made bathing, cycling or equestrienne tights, with double soles, Cotton 98c Cashmere $1.73 Silk $1.95

Final Reductions of
Boys' and Youths' Clothing
Washable Sailor Suits 3 to 12 years, Value $1.95 to 4.50 95c $1.45
Single and Double-breasted Suits; also Cloth Sailor and Russians, 3 to 16 years, Heretofore $5.00 6.75 2.95
Youths' Suits all-wool cheviots, serges & cassimeres, 14 to 19 yrs. or 32 to 35 chest measure, Heretofore $9.75 to 11.50 $5.75
Boys' Fancy Vests 8 to 18 years, Heretofore $1.95 to 2.50 75c

Misses' and Children's Suits
Girls' Sailor Suits 3 to 12 years, of navy blue, brown or red English Serges Heretofore $5.50 to 6.95 $3.75
Misses' Golf and Rainy Day Skirts of plaid back cloths, 14 to 18 years, Heretofore $5.75 to 6.90 $3.85
Balance of Misses' Tailor-made Cloth Suits 14 to 18 years, Heretofore $15.00 to 26.50 $9.75 $12.90

West Twenty-third Street

Ranney; Yum-Yum, Adelaide Norwood; Pitti-Sing, Lillian Swain; Peep-Bo, Maude Ramey; Katisha, Maude Lambert.

Sousa's band will continue its popular concerts at the Manhattan Beach Theatre Pavilion every afternoon at 3:30 and Sunday evenings at 8:30. Pain's pyro-spectacle, "The War in China," and his display of special fireworks, will also continue. There will be the regular children's entertainment to-morrow night.

At the St. Nicholas Garden to-night the Kaltenborn Orchestra will again be assisted by the Kaltenborn Quartet and Arthur Voorhis, pianist. For music lovers the important number of the concert will be the Schumann piano quintet, and this work will be performed by Mr. Voorhis and the four string players. Lassen, Rubinstein, Humperdinck, Wagner, Heiser, Svendsen, and Johann Strauss are the composers of the orchestral numbers to be heard this evening.

Interest in the Wagner festival arranged for Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday nights of this week extends beyond the boundaries of Greater New York. The soloists are Miss Mary Mansfield, soprano; Mrs. Dora Phillips, soprano; James Fitch Thomson, baritone, and Franz Kaltenborn, violinist.

Conductor Kaltenborn has planned its programmes for the three festival nights in chronological order. The opening note on Wednesday night will be from "Rienzi," and the closing bar on Friday night from "Parsifal." This is a "Wagner" year in musical circles in both the Old and New Worlds. The Wagner Jubilee at Baireuth, which will be continued this month, may have inspired the Wagner festival at the St. Nicholas Garden. At all events, the memory of the greatest dramatic composer will be reverentially honored by hosts of New Yorkers and residents of neighboring cities and towns. Wednesday, the opening festival night, will be the three hundredth concert which Franz Kaltenborn has conducted at the St. Nicholas Garden. The programme for to-night will be as follows:

SOLOISTS.—Mr. Arthur Voorhis, piano; Mr. Franz Elm, trombone.
THE KALTENBORN STRING QUARTET—Mr. Franz Kaltenborn, first violin; Mr. William Rowell, second violin; Mr. Gustave Bach, viola; Mr. Louis Heine, 'cello.

PROGRAMME.

1. Fest Overture .... Lassen
2. Kammenoi Ostrow (Cloister Bells). Rubinstein
3. Dream Music, "Hansel and Gretel." .... Humperdinck
4. Piano Quintette .... Schumann
   1—Allegro Brillante. 2—Un poco largemente. 3—Scherzo. 4—Allegro ma non troppo.
   Mr. Arthur Voorhis and the Kaltenborn String Quartette.
5. Waltz, "Vienna Blood." .... Strauss
6. Flower Girls' Scene, "Parsifal." .... Wagner
7. Trombone solo, "Das Grab der Haide". Heiser
   Mr. Frank Elm.
8. Coronation March .... Svendsen

REHEARSING NEW PLAYS.

The actor is now going through his busiest and most anxious period of the year. The week has brought to town a great influx of professionals, and nearly every theatre and hall in the theatrical district is given up to rehearsals. James K. Hackett is directing his company at Wallack's Theatre for the production of "Don Caesar's Return." William Faversham, who will make his début as a star in what is said to be another version of this same play, is also hard at work with his supporting company at the Criterion Theatre, where he will open on Aug. 19.

Mr. Hackett had his first rehearsal last week, with a full complement of special scenery and mechanical effects. It is the actor's intention, he announces, to violate custom by producing the play many times in advance of its first public performance, without the omission of a single detail.

fessional ranks, is having all the scenery made and painted under his supervision. According to Mr. Daniel Frohman, the actor himself assists the scenic artist at times. He also designs the costumes for his entire company.

Weber and Fields's company, including all the old and some new favorites, assembled last week, with Mr. Stromberg, the musician and composer, and Edgar Smith, the librettist, and are striving under the difficulties of the renovation and changes being made at their Broadway Music Hall to get their new burlesque in shape for the opening early in September.

Peter F. Dailey arrived in town during the past few days and he will play to turned-up seats for a few weeks at the Madison Square Theatre, where he will rehearse his company in "Champagne Charlie," Augustus Thomas's play, written expressly for him.

The Theatre Republic has Mr. Stoddard and a large cast devoting days and nights to familiarizing themselves with the play "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," which will receive its first presentation in New York at Mr. Hammerstein's Republic Theatre on Sept. 21.

The burlesque "The King's Carnival," which enjoyed a long run at the New York Theatre last season, will again be the opening attraction at that playhouse. The authors of the burlesque have been at work on the piece during the Summer months and it is announced that it has been entirely changed and brought up to date.

David Warfield will probably begin the rehearsals this week of "The Auctioneer," with which he will open the Bijou Theatre in the middle of September.

Mrs. Fiske returned from the Adirondacks on Wednesday, her new company assembled at the Manhattan Theatre on Thursday, and "Miranda of the Balcony," the new play that will open that house, was read as a preliminary to rehearsals, which began on Friday. Anne Crawford Flexner of Louisville, who adapted the play from A. E. W. Mason's novel, was present at the reading. The improvements to the Manhattan, which have been under way for some time, are progressing rapidly, and Architect Howard Constable, who has them in charge, says that the theatre will be ready for the opening at the expected time, early in September.

There has been but one change in the engagements for Mrs. Fiske's company that have been announced. Mr. Tyrone Power, while playing in Australia was engaged by cable, but just before his time for departure for New York Mrs. Power, (Edith Crane,) who has been ill for months, was forced to undergo an operation.

"Even up to the last moment," writes Mr. Power, "I thought it would be possible to bring her with me, but I cannot leave her here alone with strangers, and therefore I must relinquish an engagement which it would have given me much pleasure to fill." Mr. Lester Lonergan was last week engaged to fill this vacancy in Mrs. Fiske's company. Mr. Lonergan has supported Modjeska and other stars, and has had a wide experience in modern as well as classic drama.

ON THE VAUDEVILLE STAGE.

Morie, the wonderful European juggler, heads the bill at Keith's next week. He is supported by a very strong aggregation, including Zazelle and Vernon, the comedy horizontal bar actors; Swift and Huber, musical comedians; Dillon Brothers, in original songs and parodies; Barr and Evans, character comedy creators; Rice and Cady, German comedians; Riley and Hughes; Naomi Ethardo, equilibrist; the MacMahons, in reproductions of famous statuary; Fred Hurd, illusionist and conjurer; new biograph and stereopticon pictures. As an extra and special midsummer attraction Hallen and Fuller will present an entirely new comedy creation entitled "Sleep Walkers."

During the Summer the Eden Musée has been arranging for many novelties from Europe for the coming season. Contracts

John Daniell Sons & Sons
SHIRT WAIST REDUCTIONS.
Grass Linen and colored Madras Shirt Waists, $2.98 quality, at - - - - - - - - $1.58
Colored Madras Shirt Waists, $1.58 quality, at - - 98c
Black Lawn and colored Chambray, $1.25 quality, at - 49c
SKIRTS.
Golf Skirts, double faced material, light and dark gray, $3.95
REDUCTIONS IN LADIES' GLOVES.
Ladies' two clasp summer weight Suede Gloves, in Tan, Gray and Mode, with one row of Black or self embroidery; $1.25 quality, - - - - special, 89c
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Ladies' three button French Lisle Gloves, in Tan, Gray, Black and White; 39c quality, - - special, 19c
Three Special Bargain Items in
MADE UP LACE DEPARTMENT.
250 doz. Lace and Embroidered turn-over Collars at, each, 7c
175 doz. Washable Ties, White & Colored, at, ea, 10c & 12½c
500 doz. White Lawn Aprons, extra size and quality, at, ea, 25c
Out of town orders promptly filled through our Mail Order Dept.
Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

Amusements. Amusements.

KEITH'S
Broadway & 14th St. Continuous Performance E. F. ALBEE, General Manager
ALWAYS THE BEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN NEW YORK.
FRED HALLEN & MOLLIE FULLER in "The Sleep Walkers." DILLON BROS. SWIFT & HUBER. ZAZEL & VERNON. RICE & CADY. NAOMI & ETHARDO. RILEY & HUGHES. 20 STAR ACTS. Best Seats, 50c. Delightfully Cool.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY
3:30 and 8:30, SOUSA HIS AND BAND
AT 8 P. M. (Except Sunday), China & Pain's Fireworks
Evgs. (except Sunday) at 9. Mat. Sat. at 4.
CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO. / THE MIKADO
ADELAIDE NORWOOD, LILLIAN SWAIN, GERTRUDE QUINLAN, MAUD LAMBERT, DIGBY BELL, MIRO DELAMOTTA, WINFRED GOFF, F. J. BOYLE, WM. BRODERICK, CHORUS OF 80. MEROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE PRODUCTION.
August 12—PINAFORE.
August 19—JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS in "A ROYAL ROGUE."

CASINO Broadway and 39th Street. SIRE BROS .... Mgrs. Every Eve. at 8:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
10TH MONTH. 304 TIMES SO FAR. AT THE COOLEST THEATRE.
FLORODORA
Half a hundred Open Doors, Windows, and Electric Fans.
All Star Cast.
Edna Wallace-Hopper, Ber. Waltzinger, R. E. Graham, Sidney Deane, Cyril Scott, Guelma Baker, T. A. Kiernan.
SEATS A MONTH AHEAD. CARRIAGES 11.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
DECORATIONS.
OLD-TIME DWELLINGS TRANSFORMED
There are many old houses whose present owners would like to see them transformed into something more tasteful and convenient.
We have dozens of ways to obtain more delightful effects than you dream of. Shall we show you the way? Suppose you let us take your city house in hand NOW, (Autumn is almost here.) We not only decorate and furnish completely, (including carpets, rugs, etc.,) but we will put on an addition, alter partitions, in fact, make a contract which includes even plumbing, gasfitting, all interior woodwork, hardwood floors, etc.
You can find a perfect bower of loveliness on your return, without having any worry about it.
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE TO-NIGHT
ATOP THE NEW YORK THEATRE.
Coolest Spot in Town. Best of All Roof Gardens. Every Evening, Rain or Shine, at 8:30 o'clock.
A Simply Unapproachable Bill!! Sacred Sunday Concert WITH A WONDERFUL BILL!!

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av.
PARADISE GARDENS
ON THE COMBINED ROOFS OF THE VICTORIA & REPUBLIC THEATRES. Glass Enclosed. Fully protected against weather. Every Evening .... 8:15 to midnight
TO-NIGHT Grand Sunday Vaudeville concert. Excellent Reserved Seats, 50c.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX
EDEN MUSEE
—NEW TO-DAY.—
SPECIAL GROUPS AND FIGURES
This Afternoon and Evening.
NEW EDEN MUSEE ORCHESTRA And Vocal Soloists.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR. 1884-1901.
American Academy of Dramatic Arts and Empire Theatre Dramatic School.
FRANKLIN H. SARGENT .... President
A practical Training School in connection with Mr. Charles Frohman's New York Theatres and Traveling Companies. Apply to E. P. Stephenson, General Manager, Room 145, Carnegie Hall, N. Y.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN
66th St. and Columbus Av.
Kaltenborn Orchestral Concerts.
Evgs. 8:15. Adm. 50c. To-night Sacred.
20 degrees cooler than outdoors.

KNICKERBOCKER Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
AL. HAYMAN & CO. .... PROPRIETORS
FRANCIS WILSON & Co. of 100. In George W. Lederer's "The Strollers."
Direction Nixon & Zimmerman.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58TH & 59TH STS., nr. Lexington Ave.
VOCAL ORCHESTRAL, OPERATIC, AND VAUDEVILLE CONCERTS.
EVERY EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts
and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

way. The large group in the Central Hall, which cost $10,000, has been partially remodeled. Solos, duets, and chorus singing will be features of the afternoon and evening concerts.

Huber's Museum Theatre will present the John B. Burke company in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," with the usual variety numbers between the acts. In the Curio Hall, A. D. Sawyers will present, with eight "Coonville" students, coon songs and dances. At Huber's Jerome Avenue Casino there will be the usual attractive vaudeville bill.

For its thirteenth week at the Fifth Avenue the F. F. Proctor Stock Company will present "Our Flat" for the week of Aug. 5-10. Mrs. Musgrove's farcical comedy will be preceded by "The Game of Three," a little curtain raiser by Alexander H. Laidlow, Jr. Maintaining the continuous performance policy of the house, vaudeville numbers will be interlarded between acts and will preceed and follow the plays. In the variety list for next week are Curtis and Adams, German comedians; Margaret E. Lee, soprano soloist; John Walsh, Irish comedian, and Richard Ridgely, baritone. New views will be presented by the kalatechnoscope.

At the Roof Gardens.

At Hammerstein's Paradise Gardens the Svengali Trio continue nightly to entertain and mystify large audiences with their remarkable act of thought transmission. Mr. Hammerstein announces another novelty for Monday in Mlle. Thais, who will introduce for the first time what is called ancient art dances. Another interesting performance will be the reappearance in this country of Stuart, the "male Patti." The other strong features of the bill will be retained. The usual Sunday night concert will be given to-night.

Hobart and Sloane's amusing farce, "Fun on the Beach," will continue at the Cherry Blossom Grove Roof Garden. New jokes and songs are promised for this week. Many new novelties will also be seen, including Prof. Macart's African baboon, dog, and monkey circus and the Five Nosses, musical wonders. Others on the programme include Hickey and Nelson, the four Lukens brothers, Ernest Hogan and Madge Fox. Carl Marwig's ballet, "The North Star," will also continue. There will be a popular concert to-night.

Theatrical and Musical Notes.

Mrs. McKee Rankin arrived in New York the past week, and will begin rehearsals with the Sadie Martinot company.

Effie Ellsler has been engaged by F. C. Whitney to play the part of Priscilla in Stange's new play, "The Wooing of Priscilla."

Contrary to reports already printed, Henry B. Harris, instead of Rich & Harris, will produce Leo Ditrichstein's new play, "The Last Appeal."

William T. Carleton has been secured by John C. Fisher for the part of Cyrus Gilfain, the millionaire perfumery merchant in "Florodora," when it goes on the road.

Augustus Weinberg, who played the title rôle in the original Burgomaster Company, has been engaged by Klaw & Erlanger for "The Rogers Brothers in Washington."

Rehearsals for the engagement of "Arizona" at the Academy of Music began on Wednesday last. Special rehearsals with the cavalrymen and horses will begin on Monday.

Edwin Arden has been engaged by Louis Nethersole to create the leading character, the Duke of Montrose, in Sadie Martinot's production of Clyde Fitch's play, "The Marriage Game."

Viola Gillette has been engaged for the part of Prince Caramel in Klaw & Erlanger's production of the Drury Lane fairy extravaganza, "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast."

langer sailed for Europe Tuesday, to be absent two months, during which time he will complete arrangements for the coming production of "Ben Hur" at the Drury Lane Theatre in London.

Puccini's "La Boheme" has been selected to alternate with Verdi's "Aïda" during the first weeks of the six weeks' engagement of the Castle Square Opera Company at the Broadway Theatre, commencing Monday, Sept. 16.

The Third Avenue Theatre, which has been renovated during the Summer, will open on Saturday night, Aug. 10, under the direction of Martin J. Dixon, who will present Elmer Vance's melodrama, "The Limited Mail."

Joseph Arthur and Augustus Pitou have signed a contract with Mrs. E. P. Roe which gives them the right to dramatize all of her late husband's twenty-four novels. "He Fell in Love With His Wife" may have a production this season.

Rose Coghlan will begin rehearsals of her new version of "Peg Woffington," Aug. 24. She will open the season in Brooklyn, Sept. 9, after which she will be seen at the Grand Opera House in Manhattan. Miss Coghlan's tour of forty-two weeks extends west as far as San Francisco.

During the absence of the Empire Theatre stock company in California, Edwin Stevens, a member of that organization, who last appeared here as Baron Stein in "Diplomacy," will play the part of Don José in William Faversham's production of "A Royal Rival" at the Criterion Theatre. Joseph Holland will play the part of the King of Spain. Another member of the company recently engaged is Jessie Busley.

William Greet of the Lyric Theatre, London, has secured from The Century Company the exclusive dramatic rights of Bertha Runkle's novel, "The Helmet of Navarre." The book has been dramatized by Miss Runkle and Lawrence Marston, and will be produced at the Garden Theatre, beginning Dec. 2. Charles Dalton has been engaged for the leading male character, Etienne.

The new Paul Potter play in which Louis Mann and Clara Lipman will appear in October is a Boer story, with its scenes laid in Doppersdorf, a Transvaal village, and its vicinity, just prior to and during the Jameson raid. Its title has not yet been definitely selected. Mr. Mann will play the character of Piet Prinsloo, an old Boer farmer of fifty years, deaf, peppery, and full of fight. Miss Lipman will play Mona Prinsloo, his daughter, a willful girl of twenty. Eight of the principal characters will be types of the Transvaal Boer. The scenery will be painted by Physioc from photographs taken in the Transvaal.

Dr. J. R. AMOS, Harrisburg, Montsenala Co.

Sunday
August 4, 1901

Daily, 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

MR. PHILBIN AFTER THE VICE PROTECTORS

Official Corruption to be Traced to Its Source.

Rumor that Bissert May Turn State's Evidence—Police Discuss the Probability of Prosecution.

Reform circles, the police, and their friends were discussing yesterday the prophecy of Justice Jerome at the time of the presentation of the charges against Capt. Diamond's precinct detective, Bissert, convicted Thursday of accepting a bribe from a disorderly house keeper, that before the incident closed police officers higher up than the rank of patrolman would be reached. The belief was general that such would be the case.

Inspector Adam A. Cross is in charge of the district in which Capt. Diamond's precinct, known under Capt. Herlihy as the "red-light" district, and the precinct now commanded by Capt. Herlihy are located. Inspector Cross, when a Captain, with his "ward man" Smith, was tried by the Police Commissioners and dismissed on Aug. 31, 1894, after being found guilty of accepting a bribe from two disorderly house keepers. Deputy Commissioner Devery, then a Captain, and his "ward men," Glennon and Burns, were also accused by the two women and were adjudged guilty and dismissed from the force at the same time. Cross was in charge of the East Fifth Street Station, now commanded by Capt. Diamond, at the time of his dismissal. The Supreme Court reinstated all of the officers.

In certain quarters it is asserted with positiveness that the District Attorney will endeavor to place the responsibility for the failure to suppress disorderly resorts as high up in the department as possible, and that if his prosecution of Capts. Herlihy and Diamond should result successfully he will at once begin proceedings against some officials above them in rank.

Capt. Herlihy has applied to the Supreme Court for a transfer of his case to the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. He previously obtained a transfer of the case to General Sessions from the Court of Special Sessions. If the transfer is ordered, Capt. Herlihy will probably be tried in September before Justice Fursman at the Extraordinary Term of the Criminal Branch, which will be held then.

There was a report current around the District Attorney's office yesterday, to which no little credence was attached, that as soon as Justice Jerome returns from his vacation an importnat conference between those interested in reform matters will be held. Rumor even went so far as to name the parties to the conference. They were Capt. F. Norton Goddard, who for a long time has waged warfare upon the policy-shop keepers of the city; Frank Moss, representing the Parkhurst society; District Attorney Philbin, Justice Jerome, and Recorder Goff.

These gentlemen, encouraged by the conviction of Bissert, hope that more of the disorderly house keepers who, as one of those connected with the Bissert trial put it, "will dare now to call their souls their own," will impart to the Public Prosecutor details of transactions which may be corroborated and which will tend to bring to justice some of the official violators of the law.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Gans, who prepared the case against Bissert, has in his possession most of the records of Capt. Diamond's precinct since the latter was detailed to command there. Mr. Gans said yesterday that Capt. Diamond, as Bissert's superior, was responsible for Bissert's official actions. Bissert testified that he was following out the instructions of Capt. Diamond in regard to his manner of "closing" the disorderly house at 27 Stuyvesant Street.

"In law," said Mr. Gans, "the establishment of the fact that a disorderly house was permitted to exist unmolested in Capt. Diamond's district is an indication of neglect of duty on the part of the Captain. His trial for that offense is, therefore, logical. I do not see how the Grand Jury could fail to indict."

Police Commissioner Murphy was asked yesterday about Bissert's conviction.

"District Attorney Philbin has notified me of the conviction," said he. "I will not take action until the sentence is imposed."

The Penal Code provides that "a conviction (of bribery) forfeits any office held by the offender."

The Commissioner was told that there was a rumor current that Bissert would turn State's evidence and testify against Capt. Diamond.

"If the charges against Bissert and Capt. Diamond are true," was the reply, "both ought to be convicted and dismissed from the force."

The visit of Parkhurst agents to a resort at 724 Broadway, where Agent McLellan was assaulted, was called to Commissioner Murphy's attention. He said:

"I don't believe there was any poolroom there. It had been a poolroom, but was not in operation yesterday."

One of his hearers assured the Commissioner that he had seen bets placed on the races in the place on the day of the assault.

"It might have been a hand book, but I don't think it was a poolroom," repeated the Commissioner.

PENSIONS FOR TEACHERS.

Justice Blanchard Compels Payment of Amounts Due to Teachers Who Retired in 1894.

The application of Catherine F. McMahon, a retired public school teacher, for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the Board of Education to pay her the pension of one-half of her salary, allowed her under an act of the Legislature passed in 1900, was yesterday granted by Justice Blanchard, in the Supreme Court.

The case of Mrs. McMahon was brought as a test case, the claims of about forty other teachers being involved. All the claims were those of teachers who had retired from the public schools prior to 1894, when a law was enacted granting pensions to all teachers who had served for a period of thirty years. The act of 1900 was passed to bring in the teachers who had completed thirty years' service and retired previous to the passage of the law of 1894.

Mrs. McMahon's application was opposed by Corporation Counsel Whalen, who maintained that the act of 1900 was unconstitutional. Justice Blanchard, in view of an appeal to the Appellate Division by the Corporation Counsel, declines to pass on the constitutionality of the law, and holds that as the relator and the other teachers on whose behalf her application was made were specifically mentioned in the act of 1900 as entitled to receive pensions, a mandamus must issue.

Several hundred thousands of dollars will be required to pay the pensions of the applicants, as the arrears accruing from 1894 must be paid.

HUSBAND HAD WEB TOES.

Wife Remembered It and Gets Her Due Reward.

Mary Ann Reynolds of 529 East Fifty-second Street will get $3,000 left by her husband, whom she had not seen in seven years, because she remembered that his toes were webbed like those of a duck. James Reynolds died on July 16 at Collins's Hotel, on Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City. It was found that he had deposited in various banks over $3,000. The undertaker advertised for Reynolds's relatives.

Dozens of claimants appeared. None of them could describe the old man satisfactorily until Mary Ann Reynolds came. She declared that she felt satisfied that the dead man was her husband, who had deserted her seven years before. She described accurately several peculiarities about the body.

Michael J. Dady Returns.

Michael J. Dady was a passenger on the Ward Line steamship Seguranca, which arrived yesterday morning from Havana. Mr. Dady and thirty-four other passengers were transferred to Hoffman Island for observation. They will be released to-day.

Le Boutillier Bros

3000 White Waists.

Ladies' White Lawn Shirt Waists, trimmed with insertions of Embroidery, also Lace. Open front or back,

$1.38

value $2.00

Ladies' White Lawn Shirt Waists, trimmed with insertions of Embroidery back and front,

$1.98

value $3.50

New Purchase. Maker's Loss.

Le Boutillier Bros
West 23rd Street.

CANNOT DRAW PAY UNLESS THEY WORK

New Order Affects 40,000 Persons in the City's Employ.

Corporation Counsel's Action on Inquiry by Commissioner Kearny as to How the Abuse Could Be Stopped.

Corporation Counsel Whalen has decided to put a stop to the abuse practiced by many city employes of collecting pay for services not rendered. He was induced to do so on the receipt of a letter from Henry S. Kearny, Commissioner of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, who wanted to know what he could do to prevent employes from getting paid without doing any work.

Mr. Whalen yesterday sent to the heads of departments the following form of notice to be posted:

> Hereafter no employe of this department will be entitled to compensation for the time he or she may be absent unless such absence be excused by me, or a leave of absence granted. Employes of the department having charge of time books or pay rolls are ordered, in making them up, to only give credit to employes for the time when they are actually on duty unless their absence is excused by me.

In explaining the reason for his act, Mr. Whalen said:

"There have been so many requests recently for opinions in regard to the status of employes when absent from duty, and who collect pay for services they do not render, that I decided to prepare the notice and have sent a copy of it to the chiefs of bureaus and departments, to be displayed in their offices."

In replying to Mr. Kearny's letter, the Corporation Counsel wrote:

> The numerous cases which have been brought against the city by employes to recover compensation for the time during which they were absent reveals the existence of a state of affairs which should be stopped. In most of these cases the head of the department had certified the name of the absent employe on the pay roll, and this, the courts have held, was an indication and evidence of the fact that the relationship which existed between the city and the employe had not been severed.
>
> Under the present civil service rules a complete defense to an action for salary or wages is that the name of the individual suing has not been certified on the pay roll by the Civil Service Commissioners. If the name of the absent employe is not on the roll, he cannot be certified, and the employe must resort to a proceeding against the Civil Service Commissioners before bringing an action to compel them to certify the pay rolls. In a case where no services have been rendered, I doubt very much if the Court would compel the Civil Service Commissioners to certify, but at all events, the promulgation of a rule such as I have described and the absence of the employe's name from the pay roll in a case where he has rendered no services, will go a long way in defeating many of these unconscionable claims.

The new order will affect about 40,000 employes. Mr. Whalen's admission of the existence of the abuse astonishes politicians.

ABLAZE, LOCKED IN A FLAT.

Janitor Who Carried Pile of Burning Rubbish in His Arms Saved by Tenant, but May Die.

Naphtha applied with a sprinkling pot was deemed necessary to properly clean a newly vacated flat wherein had dwelt a dog, by William Bailey, forty-three years old, janitor of the building 2,304 Seventh Avenue, near One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, yesterday. The flat was on the third floor, on which is also the home of Leon Pasquet, a real estate broker, whose family is now in the country.

Before beginning operations Bailey warned the people above and below, and asked them to refrain from using their gas ranges for the time being. Despite this precaution there was a flash and a blaze when the naphtha spray fell upon a pile of rubbish near the kitchen. Bailey caught the blazing heap in his arms to carry it to the bathtub, and the flames immediately communicated to himself. He was locked in the rooms. Pasquet heard his shrieks, and, breaking down the door of the empty flat, beat out the fire on the man's clothing with his hands, Bailey at the time writhing on the floor.

The firemen were called and extinguished the fire in the woodwork, and which caused $200 damage. Dr. E. F. Potter of 2,303 Seventh Avenue dressed the burns of both men. Bailey, however, may die from his injuries. He lives at 201 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. Dr. Potter and the firemen agree that if he recovers he will owe his life to the courage and promptitude of Mr. Pasquet, who for his own part says he doesn't think he did anything worth talking about.

HOOKED A BIG SHARK.

It Towed Its Captor's Boat a Mile and a Half at Great Speed, He Says.

William Hitchcock, a young member of the Staten Island Yacht Club, caught a shark about 10 feet long and weighing 479 pounds at Great Kills, two miles below Midland Beach, S. I., on Thursday.

He started out on purpose to get one of the big fish, and used dead weakfish for bait at the end of a 150-foot line. The shark, after being hooked, towed the boat for a mile and a half at steamboat speed before it became exhausted. It was then drawn alongside and killed with a harpoon.

Mr. Hitchcock landed his prize at Great Kills, where it was weighed and measured. He exhibited the teeth and the fins at the clubhouse. He said he would have the teeth mounted as a trophy and would give the fins, which weighed 37 pounds, to his laundryman, shark's fins being considered one of the greatest delicacies among the Chinese.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

During the Summer Our Closing Hours Will Be 5 P. M. on Week Days and 12 o'clock Saturdays.

August Is the Turning Point.

Discovery that miscalculations have been made as to the scope of the Summer wardrobe is very apt to dawn about now. Hats, Waists, and all forms of dress, figured to last the Summer, show signs of wear and tear. Fashions have changed. There are two months of hot weather yet to come—a period that must be bridged.

The Mission of This Advertisement

is to offer satisfactory solutions for all these wants. Goods that are the least bit influenced by coming Fall, yet summery to the core, and Most Certainly Appealing on the Price Side.

The warmth of a FEATHER BOA is grateful on chill evenings. In hackle, coque and ostrich effects, white, gray, natural, green, or charmingly blended in tones, they come to us with the warmest Parisian approval, 1 to 2½ yards long.

The "Between-Season-Hat" now exercises womanly minds. They feel indisposed to venture on another Straw, while anything heavy is out of the question.

Some White and Felt Pearl Hats

that we designed and trimmed are happy compromises, nor must be forgotten that latest fad of fashion—elegantly trimmed Sumatra Body Hats that are marvelously special at.............. 5.95

DRESS GOODS. Unexpected Possibilities.

Because a maker of PLAID BLACK WEAVES looked over long at an over high thermometer he was driven to take nearly

ONE-HALF OFF.

Six styles of double faced cloth, small checks and plaids, Oxford grays; are all wool, both sides and all through, as are all $1.50 cloths. Our price.............. 95c

WASH GOODS. Fourth Floor.

Mercerized Pongees, that have every property of silk except the fibre. Printed in over a hundred of the prettiest patterns we have seen this year; sold Saturday at 19c., and much undersold at that; 1,000 pieces bought prove our faith in the bargain, for a great bargain it is at 12½c

SHEET SALE. Fourth Floor.

Only the cost of muslin is figured; nothing for making and selling:

54x90	28c	90x90	46c
63x90	33c	90x99	52c
72x90	37c	90x108	55c
81x90	42c	Larger in proportion.	

PILLOW CASES.

42x36	9c	50x36	11c
45x36	10c	54x36	12c

No mail orders filled.

This Late in the Season We Buy MEN'S SHIRTS at Our Own Figures.

In the hurry and rush of first shirt orders, manufacturers see no limit to trade. Then the first flurry over, stocks pile up.

300 Dozen First-Class New Negligee Shirts Were Sold Us by a Business Pessimist

who wanted room for fall work, and incidentally, his cost out of the shirts on hand. Better for the money were never given. We ourselves sold them for an even dollar. They comprise:

200 dozen boys' and men's colored percale shirts, with separate cuffs; all new patterns, never shown before; sizes 12 to 17 . . . .
100 dozen boys' and mens' white woven corded madras shirts; sizes 12 to 17 . . . .

Main Floor. 59c
$1.00 in June and all through July.

New Underwear in Profusion.

When average lines are depleted, broken, robbed of all freshness and charm this timely purchase offers delightful white, speckless, creaseless charms and beautifully cut and made garments.

Gowns.
In cambric and nainsook, square and circular neck effects, three-quarter and flowing sleeves, hemstitched and embroidery trimmed.... 95c and 1.25

Skirts.
In lawn, hemstitched, tucked lace and embroidery trimmed, with deep extra full flounce.. 95c and 1.25

Drawers.
In cambric and nainsook, full umbrella ruffle of fine embroidery, lace and clusters of tucks.... 45c and 95c

Corset Covers.
In nainsook, torchon, Valenciennes laces and embroidery trimming, skirt and waist lengths.. 45c and 95c

In Cotton Wash Laces

"Complete" and "new" are strange words to read on August 4th. We have an unbroken series of patterns in
Embroidered Valenciennes—white, cream, butter—straight insertions and edges to match.............................. 10c
Irregular Insertions, Galloons and Edgings to match.............................15c., 18c., 22c

Laces to Wear Now, and Later, 1-3 Under Usual Prices.
Alencon, Margot, Lierre, Imitation Renaissance—Monday..............................25c
Square dot Black Silk Net. 44 inches wide, regularly 75c. at..............................59c
Mercerized Black Bourdon Allovers, 18 inches wide, half price..............................25c

Embroideries

At prices to offset any possible Summer inertia.
The goods are new—the styles fresh. It is as much a pleasure to see the patterns as to learn the small cost.
Swiss, Nainsook and Cambric Edgings, neat, desirable patterns; clearing stock at.............................. 11c
Openwork Cambric and Nainsook Insertions.............................. 10c
Lace and tucked Allovers for waists, yokes and sleeves—regularly 1.00 and 1.25.............................. 75c
Embroidery Beadings, plain and finished edges, for trimming everything.

Skirts.

Some of our choicest in Imported Cotton Fabrics now on the price level of ordinary garments.

High Novelties Trimmed with velvet—Appliqued fancifully—With beautiful insertions—Linen, Pique, Reseda and other fabrics. Priorly sold up to 14.75; choice.......... 6.75

Bathing Suits
One that is ours and ours alone........5.00
Exceedingly fine, light Brilliantine, with vest of gold silk braid or white. Has no collar, and is in every way a chic, smart water dress.
1.95 and 2.98
Many pretty braid effects on brilliantine; wear and style combined

Boys' Suits.
A tableful of assorted styles.........2.75
Russian Suits were [illegible].
Sailor Suits were 4.[illegible]0.
Double-breasted Suit
Vestee Suits.
This method is adopted to clean up, as a whole, in one day.

Youths' Suits, $4.00.
$5.75 and $6.98 Suits, broken sizes, but a rare bargain when a fit is found.

Table Damask.
(Fourth Floor.)
Bleached Satin damask, [illegible]5 inches wide, regularly 70c., yard...... 55c
Bleached satin damask, [illegible]8 inches wide, regularly 80c., yard........ 65c
Bleached double damask, 72 in. wide, regularly $1.15, yard........ 88c.

Table Napkins.
19-inch napkins, heavy make, all linen, were $1.35 dozen 1.10
22-inch napkins, heavy make, all linen, were $1.75 dozen 1.45
24-inch napkins, double damask, extra quality, were $3.25, doz. 2.65

Towels
Hemmed huck towels, 12½c. and.............................. 17c
Hemstitched huck towels, pure linen.............................. 25c
Bleached Turkish towels, heavy make.............................. 12½c
Bleached Turkish towels, hemmed, extra size and quality.............. 29c

Nineteenth St. Sixth Avenue. Twentieth St.

PRIVATE SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

Officials of the Department of Health Discourage the Plan to Establish One.

High officials of the Department of Health discourage a project to erect a private hospital for the treatment of smallpox cases where patients able to pay can obtain advantages not to be had at the city's quarters on North Brother Island. They say that if people would get vaccinated there would be no need of any such institution.

President Sexton said the department had no money to put into such a hospital and Commissioner Cosby said that it would be well-nigh impossible to secure physicians for such an institution if it were erected by private capital, as doctors who went there would necessarily be compelled to sacrifice all other practice.

"There is no need of such a hospital," said Dr. Cosby. "If the people would only get vaccinated such a hospital would be vacant four years out of five, and in the fifth year there would only be a few cases in it. I recognize the fact that no hospital can be made as comfortable when run by the public as it can under private endowment, but in a public hospital there can be scientific care for all.

"If proper vaccination is had by people there will be no utility in such an institution. There must be in any contagious disease hospital the same care and attention to the poor as to the rich, and we have endeavored to do this at North Brother Island. The mortality there has been very low. I visited the place three days ago and found everything in excellent condition. There were no complaints from any one."

Dr. Cosby added that if such a hospital were built by private parties it would have to be conducted under the supervision of the Health Department. He estimated that it would cost not less than $75,000 to put up the building, while the annual expenses would be about $25,000, which he said would hardly pay, as the disease fluctuates in regular periods, being most prevalent every five years.

POST OFFICE ALTERATIONS.

New General Delivery Department at the Central Office—Nine Hundred Mail Boxes Shifted.

The new General Delivery Department of the General Post Office was opened to the public yesterday. The new department is in the same location as the old one—on the Park Row side, near the main entrance—but there are now three delivery windows where there were formerly only two. About 250 square feet of additional floor space have been added to this department by making the triangular space in the lobby on the Park Row side a part of the interior office.

The change has been in progress for a month, and to make room for the new delivery window it was necessary to remove about 900 mail boxes from the adjoining space to other parts of the building. This occasioned no little complaint from those who had held these boxes for many years. One man asked Superintendent White of the City Department if he might have the glass with his box number on it. He said he had rented the mail box for thirty-seven consecutive years. The glass was given to him. J. P. Morgan also had a box in the section which was done away with, as did many other down-town bankers and business men.

The Merchants' Association took up the matter of the change, but was shown by Superintendent White that the alterations would be advantageous in many ways. The alterations necessitated a change in the box numbers of many firms who were almost as well known by their Post Office box number as by their firm name.

MAILS QUICKLY HANDLED.

Those Brought by the Campania and St. Paul Sorted in Record Time.

The Post Office authorities handled the heavy mails from two big incoming steamships yesterday in what they consider record time. The Campania, with 81,000 letters, landed her mail at the General Post Office at 6:20 A. M. At 9:15 the Post Office clerks had the mail all "worked up" and ready for delivery. The St. Paul's mail, including 25,000 letters, was received at 9:30, and at 10:30 the "Ready for delivery" sign was displayed. Postmaster Van Cott and his son, Richard, the General Superintendent, and Superintendent White of the city department personally supervised the work.

"We don't think this record half bad," said Superintendent White, "in view of the fact that this was Saturday and a half holiday and the third day of the month. We have during the first few days of the month about 150,000 more letters to handle than during the other days of the month."

FIREMEN PROMOTED.

Many Rewards for Acts of Conspicuous Bravery.

The following promotions were made yesterday in the Fire Department: From Lieutenants to Captains—Edward S. Root of Engine Company No. [illegible] to command Engine Company No. 18; Benjamin C. Curren from Engine Company No. 39 to command Engine Company No. 44; Edward F. Ryan of Engine Company No. [illegible]8 to command the same company.

From firemen to Lieutenants—John Burdick from Engine Company No. 4 to Engine Company No. 7; James Connolly from Engine Company No. 4 to Engine Company No. 24; William J. Schuster from Engine Company No. 40 to Engine Company No. 11; Charles J. McCartie from Hook and Ladder No 2 to Hook and Ladder No. 9; William H. McCarthy from Hook and Ladder No. 5 to Hook and Ladder No. 10; John H. Corr from Hook and Ladder Company No. 13 to Hook and Ladder Company N. 5.

All of the men promoted have their names on the roll of merit for personal risk at a fire. Benjamin C. Curren is one of the notable instances of personal risk. At a fire at Sixtieth Street and Lexington Avenue a few weeks ago he saved a number of persons from a blazing room on the fifth floor.

Mr. Stillman's Farm Purchase.

James Stillman has bought the farm of Cornelius H. Van Ness, consisting of about 100 acres, adjoining the Stillman homestead at the foot of Storm King Mountain in Orange County. Mr. Van Ness is the wealthy octogenarian of Cornwall-on-the-Hudson whose matrimonial venture about a year ago gained for him considerable notoriety. It is said that Mr. Stillman paid $15,000 for the farm, although it represented an investment of over $100,000 to Mr. Van Ness.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street

Annual August Sale of Blankets
BEGINS TO-MORROW

Following extract from letter of agent representing several prominent mills explains

WHY WE CAN SELL AT SPECIALLY LOW PRICES.

Messrs. James A. Hearn & Son.
Gentlemen:
"Three of our mills take stock August 1st, and we find several lots of Blankets made over orders. We are prepared to make prices that we know will interest you, so as to close them before our stock taking.
"We will guarantee to make prices that will give you the cheapest lot of Blankets you ever bought."

WE FOUND THE BLANKETS RIGHT and WE BOUGHT VERY, VERY LOW.

That's the Story——Here Are the Prices.

DAMASK BORDER BLANKETS
White California Wool—Flower, Scroll and other fancy border effects.

Sizes.	Style.	Value.	Special.
10-4	No. 117	3.98	2.98
11-4	No. 118	5.50	3.98
11-4	No. 120	7.00	4.98
11-4	No. 123	8.50	5.98
11-4	No. 127	9.98	6.98

GOOD FAMILY BLANKETS
Firm, yet soft, texture; combining warmth, durability and good looks.
Ten quarter.............................. 2.98
11-4 and 12-4.............................. 3.98
Above are big specials.
Limit, 3 pair to a customer,
as we prefer to distribute
as widely as possible among families only.

ALL WOOL BLANKETS
Strictly all wool warp and filling.
10-4....................Special........ 2.98
11-4....................Special........ 3.98
We wont state their worth,
but
comparison with any elsewhere shown at similar prices will prove how good they are!

25 Cases
EXTRA HEAVY FAMILY BLANKETS
11-4...........5¾ pounds............ 4.98
12-4...........6¾ pounds............ 5.98
True value seven and eight dollars.

GOOD WOOL BLANKETS
Full Eleven-quarter....value Three dollars
One Ninety-eight.
Not alone "value Three dollars," but actually superior in quality, looks and finish to many that are elsewhere sold at that price.

FINE WHITE BLANKETS
Made of Australian wool, of long, fine Staple—wide white silk binding—double stitched—

10-4	usually 6.98	special 4.98
11-4	usually 7.98	special 5.98
12-4	usually 10.50	special 7.98

FINE CALIFORNIA BLANKETS
Pure wool filling on fine cotton warp.

Size.	Weight.	Value.	Special.
13-4	7 pounds	12.98	9.49
13-4	8 pounds	16.98	11.49
14-4	8 pounds	15.98	10.98
14-4	9 pounds	17.98	12.98

PURE WOOL CALIFORNIAS
The finest Blankets made.

Size.	Weight.	Value.	Special.
13-4	9 pounds	21.50	14.49
13-4	10 pounds	26.98	18.49
14-4	10 pounds	24.98	16.98
14-4	11 pounds	29.98	20.98

Impossible to duplicate values when sold.

Gray, Natural Wool and Scarlet Blankets
ALSO SPECIALLY LOW
in this sale.

NOTE.
All Prices are for pairs
and for immediate delivery.
We cannot store Blankets.

August must be kept busy,
cost what it may—
therefore

Linens and Towels
will be sold at prices to bring quick buyers.
Satin Damask Napkins—Pure Linen—24 inches square—regular 2.29 doz.....1.49
Heavy Scotch and Irish Linen Napkins—18 inch—white and cream—special—doz. .98
Full Bleach Damask—58-inch—20 patterns—elsewhere .25.............................. .19
Pure White Damasks, all linen—70 inch, special.............................. .39
Extra heavy German Silver Bleach Damasks—62 inch—special.............................. .45
Extra heavy Satin Damasks—68 inch.. .59
Fringed Lunch Cloths—about 2 yds. long—pure white.............................. .39
Fringed Lunch Cloths—white or colored borders—2 yds. long.............................. .49
Fringed Satin Damask Lunch Sets—white, with gold border—8-10 and 8-12 cloths, with dozen Doylies to match—usually 1.98 to 2.49..............................1.25
Fancy Cardinal Cloths—Grecian or floral borders—2 yards—value 1.48..............1.24
Memphis Table Cloths—Blue and White only—fast colors—3 sizes—8-4, 8-10 and 8-12—usually 1.88, 2.18 and 2.69—our price for any size..............1.49

Towels and Towellings
Every Item a Decided Bargain.
Pure Bleach Huck Towels—20x40—double border—value 11 cents........now 8
Hemmed Huck Towels—Three quarters Linen—40 inches long—fancy borders, value .16..............................12½
Rich Satin Damask—25x52—Knotted fringe—Red and Blue Borders—were .34..24
Note extra size of these fine Towels —52 inches long—25 inches wide.
All Linen Damask—21x42—Knotted fringe—Colored borders—fine sellers at 19 cents—special..............................16½
16-inch Toweling—pure white—fancy border; value 7 cents.............. 5
16-inch All Linen—plain or red border.. 7¾
18-inch Union Glass Toweling—Red and Blue Checks.............................. 8¾
Satin Damask Scarfing—19 inch—rich designs for bars and house use—both sides fringed; value 25.............. .17
Huck Barbers' Towels—fast edge—bordered and hemmed—16x24—special, per dozen.............................. .59

TURKISH TOWELS
Just the kind you want for Summer—soft and spongy—dry well
Cream—36 inches long; value 10........ 8
White—extra heavy—43 inch.......... .12½
White—extra heavy—45 inch............ .15
Large Size Bath—pure white—hemmed. .19
Extra Large Turkish Bath—52 inch—pure white—hemmed; value 39........ .29

Couch Covers
Prices to reduce surplus!
Oriental Tapestry Couch Covers—Rug designs—value 3.50.............. 1.98
Extra heavy—panel and deep border—value 4.98.............................. 2.98
Finest Reversible Tapestry—high art designs—value 7.98.......... 5.98

Irish Point Bed Sets
Single and Double size—with shams—

Were 5.98	3.98	Were 9.98	6.98
Were 7.98	5.98	Were 11.98	7.98

Handsome designs.

Boys' Knee Pants
Right in the midst of the best time of all the year we offer values that ought to gladden the hearts of mothers who have a "Summer boy" to buy for.
2,000 pair Good Wear Knee Pants—strong wool fabrics—double seat and knees—patent waist bands—3 to 15 years—value .39 and .49 cents.. .25
1,200 pair Black and Navy Serge Knee Pants—also Corduroy and Mixed Cheviots—4 to 15 yrs—wholesale value 75 cents.. .49
Little Boys' Knee Pants—Navy, Red, Brown and Royal Blue—white pearl buttons—3 to 8 years—usually .98.............................. .49

Wash Dress Fabrics
It is not a question of value now, but what price will quickly clear accumulations!....Sell, sell, sell, is the order of the day.

Emb'd Batistes	Were .14	5
Jaconet Lawns	Were .12½	7¾
Zephyr Crepons	Were .14	7¾
Fancy Ducks	Were .10	5¾
Grenadine Batistes	Were .19	.12½
Lace Stripe Silk Mulls	Were .45	.18
French and Scotch Ginghams and Madras Novelties	were .29. to .45	.19
Corded Zephyrs	Were .12½	8¾
Black Pongees	Were .35	.19
Black Organdies	Were .15	3¾
Polka Dot Sateens	Were .24	.12½
Foulard Sateens	Were .15	9¾
Linen Crashes—best make		.12½
Best American Novelty Ginghams		6½
Summer Flannels—non-shrinkable		9¾
Apron Ginghams, one of the best		5¾

Ladies' White Dresses
Choicest styles of the season!
Organdy, Lawn, Lace Lawn and Point d'Esprit—tastefully made and trimmed.

Dresses that were	Now	Dresses that were	Now
6.98	3.98	21.98	11.98
7.98	4.98	27.98	14.98
11.98	6.98	29.98	16.98
13.98	7.98	33.98	19.98
17.98	9.98	39.98	21.98

Colored Washable Dresses, 1.59 to 29.98; were 2.98 to 45.98.

Ladies' Underwear
Here's for business, cost what it may!

98 cent	White Skirts	.79
1.49	White Skirts	.98
2.98	Fancy White Skirts	1.98
98 cent	Corset Covers	.69
69 cent	Corset Covers	.49
59 cent	Corset Covers	.39
29 cent	Drawers	.19
49 cent	Drawers	.39
69 cent	Drawers	.49
79 cent	Night Dresses	.59
1.25	Night Dresses	.98

And other garments of finer qualities at equal reductions.

Ladies' White Shirt Waists
Down go the prices.

That were 1.49	now .79
That were 1.98	now .98
That were 2.39	now 1.25
That were 3.25	now 1.49
That were 3.69	now 1.98
That were 4.98	now 2.98
That were 6.98	now 4.49

Exquisite novelty styles are included among the finer, while every waist, down to the lowest priced, is of this year's make.

Ladies' Colored Shirt Waists
Leading fabrics in best styles—Now reduced as follows:—

Those that were .69	Now .39
Those that were 1.25	Now .69
Those that were 1.69	Now .98
Those that were 2.25	Now 1.24
Those that were 2.49	Now 1.49
Those that were 2.98	Now 1.69

Misses' Skirts and Dresses
Here's for business, cost what it may!
Girls' and Misses' White Organdy and Point d'Esprit Dresses—elaborate styles, suitable for evening, for seaside and mountain wear—
were 7.98 to 9.98..............................3.98
were 10.98 to 13.98..............................4.98
Duck, Linen and Pique Skirts—were $2.50.............................. .98
Fine White Pique Skirts—value 3.98.. 1.98

SATURDAY
during July and August
is
CLERKS' HOLIDAY.
WE CLOSE ALL DAY.

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Letters of Credit
FOR USE OF
TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS
AVAILABLE
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
ISSUED BY
KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BROADWAY & CEDAR ST., New York.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Investment Securities.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. op. Waldorf | 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. | 56 Worth & 39 Thomas St.
87 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. | 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

First National Bank STOCK.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 3402—JOHN.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston

W. C. Ashwell. E. D. Morgan Waterman.
Ashwell & Co.,
30 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Produce Exchange.
Established 1879.

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I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBER CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE
MEMBER NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE
44 and 46 Broadway, New York.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
MARGINAL AND INVESTMENT ORDERS IN ALL QUANTITIES. INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL MATTERS GLADLY FURNISHED. ISSUE UPON REQUEST, "A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS." MONTHLY FLUCTUATION SHEETS. DAILY AND WEEKLY REPORTS.
COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.

Fred'k F. Marquand
BROKER.
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Direct Wire to Exchange.
Telephone call 3030 and 3031 Broad

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Unlisted Bonds and Stocks, whether interest paying or defaulted, bought and sold. Quotations furnished. Also opportunities for small investors. Write or call.
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FINANCIAL.

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Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. New York Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. 35 Congress st., Boston.
1, 16-19 Broad Ex. Bldg.
25 Broad St.
Uptown office,
640 Madison Av,
NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
We solicit the patronage of those wishing to buy or sell stocks, either for cash or on margin. Daily Advisory Letter sent upon application; also our Special Booklet, which is now ready.

Sinking Fund Notice.
ROANE IRON COMPANY.
Six per cent. Gold Bonds, Secured by Mortgage Dated January 20, 1893.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that, in accordance with article third of the above referred to mortgage, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and six (106) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Thirty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety-and 91-100 dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 12th day of August, 1901.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

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GREENE CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO. stockholder will sell to highest bidder his privilege certificate, which will enable holder to purchase fifty shares of stock from Company. Address CANANEA, B. Box 132 Times Office.

Dividends.

190th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, July 29, 1901.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, August 10, 1901, to Stockholders of record on August 1, 1901.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10th.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

The Diamond Match Company,
Chicago, July 29th, 1901.

At a Meeting of the Directors of The Diamond Match Company a quarterly dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. was declared on its Capital Stock, payable September 12, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 31, 1901. The Transfer Books will be closed from September 2 to September 12, 1901, inclusive. RALPH E. WIRT, Secretary.

Standard Consolidated Mining Co.
of Bodie, San Francisco, Cal.
July 29th, 1901.

Dividend No. 102 of 10 cents a share is payable here and at Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., New York, August 21st. Books close August 7th.

J. W. PEW, Secretary.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 16th, 1901.

The Directors of this Company have declared a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15th. Transfer books will be closed August 1st to August 15th, inclusive.

D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Pennsylvania Banks.

The People's National Bank
PITTSBURGH, PA.
July 15, 1901.

Loans and investments	$7,677,476.90
Overdrafts	2,765.72
United States bonds	1,000,000.00
Banking house	155,000.00
Exchanges for Clearing House	704,474.54
Due from banks and reserve agents	1,272,209.74
Cash	776,736.60
	$11,588,663.50
Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	1,238,607.56
Circulation	1,000,000.00
Deposits	8,350,055.94
	$11,588,663.50

A. E. W. Painter, Pres. Rob't Wardrop, V.-Pr. & Cash.

Missouri Banks.

The Third National Bank
ST. LOUIS, MO.
July 15, 1901.

Loans and discounts	$9,447,272.40
U. S. bonds and premiums	2,797,300.00
Other stocks and bonds	1,027,856.85
Banking house	200,000.00
Other real estate	10,500.00
Cash and exchange	6,684,459.85
	$20,167,389.10
Capital stock	$2,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	1,068,293.13
Circulation	1,992,000.00
Deposits	15,107,095.97
	$20,167,389.10

Chas. H. Huttig, Pres. Geo. W. Galbreath, Cash.
W. B. Wells, Vice-Pres. John R. Cooke, Ass't Cash.

California Banks.

The First National Bank
OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
San Francisco, Cal., July 15, 1901.

Loans and discounts	$6,151,865.54
U. S. bonds and premiums	1,514,000.00
Other stocks and bonds	83,756.93
Banking house and other real estate	320,705.10
Due from banks and bankers	1,328,405.11
Cash and exchange	2,941,134.16
	$12,339,866.84
Capital stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	1,196,057.93
Circulation	1,000,000.00
Deposits	8,643,808.91
	$12,339,866.84

S. G. Murphy, Prest. James Moffitt, V.-Prest.
James K. Lynch, Cash. J. K. Moffitt, Asst. Cash.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Last week's security market drifted through midsummer dullness toward slightly lower levels. Developments were not of a character to reanimate public interest, but rather to hold it in abeyance. The dispiriting monotony of the Steel strike situation was an effective dampener to speculation—"bear" traders seizing the opportunity to force liquidation of small holdings on margin while timid speculative "longs" not forced to sell did so from choice, preferring to look on till the labor crisis should be passed. This gave the Steel issues unusual prominence and undue proportion to the total volume of transactions—probably resulting in the creation of a large "short" interest, for it is not likely that there was much selling of investment stock, public expressions of stockholders all testifying to hearty approval and support of the company's position and to confidence in the outcome—general public opinion also indorsing this view.

Another powerful influence last week was a partially successful revival of the corn scare—based mainly on alarmist reports by private statisticians, sometimes picturesquely described as "crop-killers." The notorious methods of Chicago grain gamblers justify at least the suspicion that no effort is being spared to disseminate the gloomiest tales possible prior to the Government crop report, which will appear next Saturday, and which alone is recognized as absolutely unbiased and authoritative—and that report will probably confirm the best current obtainable conservative estimates, that the damage to corn, while extensive, is not disastrous.

Illustrative of the extent to which pessimism can run is a communication received from a gentleman connected with a mercantile house of Kansas City and New York taking THE NEW YORK TIMES to task for venturing to doubt the fullness of disaster involved in the damage to corn, and charging that such views must be published in the interest of Wall Street "syndicates." An answer to this correspondent asking him to furnish any facts in his possession brought reply that sundry commodities were selling at "famine prices" in Kansas City, the following table being appended:

	Kansas City Markets.	Average for 10 Years.
Hay	$14.00 per ton.	$8.00
Straw	6.00 per ton.	2.00
Potatoes	.75 to $1 per bushel.	.25
Corn	.57½ per bushel.	.30

Without in the least questioning the good faith or good intention of the correspondent, it is plain that his answer is wide of the mark—does not touch the gist of the matter—and that he is in the very frame of mind which crop rumormongers aim to bring about. Prices of commodities in Kansas City on a given day or for a given period cannot measure the prosperity or poverty of the United States; local conditions may be unfavorable in a city, a district, or a State, and yet not sensibly affect National conditions, this being a vast country of diversified pursuits. Nor is the phrase "famine prices" applicable to the quotations rendered. Corn was selling at 57½ cents per bushel in Kansas City in July; in 1891 it sold at 75 cents, in 1892 at $1, and in 1894 at 59 cents, but there was no approach to "famine" in either of those years.

Now, the facts about the corn crop to date, open to all, effectually answer alarmists. The lowest estimate of the boldest guesser admits a yield of 1,500,000,000 bushels—more conservative estimates ranging from 1,600,000,000 to 1,700,000,000. Take the lowest figure and add to it the corn on hand—conceded to be about 600,000,000 bushels—and there will be a total available supply of 2,100,000,000 bushels—hardly suggestive of famine. Again, take the lowest estimate, admit the destruction of, say, 600,000,000 bushels, and examine comparative prices. If present quotations are valid and maintainable, corn for this harvest year will average at least 20 cents a bushel higher than last year, and the following calculation is irrefutable:

Destroyed, 600,000,000 bushels, at 35 cents a bushel, (about last year's average)	$210,000,000
Gain in price on corn in hand and to be harvested, 20 cents a bushel on 2,100,000,000 bushels	420,000,000
Net money gain	$210,000,000

Is it not an inevitable deduction that corn is unreasonably high—that it has been forced up unnaturally by manipulation for the double purpose of "bulling" corn and "bearing" securities?

To revert to the criticism of the correspondent before quoted: The contention is not that there has been no crop damage, not that certain States—notably Missouri and Kansas—have not suffered serious loss; nor that there will not be individual poverty and distress in portions of the corn belt, but that, viewed in its entirety, in its effect on the Nation's affairs, the cereal crop position is far from being disastrous; that on the contrary it is distinctly encouraging; for offsetting the loss in corn is the gain in wheat, with the assurance of an enormous export sale—a certain demand for all the surplus we can spare.

Assuredly this is cold comfort to those farmers of Missouri and Kansas who depend on their corn harvest; but in dealing with questions from the point of view of the security market, the just, philosophic rule is to try to look at the whole of things, not at one phase. Wall Street has been looking at corn alone and has become jaundiced in the effort.

Meantime, speculation has come to a halt. Enough impression has been made by the preachers of pessimism to frighten off that portion of the public which trades on margins and which supplies commission house business; hence transactions have shrunk to relatively small volume, made up mostly of professional operations; hence the fitful declines and rallies characteristic of "scalping" trades. Investment holdings, as shown by transfer books, remain undisturbed, nothing but ordinary shifting of ownership taking place. Add to these factors the time of year, the absence from the city of many thousands of well-to-do people, and the security market's lethargy is sufficiently explained. It seems a fair assumption that if this were intrinsically what is known as a "bear" market, it would have yielded much more than it has done under desperate attack; but it offers something more than the resistance of inertia; it displays notable resiliency when relieved of pressure, gives clear evidence of quiet persistent absorption—the most effective kind of buying for ultimate results. Those who purchase now do so in the face of clamorous agitation for a fall, and it goes without saying that such purchasers must have made up their minds that mere corn shrinkage is not fatal to prosperity, that labor strikes can come to an end, and that this country is still inhabited by a producing, trading, manufacturing, exporting community in tolerably good circumstances, quite able to hold its own, quite capable of utilizing the vast opportunities offered by National expansion, financial solidity, political stability, and agricultural and industrial leadership. It is futile to argue that the fruits of the great events of the last three years—the acquisition of our island territories, the absolute establishment of the gold standard, our growth to first place among exporting nations must vanish because one season's corn crop is short or because one consequential labor dispute exists. Such happenings are mere deterrent incidents of passing influence. Speculation magnifies them.

SATURDAY.

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 3	159,987
To date this year	192,690,401
Corresponding date last year	72,866,945

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 3	$295,500
To date this year	$689,042,720
Corresponding date last year	$317,010,760

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½ per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

⁂

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1½
Chi. & East. Ill.	1⅞	National Salt	1
Consolidated Gas	2¾	People's Gas	½
Diamond Match	½	St. Law. & Ad.	⅞
Illinois Central	¾	Twin City R. T.	1¼
Laclede Gas	½	U. S. Leather	½
Manhattan	½	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Mexican National	¼	U. S. Steel pf.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Amalgamated Copper	⅝	International Power	¾
Am. Sugar	¾	Mo., Kan. & Texas	½
Am. Tobacco	1¼	Mo. Pacific	½
Brook. Union Gas	3	Penn. R. R.	⅞
Ches. & Ohio	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	⅞
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	St. L. & S. F.	1⅛
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Southern Pacific	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	Southern Ry.	½
Del., Lack. & West.	¾	Union Pacific	¾
Dist. of Am. pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber	½

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Declined.

Wabash 1st 5s 1
There were no advances.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The short session of the security market yesterday was without any feature of striking interest. At the opening considerable strength developed in the steel stocks, the common advancing 1⅛ and the preferred 1⅜, but they subsequently reacted and closed with a net gain of ⅜ for the common and ⅝ for the preferred, sales of the common being over 47,000 shares and of the preferred about 24,000. The coming to New York of the Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Association for conference with the officials of the United States Steel Corporation was considered favorable to early settlement of the strike. Deducting the transactions in the steel issues, less than 100,000 shares of all other stocks were traded in—price changes being insignificant. Railroads opened firm, declined, rallied, and finally sagged off to the close. Transactions in no railroad stock reached 5,000 shares, except in Union Pacific, of which nearly 10,000 shares changed hands, with a net decline of ¾. Rock Island lost a point on sales of 700 shares, St. Louis and San Francisco declined 1⅛ on sales of 1,300 shares, no other railroad reporting more than a fractional change. Industrials, other than steel, were equally listless, Sugar losing ¾ on transactions of 6,000 shares, United States Leather advancing ½ upon sales of 7,200 shares, and American Cotton Oil advancing a point on sales of 5,000 shares.

The holiday in London practically deprived our market of orders from that centre, the only ones received being a few purchases of Grangers.

People's Gas was made a strong feature on buying from Chicago, gaining 2 points at one time, but closing with a net gain of ½. Reports were current that the leading gas and electric companies of Chicago were contemplating a merger agreement.

The American Sugar Refining Company reduced its price for refined sugars to 5.35 cents a pound, which was used as a bear argument on the stock.

The familiar old story of a bull pool in leather is once more revived, leather stocks showing more activity yesterday and more strength than for some time.

There was unusual activity in Consolidated Gas, of which over 4,000 shares were dealt in at a net advance of 2¾. Street gossip had it that the dividend would be increased at the next meeting, that shareholders will be given "rights," and that in Street parlance a "melon" is to be cut.

The wheat market closed tamely, without new developments, and with speculation still dormant pending the steel strike's settlement. The corn situation is also still a subject of much discussion, every effort being brought to bear to magnify its importance. Operators for a decline have in their favor the current midsummer dullness which, however, can easily change to animation with slight encouragement—there being no radical change in the conditions which brought about the rising market of last Spring.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement which appeared shortly before the close of business yesterday, was about as expected, except that the increase in loans was rather over preliminary estimates, the amount being $10,853,000. Bank officers stated that this increase in loans reflected certain final payments on financial deals which had to be consummated by Aug. 1. There was an actual gain in cash of $2,280,000, which, added to the increase in loans, brought about an increase in deposits of nearly $13,000,000. Thus the surplus reserve was decreased by nearly $1,000,000, leaving the banks with about $22,000,000 above lawful requirements.

The appearance of the statement had no particular effect upon the security market, which followed its previous course without change.

⁂

The week's averages compare as follows with the corresponding date one and two years ago:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Loans	$878,506,900	$803,697,900	$753,080,500
Deposits	955,912,200	894,482,500	849,903,200
Circulation	30,572,800	26,645,700	13,755,800
Specie	180,545,700	176,586,400	165,574,800
Legal tenders	80,597,700	76,179,100	55,011,600
Total res.	$261,143,400	$252,765,500	$220,586,400
Res. required	238,978,050	223,620,622	212,475,800
Surplus res.	$22,165,350	$29,144,878	$8,110,600

⁂

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	July 27.	Aug. 3.	Increase.
Loans	$867,653,400	$878,506,900	$10,853,500
Deposits	942,938,500	955,912,200	12,973,700
Circulation	30,637,500	30,572,800	*64,700
Legal tenders	79,942,000	80,597,700	655,700
Specie	178,921,200	180,545,700	1,624,500
Reserve	258,863,200	261,143,400	2,280,200
Res. required	235,734,625	238,978,050	3,243,425
Surplus	23,128,575	22,165,350	*963,225

*Decrease.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,757,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	28,263,075
Jan. 19	27,256,600	24,185,075	34,693,075
Jan. 26	30,799,450	29,277,975	39,232,025
Feb. 2	24,838,825	30,871,275	37,452,675
Feb. 9	20,362,625	27,897,575	35,511,825
Feb. 16	12,852,450	24,015,675	34,373,825
Feb. 23	14,546,675	19,678,550	30,334,900
March 2	14,801,100	13,641,550	24,578,125
March 9	10,717,275	5,676,375	23,203,000
March 16	10,002,600	2,686,425	19,074,175
March 23	10,272,425	5,817,300	18,557,425
March 30	7,870,500	9,836,150	15,494,850
April 6	5,817,975	7,904,800	15,018,825
April 13	7,938,200	10,950,275	19,471,525
April 20	14,922,100	14,894,350	24,175,900
April 27	16,759,775	17,074,275	25,524,675
May 4	10,980,100	15,978,475	19,351,950
May 11	8,127,425	15,332,725	27,137,625
May 18	13,299,925	16,555,225	34,631,525
May 25	21,288,975	18,812,325	43,933,725
June 1	21,253,050	20,123,275	42,710,600
June 8	13,341,500	18,374,250	39,323,100
June 15	8,782,125	17,498,750	30,003,200
June 22	6,611,350	15,526,850	25,697,800
June 29	8,484,200	16,859,375	14,274,550
July 6	5,211,525	14,274,550	62,043,550
July 13	12,809,375	19,960,125	10,698,750
July 20	21,029,375	24,081,900	12,305,600
July 27	23,128,575	27,535,975	10,811,125
Aug. 3	22,165,350	29,144,878	8,110,600

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1901	$22,165,350	1895	$41,950,678
1900	29,144,875	1894	69,053,700
1899	8,110,600	1893	1,401,000
1898	39,893,000	1892	18,798,425
1897	41,002,125	1891	18,420,850
1896	13,815,575	1890	*1,286,000

*Deficit under legal requirements.

MONEY EASE ASSURED.

Bankers talk of money market conditions as likely to remain undisturbed with the supply of money plentiful for some time to come, there being no untoward symptoms visible.

George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank, said:

"There is no reason for a change of opinion now. The outlook has not been altered, and I look for a continuance of easy money, as there is no indication of anything contrary. There is really nothing new to be said regarding money at the present time."

An official of the United States Sub-Treasury, talking of the reasons why the stock of money should remain large and rates stay at easy figures, said:

"The West will shortly begin to need money for crop moving purposes, but the influx of currency has been large enough to provide what should be sufficient both for the West and for all local demands under normal conditions, such as monopolize the prospect for the remainder of the year.

"Then, Europe is likely to send gold here in connection with international trade requirements to a considerable extent, and probably to an extent nearly balancing what transfers of currency may have to be made here for the moving of cotton and corn and wheat.

"I look for easy money and plenty of it for some time to come. The stock of money is also being added to by the continual receipt of new gold from the Klondike and Alaskan mining fields. Last year Australian gold was sent directly here in some quantity by order of London, and it looks very much as if the record of last year will be far exceeded this season.

WESTERN FARMERS PROSPER.

Western railroad officials of prominence take a favorable view of the year's prospect.

A high official of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Road, talking yesterday of the general condition of the West as affected by the corn crop, said:

"We consider the outlook favorable and conducive to large hopes. The drought is broken, and whatever injury might be expected has already been suffered, and the result can be figured out. In some of the States one-third to one-half of a corn crop will be obtained, while Nebraska may possibly do better. Take it through the corn belt generally, and from 30 to 60 per cent. is expected.

"Then the farmers have been putting in alfalfa and other sorts of forage to replace the corn needed for feeding stock.

"You know, out West we say, 'Wheat rides and corn walks.' The railroads haul comparatively little corn as corn. Wheat goes to a flour mill or an elevator, or must be sent abroad.

"On the other hand, corn goes largely to feed stock—hogs and cattle. The planting of alfalfa will provide something else than corn with which to feed cattle.

"Then as to the present condition of corn, an official of the road who has just traveled through Kansas reports that the fields, which were parched and dried and burned brown three weeks ago, are now green and fresh and promising.

"The amount of corn in store from last year's crop will be moved first, and will largely take the place of any deficiency in the crop.

"Wheat had already been harvested before the drought, and so was beyond injury. As this crop is much larger than ever before, the farmers, as a whole, are really better off, with both this wheat and what corn they have, than in many previous years, and as compared with the last few years they will have nearly as much money for their wants as if the corn crop had not been hurt.

"Another thing—as a result of the full crops of recent years, the farmers have plenty of money in their pockets, as well as money in the banks, and have also paid mortgages off, so that their condition is not bad, even with a decreased income. The partial failure of corn yet leaves them able to buy machinery and other kinds of supplies for their farms and to provide for their houses as well.

"Then the much higher price prevailing for what corn there is to be sold will go far to shield the farmers from any serious financial loss whatever.

"The outlook for the West in general and for the road is promising. There was some misunderstanding in regard to the Atchison's adjustment bonds, listed on the Stock Exchange on July 23 to the extent of $20,673,000. These bonds did not represent an increase in the road's bonded debt, but merely the substitution of bonds bearing semi-annual interest coupons for bonds whose interest was payable annually. This change necessitated new listing, and for every bond now listed a bond was at the same time stricken from the list."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days, 4¼@4½ per cent. for ninety days, and 4½@5 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rate: 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $203,234,971; balances, $12,270,606; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $523,038.

Money on call in London, nominally 1@2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2½ per cent. for short and 2½@2 9-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and firm. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85¼@$4.85¼; demand, $4.87¾; cables, $4.88⅛@$4.88¼; commercial bills, $4.84½@$4.85⅛.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 95 and 95½; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Stock Exchange is closed to-day.

Bar silver steady at 26 15-16d per ounce.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £38,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 134; Madrid, 39.05; Lisbon, 38.50; Rome, 4.41.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—Business on the Boerse to-day was fairly active, on the ease of money and encouraging purchases. Governments were strong, and finished with a general advance. Locals, banks, and speculatives opened firm, but relapsed on realizations. Canadian Pacifics were supported. Transvaals were weak.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 44½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅛ per cent.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Business was almost at a standstill on the Bourse to-day, and prices were fractionally lower, owing to the absence of demand, the closing of the London Stock Exchange to-day contributing to the inaction. Rio Tintos declined.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 30c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 19c for checks.

DOCK COMPANY'S BIG MORTGAGE.

The New York Dock Company, formed as incidental to the reorganization of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, has mortgaged all the properties, rights, and franchises of the latter corporation to the United States Mortgage and Trust Company in the sum of $13,000,000. The mortgage is given to secure an issue of 4 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds for a like amount.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK.

President Trowbridge of the Ninth National Bank said yesterday that, while one stockholder had received a letter in regard to selling his stock from Guy G. Major, ex-President of the American Linseed Company and one of the Directors of the Seventh National Bank, he had received no such letter relative to his own holdings.

He thought Mr. Major wanted the stock as a personal investment and not as a step toward acquisition of the controlling interest, which Mr. Trowbridge thought could not be obtained at any probable present price.

Stock Exchange Notes.

The Stock Exchange Committee on Securities of the Stock Exchange has ruled that on and after to-morrow contracts for Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Metropolitan Trust Company certificates may be satisfied either by a delivery of the certificates or the equivalent in Northern Pacific-Great Northern joint Chicago, Burlington and Quincy stock collateral trust 4 per cent. bonds. In transactions for the latter bonds the bonds only are a delivery.

The following memberships have been transferred: L. C. Rubsamen to George C. Bagley, Minneapolis; C. C. Jackson to Charles Jackson, Boston; S. Fisher Johnson to Edgar S. Auchincloss, at Post & Flagg's, New York. Membership posted for transfer, Lyman B. Kendall to E. Cofert Hulst.

Havana-American Tobacco Company.

The Havana-American Tobacco Company, which was incorporated with a capital stock of $2,500 in Trenton last week, is said to have the backing of the American Cigar Company, which is controlled by the Consolidated Tobacco Company. The old Havana-American Company, whose authorized stock was $10,000,000, was recently absorbed by the American Cigar Company. The capital of the new concern is to be heavily increased shortly.

Imperial Bank of Germany's Statement.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand, decreased 28,120,000 marks; Treasury notes, decreased 720,000 marks; other securities, increased 31,900,000 marks; notes in circulation, increased 26,360,000 marks.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—A continued fair demand for several of the copper specialties was the feature of the local market. Osceola was still in good request, but excepting for a small transaction at the start did not reach the high figure of Friday. It fell off at one time to 98, but closed at 99.

The money market is still very quiet, with its tone holding firm. There is no pressing demand for money, and, on the other hand, the banks, anticipating heavy requirements a little later on, are not disposed to let their funds out freely or to make concessions in rates. Money loaned at the Clearing House to-day at 3 per cent., and New York funds sold at 20 cents' discount. Exchange, $24,302,336; balance, $1,639,570. On call, money rules from 3½ to 4½ per cent., mostly 4 per cent. to the best borrowers. Time money is not in liberal supply. Rates range from 4 to 5 per cent. for all dates, mostly 4½ to 5 per cent. In commercial paper business is quiet. The best names sell at 4½ per cent., and good names 5 per cent.; the choicest factory paper would find buyers at 4 per cent. Complete stock transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
	RAILROADS.			
260	Atchison	73	72¾	72¾
60	Atchison preferred	94¾	94½	94¾
20	Boston & Albany	257	257	257
20	Boston Elevated	183½	183½	183½
3	Boston & Maine	193	193	193
3	Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	197	197	197
10	Fitchburg preferred	145	145	145
25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	215¾	215	215¾
5	Northern R. R.	170	170	170
5	Pere Marquette common	68	68	68
100	St. Louis & San Fran.	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
210	Union Pacific	97½	97	97
100	Union Pacific preferred	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
40	West End common	96	96	96
	TELEPHONES.			
27	American Tel. & Tel.	160	159¼	160
15	Cumberland Tel. & Tel.	140	140	140
	ELECTRICS.			
50	General Electric com.	254	254	254
150	Massachusetts common	39	38¾	38¾
5	Westinghouse preferred	79½	79½	79½
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
1,905	American Sugar	137½	136¼	136¼
24	American Sugar pf.	128	127½	128
50	Montana Coal & Coke	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	New Eng. Gas & Coke	6	6	6
2	Torrington preferred	29	29	29
10	United Fruit	90¼	90¼	90¼
300	U. S. Leather com.	13⅝	13½	13⅝
4,290	United States Steel	44¼	43½	43⅝
594	United States Steel pf.	93½	93	93
	MINING.			
675	Adventure	25½	25	25½
50	Allouez	31½	31½	31½
370	Amalgamated	113¼	112¾	113
22	Anaconda	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
10	Arcadian	15½	15½	15½
30	Atlantic	37	37	37
300	Bingham	21½	21¼	21¼
32	Calumet & Hecla	750	740	740
100	Catalpa	.15	.15	.15
150	Centennial	28¼	27½	27½
25	Cochiti	5¼	5¼	5¼
25	Consolidated Mercur	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
150	Copper Range	76	76	76
25	Dominion Coal common	38	38	38
200	Franklin	17½	17¼	17¼
55	Isle Royale	43	43	43
175	Mass.	21	20½	20⅞
50	Michigan	13	13	13
925	Mohawk	43	41½	43
95	Old Dominion	31	31	31
1,327	Osceola	100	98	99
110	Parrot	50¼	50¼	50¼
50	Phoenix	4¼	4¼	4¼
10	Quincy	173	173	173
5	Trimountain	51	51	51
200	Trinity	34	33½	34
545	United States	18½	18	18½
5	Utah	30	30	30
1,261	Victoria	7¼	7	7
492	Wolverine	64¼	63¼	64

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—After starting off with a promise of a good day's business, the Philadelphia stock market became flat after the first hour, and so dragged out the session. The trading was narrow and in small volume, and the close was with mixed changes, the only ripple being Southern Cotton Oil, which advanced 2 points. Cambria Steel Warrants and Electric Company of America were higher, but it was left to United States Steel and Reading to save the market. Both were dealt in solidly on arbitrage accounts, the difference in the range of prices between here and New York affording occasional opportunities for quick turns.

Call money is firm at 4 to 4½ per cent., with the time rate ¼ higher. Commercial paper, 4 to 5 per cent. Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Camden Land	1¼	1¼	1¼
25	Cambria Iron	48¼	48¼	48¼
600	Cam. S. rcts., $2.50 pd.	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
510	Cambria Steel D. rects.	23	22⅞	22⅞
150	Choctaw T. C. warrants	11¼	11	11¼
105	Cons. Lake Superior	27⅝	26¼	26¼
122	Cons. Lake Superior pf.	76	76	76
200	Electric Co. of America	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
25	Indianapolis St. Railway	37	37	37
335	Lehigh Valley	36¼	36	36
150	Palmetto Co.	⅞	⅞	⅞
50	Penn. Salt Mfg. Rcts.	61	61	61
29	Philadelphia Traction	96	96	96
1,010	Philadelphia Electric	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
940	Reading T. C.	21	20⅞	20⅞
100	Reading 1st pf. T. C.	38½	38½	38½
100	Reading 2d pf. T. C.	26 5-16	26 5-16	26 5-16
100	Railways Co. gen.	2½	2½	2½
100	Southern Cotton Oil	65	65	65
3,886	United States Steel com.	44¼	43⅝	43⅝
200	United States Steel pf.	93½	93⅛	93⅛

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—New York Exchange was at 10 cents discount to-day; 4½ to 5 per cent. was charged for call and time loans.

Conditions on the local Exchange were much the same as those prevailing in New York. There was little disposition shown to trade in anything, and prices remained practically stationary. Diamond Match was somewhat higher, and Shelby Tube a little lower than yesterday, but the volume of business in both stocks was light. Tin Can common was steady at 24 and the preferred at 74½.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
510	American Can	24	23⅞	24
300	American Can pf.	74⅞	74½	74⅞
7	Central Union Telephone	45	45	45
8	Chicago City Railway	201	201	201
152	Diamond Match	148	147	148
200	Metropolitan Elevated pf.	93	93	93
120	National Biscuit	42⅞	42½	42⅞
5	National Biscuit pf.	101½	101½	101½
10	Northwestern Elevated	49⅞	49½	49⅞
540	Shelby Steel Tube	10	9⅞	9⅞

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.—The market to-day recorded the dullest day of the Summer, the total sales of stocks being but 85 shares, while the bond sales amounted to $32,000. The tone was firm, because the local views of holders are decidedly bullish. Seaboard common advanced ⅛, the preferred ¼, United Railways 4s advanced ¼, and Consolidated Gas moved up ⅜. The balance of the list was unchanged. Money on call was 4½ to 5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	Seaboard common	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝
60	Seaboard preferred	48	47¾	48
10	Consolidated Gas	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
$4,000	Carolina Central 4s	93	93	93
3,000	Cotton Duck incomes	60	60	60
5,000	Georgia & Ala. con. 5s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
5,000	Maryland Brewing 6s	52	52	52
13,000	United Railways 4s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1,000	United Railways inc.	73¼	73¼	73¼
1,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	102½	102½	102½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 3.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Crucible Steel	22¼	22¼	22¼
1,010	Crucible Steel pf.	85	84½	85
100	National Glass	23	23	23
50	Pittsburg Coal	95¼	95¼	95¼
2,185	River Coal	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
100	Pennsylvania Railroad	144¼	144¼	144¼
240	U. S. Steel	43⅞	43¼	43⅞
400	U. S. Steel pf.	93¼	93	93¼
50	Window Glass 2d pf.	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
415	West. Elec. 2d pf.	70½	70	70½

FIRE PERIL AT THE EXPOSITION.

Report to Insurance Companies on Electrical Conditions at the Pan-American Show.

H. K. Miller, general agent of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, in response to requests from a number of fire insurance companies for more definite information relative to the grounds of the criticism by the board officials of the electrical conditions at the Pan-American Exposition, has sent out to underwriters the specific statement of defects, which was submitted to the board by Inspectors G. E. Bruen, E. A. Fitzgerald, and J. C. Forsyth.

The transformers, in a majority of instances, are reported as being oil-filled and located in and underneath buildings and in close proximity to woodwork, so that there is a liability to overheating by short circuit and consequent ignition of the oil. The woodwork in and under the 11,000-volt transformer sub-station in the Electricity Building is declared to be not fire-proof.

Link-fuse cut-outs are reported as not inclosed in fire-proof cabinets and as being surrounded by inflammable material, and in some cases the fuses are said to have been replaced by heavy copper wire. There is said to be a lack of proper support or protection for conductors from the power station entering the Electricity Building, and thence distributing through and underneath all of the principal buildings.

The general equipment of the power house is declared to be hazardous, exposing the structures of the Midway.

The Inspectors conclude by saying that they regard these conditions as dangerous, adding that "there are also numerous minor defects throughout the Exposition buildings which, while not of sufficient importance to warrant specific mention, are of such a nature that trouble is likely to arise unless corrections are made."

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Embezzlements and defalcations in the United States for the month of June, as collated in the current issue of The Monthly Bulletin of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, aggregated $452,902, and were divided as follows: Federal and State, $105,592; municipal, $53,028; transportation companies, $1,602; benevolent associations, $11,867; building and savings and loan associations, $433; insurance companies, $814; banks, $11,000; court trusts, $5,636; commercial corporations and firms, $208,576, and miscellaneous, $54,354.

The special committee named by the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department to investigate underwriting conditions in Pittsburg has decided to recommend an increase of 20 per cent. in the insurance rates on all property located in the so-called congested district of Pittsburg, excepting buildings occupied as dwellings and as store and dwelling on which specific rates have not been made.

The Executive Committee of the Southeastern Tariff Association (fire underwriters) has approved the resolution forbidding companies in the association to reinsure the shore risks written by marine insurance companies.

NEW YORK CORPORATIONS.

Empire State Bag Company of Brooklyn; capital, $100,000. Directors—C. D. Giles, H. B. King, and George T. Holmes of New York City.

Empire Wine and Liquor Company of New York City; capital, $4,000. Directors—Max Beck, Samson Brownold, and S. H. Stone of New York City.

The Oriental Metal Bed Company of New York City; capital, $6,000. Directors—Aaron Hill, Charles Dreyer, and Harry Matz of New York City.

"F. B. Mills, Seedsman," of Rose Hill, Onondaga County; capital, $200,000. Directors—Frank B. Mills, J. S. Zimmerman, and S. H. Hotchkiss of Rose Hill.

The New Magazine Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—G. B. Townsend, M. S. Guiterman, and C. J. Shearn of New York City.

Mexico Point Company of Syracuse, to maintain a Summer hotel; capital, $15,000. Directors—George F. Hine, S. S. Ruston, and Norman Hine of Syracuse.

Washington and Franklin Brewing Company of Brooklyn; capital, $200,000. Directors—Peter Buckel and Henry Blum of New York City and Otto Stopf of Brooklyn.

Manhattan Correspondence Schools of New York City; capital, $3,000. Directors—E. R. M. Vannett and P. H. Ramsey of New York City and T. J. Dynan of Ossining.

Carlos Booth Company of New York City, to deal in merchandise; capital, $100,000. Directors—Carlos Booth and A. B. Harrison of New York City and Anderson Waydell of New Rochelle.

Manhattan Ruffled Curtain Company of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—William Creighton of Brooklyn, M. H. Burch of Allenhurst, N. J., and W. S. Creighton of New York City.

The Worden-Clarke Company of Brooklyn, to deal in dry goods specialties; capital, $50,000. Directors—W. J. Worden and C. R. Clarke of New York City and E. C. Recor of St. Clair, Mich.

Everett Distilling Company of New York City, to manufacture and distill whiskies, liquors, cordials, and spirits; capital, $90,000. Directors—Andrew J. Mahoney of Dorchester, Mass., Felix Bussig of Brookline, Mass., and N. M. Markwell of New York City.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 3.—The American Dairy of Wilmington, capital, $300,000, was chartered to-

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading was at a standstill yesterday in the market for outside securities, and transactions were not numerous enough to result in more than half a dozen changes of any importance. In several of the recently active issues prices showed a little improvement, but nowhere did the variations amount to as much as one point. In fact, the market showed no life whatever, and it happened in several stocks which recently have been among the most active issues that there were no transactions at all.

⁂

KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS bonds were bought to the extent of $35,000 at 87, a fractional advance over the best bid of Friday. The preferred stock was not dealt in at all, but the bid for this issue was raised half a point to 74½.

⁂

AMERICAN CAN was a little stronger, but with the rest of the market extremely dull. Only a few hundred shares changed hands, resulting in a net gain of an eighth of a point in the common stock and half a point in the preferred.

⁂

SEABOARD AIR LINE was almost entirely neglected. The only transaction in these issues was the sale of 100 shares of preferred stock at 47⅞, an advance of seven-eighths of a point above the last sale of Friday.

⁂

CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s were dealt in to the extent of about $80,000, and showed a net decline of three-eighths of a point.

⁂

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 3. Bid.	Aug. 3. Asked.	Aug. 2. Bid.	Aug. 2. Asked.
American Banknote	56	58½	56	58½
American Can	23⅞	24¼	23¾	24
American Can pf	75	75¼	74½	75½
American Chicle	82	86	82	86
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	8	9½	8	9½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	36	38½	36	38½
American Malt 6s	93½	94½	93½	94½
*American Thread pf	4	4½	4	5
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	26	30	26	30
*British Columbia Copper	13	14	13½	14¼
British Exchequer 3s	98	98¾	98	98¾
*California Copper	½	¾	½	¾
Camden Land	1⅜	1⅝	1¼	1½
Cast-Iron Pipe	6½	8	6½	8
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	34½	36	34½	36
Central Fireworks	23	25	23	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	89	90	89	90
Central of So. Am. Tel	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	3	3½	3	3½
Compressed Air	12½	16	13	16
Con. Refrigerating	6⅝	7	6⅝	7
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	3½	4½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	32	35	32	35
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	66⅝	66⅝	66¾	67
Continental Tobacco deb	105½	107	105½	107
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i.	12	13	12	13
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	38	40	38	40
Detroit Southern 4s	83	85	83	85
Electric Boat	17	20	17	20
Electric Boat pf	44	50	44	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	1¾	2½	1¾	2½
Electric Vehicle	5½	7	5½	7
Electric Vehicle pf	12	15	12	15
*Electro-Pneumatic	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	1½	1¾	1¾	1⅞
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	6	9	6	9
Havana Commercial pf	43½	46	43½	46
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
International Umbrella	1⅞	2⅝	1⅞	2⅝
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	74½	74¾	74	75
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	86½	87	86½	87
Lorillard pf	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	23	25	23	25
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf	83	85	83	85
National Sugar pf	107	108¼	107	108¼
New England Transport	½	1	½	1
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	11⅜	12	11⅜	12
Otis Elevator	34	35½	34	35½
Otis Elevator pf	97½	98½	97½	98½
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34	36	34	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	74	70	74
Retsof	45	..	45	..
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf	99	100	97	99
Safety Car Heat & Light	151	154	151	154
St. Louis Transit	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¾
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100¾	101½	100¾	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	82	82½	82⅛	82½
Seaboard Air Line	27	27¾	27	27¾
Seaboard Air Line pf	47½	48¼	47	47½
Singer Mfg	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & Trac	39	42	39	42
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J.	772	775	772	775
Storage Power	5	9	5	9
Tennessee Copper	18⅛	19	18	19
Tel. & Tel. Co of A., full paid	3	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛
Union Typewriter	60	62	60	62
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf	116½	119	116½	119
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	89¾	89	89¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf	79½	80½	79	81
U. S. Cotton Duck	31⅜	32½	31⅜	32½
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	90¼	91¼	90¼	91¼
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	..	20	..	20
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	..	58	..	58
Va. Coal, I. & C.	7	9	7	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	38	42	38	42
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	17	18	17	18
Worthington Pump pf	112½	113½	111	113

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

	Aug. 3. Bid.	Aug. 3. Asked.	Aug. 2. Bid.	Aug. 2. Asked.
Broadway & 7th Av	244	248	244	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	241½	244	241½	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J.	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	108½	109½	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M.& St.N.Av.1st	112½	114½	113	115
42d St., M.& St.N.Av.2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	26	28
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R.	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R.R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R.R. consols	119	120	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	175	..	175	..
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	62	70	60	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	109	111	109	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

	Aug. 3. Bid.	Aug. 3. Asked.	Aug. 2. Bid.	Aug. 2. Asked.
Bay State Gas	1	1⅛	⅞	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6½	7½	6½	7½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	75	70	75
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J.	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	103	..	103	..
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	70	75	70	75
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds 6s	98	..	98	..
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	305	315	305	315
New Amsterdam 5s	108¼	108⅝	108¼	108⅝
N. E. Gas & Coke	5	7	5	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	54½	56	54½	56
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	95	90	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¼	88¼	86¼	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	19	15	19
Western Gas	97	100	97	100
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	108½	107	108½

Ferry Companies.

	Aug. 3. Bid.	Aug. 3. Asked.	Aug. 2. Bid.	Aug. 2. Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	20	22	20	22
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92¼	93½	92¼	92¾
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	81	83	81	83
Union Ferry	40½	41	40½	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	95	96½	95	96½

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 26 15-16d per ounce and in New York at 58⅝c. Mexican dollars at 46c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .15, seller 10; 1,000 Comstock Tunnel at .06½, 2,500 Golden Age at .02½, and 100 Portland at $2.90.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $9,744,158. The imports of specie amounted to $199,197, and the exports of specie to $153,067.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Aug. 3, 1901.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
112⅝	112¾	2,950	Amalgamated Copper	113½	113½	112½	112⅝	−⅝
3	4	100	American Bicycle	4	4	4	4	......
29½	29⅞	100	Am. Car & Found. Co	29½	29½	29½	29½	+¼
34	34¼	5,120	American Cotton Oil	33¼	34¾	33¼	34	+1
91	91½	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf	91	91¼	91	91¼	+½
31½	31¾	210	American Ice Co	32	32	31¾	31¾	......
52½	53	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	+⅜
136¼	136½	5,800	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	137½	137½	136¼	136½	−¾
132½	133½	200	American Tobacco ctfs	132½	132½	132½	132½	−1⅛
44	44½	100	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	+¼
72¾	73	5,050	At., T. & S. F.	73¼	73¼	72¾	72¾	−¼
94½	94⅞	1,200	At., T. & S. F. pf	94⅞	95⅛	94⅞	94⅞	−⅜
97	98	100	Baltimore & Ohio	96½	96½	96½	96½	......
75¼	76	200	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	−⅜
215	215⅛	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	215	215	215	215	−3
108	108⅜	1,300	Canadian Pacific	108⅜	108⅜	108	108	−¼
45½	45¾	950	Chesapeake & Ohio	46⅛	46¼	45½	45½	−½
75½	77	200	Chicago & Alton pf	76	76	76	76	......
123	130	100	Chi. & East. Ill	122	122	122	122	+1⅞
21⅞	22	100	Chicago Great West	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	−⅜
158¼	158½	4,125	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	160¼	160¼	158¼	158½	−⅜
136½	136¾	700	Chi., R. I. & Pac	137¾	138	137	137	−1
18½	19	175	Chicago Term. Trans	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	−¼
90	90½	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	−⅝
95	95½	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	95½	95½	95½	95½	−1½
13	13¼	100	Colorado Southern	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
222¼	223	4,400	Consolidated Gas	220	223	220	222¼	+2¾
66¼	66½	1,300	Con. Tobacco Co. ctfs	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¼	−¼
228	229	300	Del., Lack. & West	229⅞	229⅞	229¼	229¼	−¾
90	91	100	Denver & R. G. pf	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	+¼
145	148	230	Diamond Match	145	145	145	145	+½
28	29	300	Dist. of America pf	28¼	28¼	28	28	−1½
37¼	37½	1,200	Erie	37½	37⅞	37¼	37⅜	+¼
65¼	65¾	100	Erie 1st pf	65	65	65	65	......
175½	176½	132	Great Northern pf	175½	175½	175½	175½	......
145	145½	500	Illinois Central	145	145¾	145	145¾	+¾
91	92½	300	Internat. Power Co	92¼	92¼	91½	91½	−¾
90	92½	100	Laclede Gas	91	91	91	91	+½
101¼	101¾	1,000	Louisville & Nashville	101½	101⅝	101	101¼	−¼
117¼	117⅞	225	Manhattan Elevated	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	+½
166	167	200	Met. Street Railway	166	166	166	166	......
22½	23	400	Mexican Central	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+⅜
9⅛	9⅝	1,000	Mexican National ctfs	9¼	9¾	9¼	9½	+½
114	115	100	Minn. & St. Louis pf	115	115	115	115	......
70	72	200	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf	72	72½	72	72½	+1½
25	26	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	25⅝	25⅝	25½	25½	−½
97	97¼	600	Missouri Pacific	97	97½	97	97	−½
40½	41	100	National Salt Co	41	41	41	41	+1
151	151¼	600	New York Central	151⅜	151½	150¾	151	−¼
215	216½	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	215½	215½	215½	215½	+⅜
32¾	33	600	N. Y., Ont. & West	33	33⅛	33	33	+⅜
52¼	52½	2,500	Norfolk & Western	52½	52⅝	51½	52¼	+⅜
40½	41½	200	Pacific Mail	41	41	41	41	−¼
144	144¼	4,000	Pennsylvania R. R.	144¼	144¾	144	144	−⅞
114	114½	1,300	People's Gas, Chicago	115¼	115½	114	114	+½
205	206	100	Pullman Company	205	205	205	205	......
41½	41¾	2,600	Reading	42	42	41½	41½	−¼
76⅝	76⅞	200	Reading 1st pf	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	−⅜
52¼	52½	1,680	Reading 2d pf	53	53	52¼	52¼	−¼
19½	20	200	Republic Iron & Steel	19½	20	19½	20	......
29	30	100	Rubber Goods	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	+1
66	67½	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	66½	66½	66½	66½	−½
102	103	1,400	St. L. & Adirondack	100	102½	100	101	+⅞
39½	40¼	1,500	St. L. & San Fran	41¼	41¼	39½	39¾	+1⅛
67¾	68½	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	68¼	68¼	68	68	−¼
54⅜	54½	3,000	Southern Pacific	55	55½	54½	54½	−½
29⅛	29½	1,600	Southern Railway	29½	29½	29⅛	29¼	−½
83¾	84	200	Southern Railway pf	83⅞	84	83⅞	84	......
61½	62½	100	Tenn. Coal & Iron	62	62	62	62	......
94	95	100	Twin City R. T.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	+1¼
96⅝	96¾	8,700	Union Pacific	97½	97⅝	96½	97	−¾
88⅜	89	400	Union Pacific pf	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	−⅜
85	90	40	United States Express	84	84	84	84	......
43½	43⅝	47,385	United States Steel	43¾	44¼	43½	43½	+⅜
92½	92¾	22,000	U. S. Steel pf	93	93⅛	92¾	92¾	+⅝
13½	13⅝	7,320	United States Leather	13¼	13¾	13¼	13½	+½
80	80½	5,140	U. S. Leather pf	79½	81	79½	80½	+1
18	19	310	United States Rubber	18¼	18¼	18	18	−½
55	56	100	U. S. Rubber pf	55½	55½	55½	55½	+½
59½	60	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	−⅛
21¼	21¼	200	Wabash	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	−⅜
39¼	39½	1,800	Wabash pf	39⅝	39¾	39¼	39¼	−¼
91½	91⅝	800	Western Union Tel	91¾	91¾	91½	91½	−⅜
Sales		159,987						

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement for the week in detail:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,084,000	Bank of New York	$18,223,000	$2,801,000	$1,831,000	$18,006,000	$997,100
2,050,000	2,192,400	Bank of Manhattan Co.	22,387,000	7,616,000	1,937,000	28,658,000	......
2,000,000	1,105,600	Merchants' National	13,433,900	2,041,000	1,812,000	16,760,400	......
2,000,000	2,274,900	Mechanics' National	14,139,000	2,817,000	946,000	14,867,000	......
1,500,000	3,153,100	Bank of America	21,340,700	2,921,800	2,911,100	23,881,000	......
1,000,000	243,800	Phenix National	4,604,000	1,026,000	360,000	4,687,000	48,700
10,000,000	6,170,700	National City	113,406,200	29,588,200	7,594,200	130,692,000	4,231,800
300,000	6,942,600	Chemical National	23,676,600	5,096,200	2,364,400	24,198,800	......
600,000	244,000	Merchants' Exch. Nat	4,595,800	792,000	485,800	5,040,000	35,200
1,000,000	1,998,800	Gallatin National	10,466,000	2,089,000	802,100	9,614,500	989,200
300,000	72,400	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	1,158,100	242,200	52,300	1,191,900	48,600
400,000	126,500	Mechanics & Traders'	2,613,000	363,000	258,000	2,876,000	......
200,000	178,300	Greenwich	1,011,300	119,200	182,000	958,600	......
600,000	500,600	Leather Manufact. Nat	4,243,900	1,197,700	207,100	4,429,700	484,300
1,200,000	526,900	Bank of State of N. Y.	4,736,900	583,700	301,000	4,477,000	......
5,000,000	3,233,000	American Exch. Nat	29,598,000	6,768,000	2,282,000	26,841,000	4,564,000
10,000,000	6,758,700	Nat. Bank of Commerce	76,330,800	9,321,700	7,300,100	68,424,000	7,450,900
1,000,000	1,569,100	National Broadway	6,091,500	840,600	367,100	5,221,400	199,500
1,000,000	1,297,700	Mercantile National	13,830,200	2,025,800	1,627,500	14,523,200	986,600
422,700	503,500	Pacific	2,697,300	357,300	560,700	3,408,000	......
1,500,000	1,303,900	Nat. Bank of Republic	18,405,900	4,258,600	1,434,200	20,376,200	1,453,500
450,000	990,600	Chatham National	6,222,600	805,500	968,400	6,457,400	50,000
200,000	349,700	People's	2,032,500	155,400	803,900	2,791,600	......
1,000,000	1,023,100	Nat. Bank of N. Am	11,690,600	1,999,500	1,345,100	12,365,500	725,400
3,000,000	5,434,900	Hanover National	48,175,900	8,210,200	6,134,200	53,592,500	2,961,600
500,000	449,200	Irving National	4,325,000	548,400	466,300	4,410,000	244,100
600,000	371,000	National Citizens'	3,042,200	578,100	186,200	3,356,100	292,300
500,000	280,900	Nassau	2,702,900	465,500	281,600	3,088,000	......
900,000	986,700	Market & Fulton Nat	5,897,200	1,056,300	898,100	6,414,500	50,000
1,000,000	219,200	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,803,000	793,300	271,200	4,280,700	49,100
1,400,000	1,763,800	Corn Exchange	22,851,000	5,339,000	2,085,000	27,916,000	......
300,000	412,500	Oriental	2,083,000	204,400	335,000	2,050,000	......
1,500,000	6,046,800	Imp. & Traders' Nat	23,723,000	4,448,000	1,460,000	22,349,000	46,200
2,000,000	3,853,600	National Park	48,161,000	14,781,000	4,259,000	62,772,000	49,500
250,000	153,100	East River National	1,383,400	163,400	206,500	1,499,900	50,000
3,000,000	2,477,500	Fourth National	22,828,000	4,170,000	3,467,000	25,472,000	50,000
1,000,000	526,600	Central National	10,128,000	2,099,000	1,588,000	13,166,000	560,000
300,000	973,600	Second National	9,848,000	1,625,000	915,000	10,671,000	282,000
750,000	77,300	Ninth National	2,297,200	338,700	246,200	2,468,500	49,200
10,000,000	11,096,800	First National	60,758,700	12,967,900	2,564,000	55,322,800	494,600
300,000	124,500	New York Nat. Exch	3,475,500	722,800	349,800	3,831,700	292,700
250,000	729,200	Bowery	3,104,000	355,000	308,000	3,279,000	......
200,000	597,400	New York County Nat	3,977,600	718,400	359,200	4,566,500	50,000
750,000	395,600	German-American	3,361,900	597,300	260,500	3,251,600	......
1,000,000	2,513,400	Chase National	40,362,900	10,092,400	2,160,200	48,323,400	800,000
100,000	1,362,300	Fifth Avenue	9,553,100	2,695,600	208,300	11,022,100	......
200,000	582,500	German Exchange	2,245,500	221,000	670,000	3,210,100	......
200,000	837,200	Germania	3,030,500	410,800	549,300	4,607,000	......
300,000	994,400	Lincoln National	12,063,500	1,137,800	2,691,700	14,429,500	246,400
1,000,000	1,158,200	Garfield National	6,943,400	1,348,400	255,800	6,739,500	49,400
200,000	367,800	Fifth National	2,168,500	455,900	124,100	2,277,000	193,300
300,000	1,076,300	Bank of the Metropolis	7,335,700	1,242,200	619,800	8,110,100	......
200,000	446,100	West Side	2,632,000	453,000	349,000	3,053,000	......
500,000	944,800	Seaboard National	12,737,000	2,121,000	2,304,000	15,833,000	50,000
2,100,000	2,287,600	Western National	36,706,100	9,059,900	2,786,900	44,183,000	50,000
300,000	516,700	First Nat., Brooklyn	4,494,000	398,000	643,000	4,551,000	75,000
500,000	729,900	Liberty National	7,058,100	1,182,600	525,000	7,024,700	497,600
1,000,000	402,800	N. Y. Produce Exch	4,395,600	891,500	379,900	4,496,500	......
250,000	558,300	New Amsterdam Nat	6,859,200	1,390,900	716,800	8,212,700	95,000
350,000	417,900	Astor National	4,255,000	881,300	162,700	4,195,000	350,000
500,000	355,300	Hide & Leather Nat	2,805,500	555,300	77,400	2,190,000	380,000
72,050,000	82,046,000	Total, National banks					
11,172,700	15,319,600	Total, State banks					
83,222,700	97,365,600	Totals	878,506,900	180,545,700	80,597,700	955,912,200	30,572,800

*As per official reports: 43 National banks, July 15, 1901; 18 State banks, June 3, 1901.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Aug. 3 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Cl'ring House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Comp'nies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$1,628,800.00	$40,300.00	$133,400	$227,100.00	......	$1,860,000.00
Columbia	300,000	2,774,000.00	173,000.00	103,000	196,000.00	$3,000.00	2,916,000.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,187,860.94	55,625.18	44,669	180,671.40	25,000.00	1,346,656.17
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,341,600.00	65,000.00	35,800	100,400.00	......	1,460,000.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,342,345.10	17,605.00	55,574	117,246.46	625.73	1,363,302.05
Hamilton	200,000	1,390,361.00	100,147.00	88,167	133,548.00	55,000.00	1,642,655.00
Jefferson	200,000	584,068.00	3,630.00	51,012	96,079.00	6,604.00	564,063.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,109,500.00	131,800.00	79,700	299,700.00	52,000.00	2,724,200.00
Mutual	200,000	1,413,417.00	25,409.00	110,055	210,455.00	11,269.00	1,440,096.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,408,040.00	27,233.00	133,864	346,082.00	176,700.00	1,843,250.00
Plaza	100,000	2,460,000.00	147,000.00	156,000	63,000.00	......	2,494,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,044,793.00	9,233.00	55,023	54,690.00	......	1,119,500.00
State	100,000	3,570,000.00	244,000.00	120,000	99,000.00	140,000.00	3,954,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,278,200.00	28,000.00	152,300	122,200.00	......	1,712,000.00
Union Square	200,000	2,268,092.49	46,427.84	264,142	355,191.93	......	2,724,885.23
Varick	100,000	884,000.00	10,000.00	65,700	77,700.00	495.00	887,300.00
Washington	100,000	664,607.00	9,889.00	36,330	40,979.00	2,299.00	629,986.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,505,714.00	47,500.00	117,300	105,700.00	20,000.00	1,492,000.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,312,166.00	13,681.00	91,372	103,684.00	125,547.00	1,431,611.00
Broadway	100,000	1,557,331.77	13,217.27	101,975	250,836.37	......	1,695,348.67
Eighth Ward	100,000	309,000.00	14,100.00	23,500	51,700.00	8,000.00	355,100.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	727,500.00	28,200.00	26,300	64,400.00	16,100.00	667,300.00
Manufacturers' Nat	252,000	2,846,200.00	317,800.00	135,100	248,400.00	......	3,137,200.00
Mechanics & Traders'	100,000	983,079.01	18,329.00	57,022	70,695.37	15,300.94	893,752.52
Merchants'	100,000	682,949.00	3,782.00	47,317	62,742.00	......	701,761.00
Nassau National	300,000	3,631,000.00	187,000.00	313,000	445,000.00	50,000.00	3,875,000.00
National City	300,000	2,868,000.00	125,000.00	240,000	425,000.00	88,000.00	3,245,000.00
North Side	100,000	758,933.67	11,417.60	46,328	51,065.19	254,890.01	900,274.59
People's	100,000	922,600.00	28,200.00	42,900	58,900.00	27,400.00	913,500.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	557,531.00	8,275.00	35,115	63,635.00	17,100.00	501,669.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,051,100.00	107,300.00	10,000	357,000.00	25,000.00	1,100,000.00
Twenty-sixth Ward	100,000	514,286.00	11,066.00	22,764	60,953.00	2,973.00	519,216.00
Union	100,000	622,300.00	26,204.00	52,400	61,200.00	94,500.00	754,000.00
Wallabout	100,000	779,300.00	35,900.00	24,800	45,400.00	34,200.00	766,800.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bank of Staten Island	25,000	584,925.00	16,090.00	24,310	91,200.00	30,000.00	673,800.00
First National, S. I.	100,000	744,700.00	39,000.00	20,000	120,000.00	......	741,900.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,877,500.00	237,300.00	212,900	826,600.00	430,000.00	5,526,600.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,042,776.00	57,852.00	49,601	240,659.00	130,764.00	1,794,841.00
Second National	250,000	1,266,900.00	62,100.00	14,400	143,300.00	......	1,061,900.00
Third National	200,000	951,938.51	30,099.18	63,889	220,211.24	42,168.23	1,001,048.73
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,037,400.00	113,400.00	21,100	132,900.00	32,400.00	1,753,800.00
Second National	125,000	828,191.00	26,242.00	27,205	61,900.00	4,900.00	730,204.00

Imports of Specie, New York, July 27 to Aug. 2, 1901.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Prins Willem II	Curacao	$285
Prins Willem II	Port au Prince	10,007
Mount Vernon	Port au Prince	30,000
Maracaibo	Porto Cabello	680
American Silver Coin—		
Prins Willem II	Curacao	63
Cherokee	Turk's Island	361
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Prins Willem II	Curacao	130
Maracaibo	Porto Cabello	346
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Prins Willem II	Curacao	96
Cherokee	Sanchez	211
Gold Bullion—		
Alleghany	Greytown	700
Alleghany	Porto Colombia	68,157
Alleghany	Barranquilla	1,750
Orizaba	Tampico	14,918
Prins Willem II	Paramaribo	5,918
Silver Bullion—		
Orizaba	Tampico	40,590
Esperanza	Vera Cruz	22,918
Silver Ore—		
Esperanza	Vera Cruz	2,067
Total		$199,197

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from July 29 to Aug. 3, 1901, Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.		Character.	Amount.
July 29	Maraval	Trinidad,	S. C., (Mex.)	$2,067
July 29	K.W.d. Grosse	London,	S. B.	40,000
July 30	Teutonic	London,	S. B.	14,600
July 31	F. Bismarck	London,	S. B.	49,400
July 31	Mt. Vernon	Inagua,	S. C., (U. S.)	2,000
Aug. 1	Santiago	Nassau,	G. C., (U. S.)	5,000
Aug. 1	Cherokee	Puerto Plata,	G.C., (U. S.)	5,000
Aug. 2	Etruria	London,	S. C., (Mex.)	7,200
Aug. 2	Etruria	London,	S. B.	27,800
Total				$153,067

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Particulars of a dividend declared by the Diamond Match Company will be found in the advertisement columns.

The reports of the following banks will be found in another column: Third National of St. Louis, People's National of Pittsburg, and First National of San Francisco.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Bond	Amount	Price
Atch Top & Santa Fe gen 4s	10,000	103¼
B'klyn Un El 1st	1,000	100¼
Ches & O gen 4½s	8,000	107½
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds	10,000	98¾
	5,000	98¾
	25,000	98¾
	40,000	98⅝
Col Mid 1st 3-4s	1,000	81
Col & South 1st 4s	5,000	87
	7,000	87½
Denver & Rio Gr con 4s	1,000	101½
Det, Mac & Mar land grant 3½s	10,000	30
Met St gen 5s	5,000	118
Mex Cent con 4s	2,000	84½
Mex Cent 1st inc	25,000	31
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	2,000	97½
Mo Pac trust 5s	5,000	107
N Y, O & W ref 4s	3,000	103¾
Norf & W con 4s	3,000	102
North Pac gen 3s	1,000	72⅛
Oregon Sh Line 1st con 5s	6,000	117¾
Reading gen 4s	16,000	95½
	10,000	95⅜
St L S'w'n 1st	2,000	97¾
San A & A P 4s	1,000	86¼
South Pac 4s	500	91¼
South Ry 1st 5s	1,000	116⅜
	3,000	116½
Union Pac 1st 4s	2,000	104¼
	6,000	104
	4,000	103⅞
	13,000	104
Union Pac conv 4s	3,000	106⅜
	10,000	106½
Wabash 1st 5s	2,000	118
Wabash deb. B	10,000	62⅝
	10,000	62¼
	5,000	62
	5,000	61⅝
Wheeling & L. E 1st con 4s	8,000	92½
Total sales		$295,500

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	107¾	108¼
2s, c, 1930	107⅞	108¼
3s, r, 1918	108⅛	109
3s, c, 1918	108¼	109
3s, 1918, sm	108	109
4s, r, 1907	113	113½
4s, c, 1907	113	113½
4s, r, 1925	137	138
4s, c, 1925	137	138
5s, r, 1904	107¾	108¼
5s, c, 1904	107¾	108¼
D. C. 3-65s	124	..
Adams Exp	170	180
Alb. & Sus	220	..
Alle. & W.	120	..
Am. Ag. Ch.	29	30¼
Am. A. C. pf.	88	90
Am. Bicycle pf.	18	20
Am. Car & F. pf	83½	84
Am. Coal	180	200
Am. D. T.	34	39¾
Am. Express	190	200
Am. I. Co. pf.	66	68
Am. L. Co.	21½	27
A. L. Co. pf.	61½	64
Am. M. Co.	6½	7
A. M. Co. pf.	27	30
Am. S. & R. pf	100	101
Am. L.	25¼	26½
Am. L. pf.	85	87
Am. Snuff	41	46
Am. S. pf.	85	86
Am. S. R. pf.	128½	130
A. T. & C.	98	101
Am. W. Co.	17	18
Am. W. Co. pf	75	80
Ann Arbor	21¼	25
Ann Arb. pf.	52	55
B. & O. pf.	92½	93¼
B. A. L. pf.	108	..
Bruns. City	9½	10
B., R. & P.	86	93
B., R. & P. pf.	121	128
Canada So.	67½	68½
C., C. & C.	40	..
C. R. R. of N. J.	158	162
Chi. & Alt.	37	38
C. & E. I. pf.	125	133
C., Gt. W. pf., A	81¾	82
C. Gt. W. pf., B	47¾	48
Chi. G. W. deb	90	92
C., Ind. & L.	33	34
C., I. & L. pf	68	70
C., M. & St. P. pf	181	185
C. & N. W.	190	195
C., St. P., M. & O.	125	135
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	185	198
C. T. & T. pf.	38	39¼
Chi. U. Tr.	16	20
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	115	118
C., L. & W.	30	35
C., L. & W. pf	67	72
Cleve. & P.	189	..
C. F. & I. pf.	123	132
C. S. 1st pf.	50	51
C. S. 2d pf.	22	22½
Col. & H. C. & I.	19½	20½
Com. Cable	180	190
Cons. Coal	60	..
Con. T. pf.	115¼	116
Del. & Hud.	160	161
D. M. & F.D.	34	39
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	120	150
D. of A.	8	8¼
Erie 2d pf.	48½	50¼
E. & T. H.	52	54
E. & T. H. pf	85	90
Gen. Elec.	253½	256
G. S. Ref.	55¼	56
G. S. R. pf.	107	109
Hock. Val.	51	53½
Hock. V. pf.	74½	75½
Homestake	97	100
Ill. Cent., l.l.	102	..
Int. P. Co.	20¼	20½
I. P. Co. pf.	75	76
Int. Silver	6¼	7
Int. S. pf.	33½	39¼
Int. S. P.	35	40
Int. S. P. pf.	83	85
Iowa Cent.	36	37
Iowa C. pf.	73	73½
J. & Chi.	175	..
Kan. & M.	31¾	32
K. & D. M.	7	8
K. & D. M. pf.	31	35
King. & P.	..	9
Kn. Ice C.	20	30
Kn. Ice C. pf.	50	60
L. Gas pf.	100	101
L. E. & W.	53	55
L. E. & W. pf	116	120
Lake Shore	250	275
Long Island	76	79
Man. Beach	15	18
Md. Coal pf	70	78
Met. W. S. El., Chi.	35½	37
Met. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	92	95
Mil. El. R. & L. pf.	..	117
Mich. Cent.	105	..
M. & S. L.	106	107
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	22½	24
Mo., K. & T. pf	52¾	53¾
Mob. & Ohio	81½	83
Mer. & E.	192	196
N., C.& St.L.	75	100
Nat. Biscuit	42	42¼
Nat. B. pf.	100	102
Nat Lead	19⅜	20½
Nat. Lead pf.	90	92
Nat. Salt pf.	75½	76
New Cent. C.	27	35
N. Y. A. B.	137	140
N. Y., C. & St. L.	38	39
N. Y., C. & S.L. 1st pf.	105	112
N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	74	77
N. & W. pf.	89½	90½
North Am.	99	100½
O. & I. Gas	25	33
Ont. Mining	8¾	9¼
Pacific Coast	65	69
P. C. 1st pf.	94	100
P. C. 2d pf.	67	72
Peo. & East.	25	28
P., F. W. & C.	189	..
P., F. W. & C. sp.	187	..
P. S. Car	43	43½
P. S. Car pf	83	83½
Quicksilver	3	4½
Quicks'r pf.	8½	10
Rens. & S.	204	215
R. I. & S.pf.	74	74¾
R. Goods pf.	77½	78½
St. J. & G. I.	11	12½
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	25	28
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	78	80
St. L. S. W.	28	30
St. L. S. W. pf	59½	59⅞
S.-Sh.S. & I.	33	34
S.-Sh. S. & I. pf	77	81
S. R. & T.	6½	7
Texas Pac.	40	40½
Third Av.	120	122
T., P. & W.	8½	..
T., St. L. & W.	20½	22
T., St. L. & W. pf.	33	35
U. B. & P.	15½	16
U. B. & P. pf	70¼	74
Va. C. C. pf.	124	125
Wells-F. Ex.	140	160
W. & L. E.	18	18⅝
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	51	52
W. & L. E. 2d pf	29	30¼

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con	.03	.03
Andes	.04	.03
Belcher	.06	.06
Best & Belcher	.15	.14
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.33	.34
Challenge Con	.35	.36
Chollar	.06	.06
Confidence	1.10	1.25
Con. Cal. & Va	2.00	2.05
Con. Imperial	.02	.01
Crown Point	.07	.08
Gould & Curry	.13	.14
Hale & Norcross	.25	.25
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.06	.07
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.12	.15
Occidental Con	.03	.04
Ophir	.68	.71
Overman	.12	.12
Potosi	.05	.06
Savage	.06	.06
Seg Belcher	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.14	.16
Standard	3.65	3.35
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.13	.15
Utah Con	.02	.22
Yellow Jacket	.24	.25
Silver bars	.58⅝	.58⅝
Mexican dollars	.47@47½	47@47½
Drafts, sight	.07½	.07½
Telegraph	.10	.10

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 3.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
Acadia	15½	15¾	15½	15¾
Alamo	13½	14	13½	14
Argentum	14	17	14	15
Anaconda	35	36	34	36
Battle Mountain	16⅞	17½	16⅞	17½
Blue Bell	14⅜	15½	14	16
Butterfly	40	43	40	43
C. C. Cons	7½	7¾	7½	7¾
Coriolanus	10⅞	12	10½	12
C. C. & M.	7⅜	12	7¼	7½
Columbine Victor	8⅞	9⅛	8⅝	9¼
Dante	4⅞	5	4¾	5½
Dr. Jackpot	60	61	64	64¾
Elkton	177½	178	176½	176½
El Paso	47½	48	46⅞	47
Fanny Rawlings	18	20¼	15	20
Findlay	9¼	10	9½	10
Gold Dollar	16¼	16⅝	16½	16¼
Golden Cycle	63½	65	63⅝	65
Golden Fleece	35	40	35	40
Gold Knob	4⅞	5	4¾	5¼
Gold Sovereign	4	4½	4⅝	5
Gould	16½	17	16½	17
Hart	8	10	8	10
Ingham	15¼	16	15¼	15⅞
Isabella	44⅜	44⅞	43½	44⅜
Jackpot	40	45	40	45
Keystone	9	10	9	9¾
Last Dollar	55	67½	55	67½
Lexington	5½	5⅞	6	6¼
Little Puck	7¾	8½	7⅝	8½
Mint	16	18	15	18
Mollie Gibson	34	37	35	39¼
Molly Dwyer	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6¾
Mary Cashen	13¼	14½	13½	14½
Moon Anchor	27	28	27¼	28¼
National	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Nugget	18	19½	18	20½
New Haven	5	6	5	6
Orphan	17	18	17	18
Pharmacist	8	8¼	8	8¼
Pinnacle	7¼	8	7⅛	8
Pointer	8⅝	8½	8¼	8½
Portland	305	306½	305	307½
Rose Maud	5⅜	6	5¾	6
Rose Nicol	6½	6⅜	6½	7
Republic	4⅞	5½	4⅞	5¼
Rocky Mountains	3½	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞
Sedan	7½	7⅞	7¼	7¾
Vindicator	117½	119	118	119
Work	13⅝	13¾	13¼	14
Zoe	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞

New Mexican Steamship Line.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 3.—The Mexican Lloyd Trading and Transport Company has obtained a concession from the Federal Government to run a line of steamers from Baltimore and other American ports to Mexican Gulf ports, making two complete monthly round trips. The steamers are permitted to do both foreign and coasting trade.

Cut in Price of Refined Sugar.

The American Sugar Refining Company has announced a reduction of refined sugars 10 points, to 5.35 cents. This places all the refiners on the same basis for refined sugar.

NEW YORK STOCKHOLDER SUES.

Gets an Injunction Preventing a Merger of Lake Superior Mining Companies.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 3.—Judge Nathaniel Shipman of the United States Circuit Court has granted a preliminary injunction restraining the Consolidated Lake Superior Company from absorbing the Ontario Lake Superior Company.

The suit against the consolidated company was brought by Alten S. Miller of New York, a stockholder, who alleged that the capital stock had been increased without his knowledge, and that certain Directors of the company formed a plan to sell to it, at an exorbitant price, the property of the Ontario Company, of which they are the principal stockholders.

The consolidated company, which was incorporated under the laws of this State, recently increased its capital stock from $20,000,000 to $117,000,000. It owns and operates extensive mining, timber, and other properties near Lake Superior.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
450	Amal. Copper	113	113½	112½	112⅝
6,980	Am. Sugar	138	138	136⅛	136⅛
5,640	A., T. & S. F.	73¼	73¾	72¼	72¼
40	A., T. & S. F. pf.	94⅞	94⅞	94½	94½
10	B'klyn R. T.	76	76	76	76
40	Ches. & Ohio	45¾	46⅛	45⅝	46⅛
2,660	C., M. & St. P.	160⅜	160⅜	158½	158⅝
2,440	Erie	37½	37⅞	37¼	37⅜
80	Louis. & Nash	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
30	Manhattan	117¼	117¾	117¼	117½
60	Mo. Pacific	97¼	97¼	96⅞	96⅞
50	N. Y., O. & W.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
20	Norf. & West	53	53	52⅝	52⅝
100	People's Gas	114½	114½	114	114½
60	Reading	42	42	41	41
140	Reading 2d pf.	52¾	53	52¾	52⅞
3,620	Southern Pac	54⅝	55½	54½	54½
110	Southern Ry	29⅞	29⅞	29	29
30	Stand. R. & T.	6½	6½	6½	6½
30	St. Law. & Adir	101	101⅞	101	101⅞
60	Tenn. C. & I.	61¾	62⅛	61¾	62¼
5,680	Union Pacific	97¾	97⅞	96¼	96⅞
4,260	U. S. Leather	13¼	14	13	13½
150	U. S. Leath. pf.	79¾	81	79¾	81
10	U. S. Rubber	18½	18½	18½	18½
10,440	U. S. Steel	43¾	44⅛	43¼	43⅝
210	U. S. Steel pf.	93	93⅛	93	93¼
10	Wabash pf	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
20	West. Union	92	92	92	92
43,430					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000	Mex. C. 1st inc	31	31	31	31
1,000	St. L. S. W. 1st	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
$8,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	472	336
4th week July	$185,171	$153,447	$86,068
Month	532,449	475,686	268,672
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	346	346	346
4th week July	105,608	87,905	72,873
Month	427,949	380,922	315,782
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	510	510	509
4th week July	55,927	56,177	63,642
From July 1	176,816	165,369	196,923
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,569	6,422	6,154
4th week July	1,321,782	1,110,024	1,025,546
Month	3,582,038	3,220,327	3,384,468
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for June—			
Mileage	1,835	1,560	1,560
Gross earnings	477,100	407,599	371,061
Exp. and taxes	403,867	331,844	306,266
Net earnings	73,233	75,755	64,795
Per cent. exp to earnings	84%	81⅓	80¼
For the fiscal year—			
Gross earnings	6,920,714	6,086,263	5,767,346
Exp. and taxes	4,991,558	4,206,405	3,966,716
Net earnings	1,929,156	1,879,857	1,800,630
Per cent. exp. to earnings	72⅛	69⅛	......
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for June—			
Gross earnings	1,313,710	1,273,061	1,085,975
Op. exp. and tax	806,218	858,218	693,827
Net earnings	507,492	414,843	392,147
Prop. exp. to gross	61	70½	63⅞
Iowa Central	176,816	165,369	196,923
CHICAGO, ROCK ISL. & PACIFIC for June—			
Gross	2,124,920	1,991,531	1,765,355
Exp. and taxes	1,541,421	1,461,494	1,286,925
Net	583,499	530,037	478,430
Gross, 3 months	6,299,850	5,512,631	4,858,042
Net, 3 months	1,680,531	1,430,894	1,374,272
Surplus, 3 months	747,939	524,548	397,388
For the fiscal year:			
Gross	15,371,541	13,402,070	12,009,839
Op. exp. and txs	9,967,179	9,087,639	8,077,384
Net	5,404,362	4,314,431	3,932,455
Prop. exp. to gr.	64%	67¼	67½
D., L. & W. leased lines, quarter ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	2,040,683	1,970,693	1,851,208
Op. expenses	1,097,172	1,038,255	904,046
Net earnings	943,511	932,438	947,162
Charges	618,459	598,804	619,249
Surplus	325,052	333,634	327,913

The surplus for the year is $1,007,362.

EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS for June—	1901.	1900.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	21,925	24,667	2,742
Op. expenses	21,366	20,026	*1,340
Net earnings	559	4,641	4,082
Fiscal year:			
Gross earnings	318,555	355,800	37,245
Op. expenses	229,122	232,909	3,787
Net earnings	89,433	122,891	33,458

*Increase.

EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE for June—	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	119,609	114,887	4,722
Op. expenses	69,929	61,229	8,700
Net earnings	49,680	53,658	*3,978
Fiscal year:			
Gross earnings	1,439,859	1,430,008	9,851
Op. expenses	792,303	771,129	21,174
Net earnings	647,556	658,879	*11,323

*Decrease.

INDIANA, ILLINOIS & IOWA for June—			
Gross earnings	148,881	106,878	42,003
Op. exp. and txs	75,159	61,568	13,591
Net earnings	73,722	45,310	28,412
Other income	286	......	286
Total income	74,008	45,310	28,698
Fixed charges	19,526	16,362	3,164
Surplus	54,482	28,948	25,534
Fiscal year:			
Gross earnings	1,395,529	1,136,177	259,352
Op. exp. and txs	838,382	753,856	84,526
Net earnings	557,147	382,321	174,826
Fixed charges	302,966	223,118	79,848
Surplus	254,181	159,203	94,978
SEABOARD AIR LINE SYSTEM for June—			
Gross	875,082	794,859	80,223
Exp. and taxes	624,556	652,598	*28,042
Net	250,526	142,261	108,265
Gross, 6 months	5,720,243	4,858,530	862,213
Net, June	1,788,671	1,187,035	601,636

*Decrease.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balances	$176,587,925
Gold	101,306,508
Silver	26,101,495
United States notes	13,015,522
Treasury notes of 1890	130,982
National bank notes	8,846,980
Total receipts this day	1,823,118
Total receipts this month	5,334,707
Total receipts this year	57,655,047
Total expenditures this day	1,600,000
Total expenditures this month	5,430,000
Total expenditures this year	57,737,590
Deposits in National banks	102,323,496

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$292,398,689
Silver dollars	437,038,000
Silver dollars of 1890	283,367
Silver bullion of 1890	45,619,633
Total	$775,339,689

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$292,398,689
Silver certificates outstanding	437,038,000
Treasury notes outstanding	45,903,000
Total	$775,839,689

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$64,107,708
Gold certificates	37,198,600
Silver coin and bullion	20,361,867
Silver certificates	5,739,628
United States notes	13,015,522
Other assets	19,820,869
Total in Treasury	$160,244,195
Deposits in National banks	102,323,496
Total	$262,567,692
Current liabilities	85,979,766
Available cash balance	$176,587,925

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Aug. 3, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1901.	1900.	P. C.
New York	$980,920,639	$660,913,763	+48.4
Boston	111,315,281	89,783,161	+24.0
Philadelphia	71,085,026	71,660,464	−0.8
Baltimore	16,649,398	16,116,027	+3.3
Chicago	114,201,336	107,033,528	+6.7
St. Louis	35,770,053	24,535,137	+45.8
New Orleans	6,467,041	5,840,154	+10.7
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,336,408,774	$975,882,284	+36.9
Other cities, 5 days	218,248,793	190,298,467	+14.7
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,554,657,567	$1,166,180,751	+33.3
All cities, 1 day	300,116,411	221,923,465	+35.2
Total, all cities, for week	$1,854,773,978	$1,388,104,216	+33.0

REPORTS OF SAVINGS BANKS

Those of Greater New York Are in Good Condition.

Total Sum Handled by Banks of the Five Boroughs Last Year Was $342,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 3.—A good showing was made by the savings banks of Greater New York in their reports to the State Superintendent of Banking on July 1. The receiving and paying tellers of these banks handled during the year ended June 30, 1901, $342,000,000. Of this sum the greater part, $186,400,000, was received in deposits.

The resources of the banks of Manhattan show but one decrease over the previous year, and the Brooklyn banks increased their resources in every instance. Each borough has two banks which paid out more to depositors than they received, but the sums were small and were overbalanced by the excess deposits in the other banks. In banking circles most interest is manifested in reports of surplus, which must be reported at par and market values for the purpose of taxation. Some of these surpluses, which will give an idea of the rest, were as follows:

	Par Value.	Market Value.
Bowery	$6,654,563	$10,280,067
Emigrant Industrial	5,543,816	10,261,054
Seamen's	5,386,771	8,599,156
Dry Dock	1,711,379	2,505,166
Union Dime	353,030	1,180,155

One of the features of the reports is the statement that the Washington Savings Bank more than doubled its resources. The Bowery, as usual, stands at the head of the list, with an increase of over $5,000,000 in resources and deposits equal to $2,991,000 greater than withdrawals.

Following are abstracts from this and last year's reports:

MANHATTAN BOROUGH.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

	1901.	1900.
Total resources	$84,621,659	$79,307,047
Due depositors	74,341,592	69,687,775
Surplus, market value	10,280,067	9,619,272
Deposits during year	16,658,693	13,172,511
Amount withdrawn	13,667,542	13,780,454
Open accounts	130,892	124,392
Average, each account	$557.53	......

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS.

Total resources	$60,372,651	$56,445,381
Due depositors	51,773,495	47,726,982
Surplus	8,599,156	8,714,168
Deposits during year	11,650,779	9,811,037
Amount withdrawn	9,465,978	7,841,146
Open accounts	86,326	82,596
Average, each account	$599.74	......

UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Total resources	$22,369,249	$20,766,891
Due depositors	21,184,302	19,694,027
Surplus	1,180,165	1,067,693
Deposits during year	7,289,256	7,100,349
Amount withdrawn	6,440,728	6,150,948
Open accounts	76,276	73,688
Average, each account	$277.73	......

DRY DOCK SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Total resources	$27,474,164	$26,092,582
Due depositors	24,968,998	23,678,790
Surplus	2,505,166	2,413,792
Deposits during year	7,560,759	7,772,238
Amount withdrawn	7,043,479	6,587,615
Open accounts	61,073	59,972
Average, each account	$408.84	......

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Total resources	$20,247,153	$18,855,220
Due depositors	17,626,002	16,272,272
Surplus	2,621,152	2,582,947
Deposits during year	4,405,776	4,071,286
Amount withdrawn	3,690,397	3,610,932
Open accounts	21,265	19,861
Average, each deposit	$828.87	......

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Total resources	$12,257,672	$10,118,158
Due depositors	11,611,287	9,460,252
Surplus	646,384	657,906
Deposits during year	4,414,312	3,618,268
Amount withdrawn	2,658,135	2,109,466
Open accounts	15,894	13,976
Average, each deposit	$730.54	......

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.

Total resources	$72,111,177	$69,262,451
Due depositors	61,850,123	59,180,581
Surplus	10,261,054	10,081,870
Deposits during year	16,453,396	16,060,896
Amount withdrawn	15,756,804	14,469,698
Open accounts	92,530	89,923
Average, each account	$668.43	......

BANK FOR SAVINGS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Total resources	$72,990,957	$70,211,059
Due depositors	65,454,844	62,454,268
Surplus	7,519,619	7,756,791
Deposits during year	10,535,201	10,114,623
Amount withdrawn	9,906,134	9,537,955
Open accounts	143,826	138,736
Average each account	455.09	......

AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK.

Total resources	$1,553,907	$1,350,268
Due depositors	1,500,062	1,295,859
Surplus	53,344	52,486
Deposits during year	700,760	693,614
Amount withdrawn	540,034	565,480
Open accounts	5,246	4,899
Average each account	$285.94	......

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

Total resources	$15,133,449	$14,649,412
Due depositors	13,365,379	12,977,502
Surplus	1,768,069	1,671,911
Deposits during year	4,482,680	4,858,512
Amount withdrawn	4,511,107	4,317,373
Open accounts	29,980	30,679
Average each account	$445.81	......

WEST SIDE SAVINGS BANK.

Total resources	$844,947	$735,721
Due depositors	807,482	705,341
Surplus	37,464	30,380
Deposits during year	482,795	408,572
Amount withdrawn	404,034	336,097
Open accounts	4,481	4,275
Average each account	$180.20	......

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK.

Total resources	$56,360,006	$54,127,713
Due depositors	51,272,600	49,222,073
Surplus	5,087,406	4,905,639
Deposits during year	13,276,271	13,448,276
Amount withdrawn	12,836,741	12,198,796
Open accounts	110,280	107,024
Average each account	$464.93	......

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Total resources	$14,826,820	$12,197,489
Due depositors	13,905,619	11,319,685
Surplus	921,200	877,804
Deposits during year	4,994,181	4,241,665
Amount withdrawn	2,884,086	2,769,860
Open accounts	19,595	17,184
Average each account	$709.65	......

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK.

Total resources	$5,806,304	$5,378,787
Due depositors	5,436,724	5,029,173
Surplus	369,580	349,614
Deposits during year	1,992,217	2,021,961
Amount withdrawn	1,750,694	1,641,020
Open accounts	14,904	14,481
Average each account	$364.78	......

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BANK.

Total resources	$1,240,926	$1,021,157
Due depositors	1,236,848	1,018,670
Surplus	4,077	2,486
Deposits during year	809,364	764,370
Amount withdrawn	623,683	522,504
Open accounts	7,478	6,865
Average each account	$165.39	......

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK.

Total resources	$10,509,416	$10,635,180
Due depositors	9,731,165	9,936,731
Surplus	778,250	698,448
Deposits for year	4,045,742	4,400,805
Amount withdrawn	4,567,835	3,513,203
Open accounts	34,197	33,680
Average of each account	$248.56	......

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

Total resources	$46,682,203	$44,199,456
Due depositors	41,974,428	39,820,227
Surplus	4,707,020	4,378,470
Deposits for year	8,826,741	8,849,166
Amount withdrawn	8,003,294	7,740,185
Open accounts	79,332	77,039
Average of each account	$529.00	......

ITALIAN SAVINGS BANK.

Total resources	$404,413	$253,659
Due depositors	402,411	251,733
Surplus	2,002	1,885
Deposits for year	502,637	287,675
Amount withdrawn	361,371	225,547
Open accounts	2,313	1,724
Average of each account	$174.84	......

WASHINGTON SAVINGS BANK.

Total resources	$99,278	$40,246
Due depositors	98,249	40,096
Surplus	1,027	150
Deposits for year	137,686	70,735
Amount withdrawn	81,021	35,528
Open accounts	1,428	464
Average of each account	$68.80	......

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK.

Total resources	$18,638,414	$18,015,932
Due depositors	16,349,877	15,792,934
Surplus	2,288,536	2,222,998
Deposits during year	4,210,051	4,574,891
Amount withdrawn	4,171,897	3,977,397
Open accounts	28,279	27,349
Average each deposit	$578.16	......

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.

Total resources	$11,621,162	$10,230,610
Due depositors	10,764,285	9,287,851
Surplus	849,877	942,759
Deposits during year	4,161,612	3,423,266
Amount withdrawn	2,998,950	2,495,450
Open accounts	32,857	29,521
Average each account	$327.61	......

INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS.

Total resources	$9,815,442	$9,540,900
Due depositors	8,719,944	8,464,851
Surplus	1,095,498	1,076,049
Deposits during year	2,461,892	2,430,245
Amount withdrawn	2,487,284	2,534,046
Open accounts	13,879	13,821
Average each account	$628.28	......

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK.

Total resources	$1,330,151	$982,542
Due depositors	1,318,636	978,020
Surplus	11,515	4,522
Deposited during year	1,086,725	859,730
Amount withdrawn	778,737	582,203
Open accounts	10,478	8,456
Average each account	$125.85	......

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Total resources	$7,633,017	$6,893,607
Due depositors	7,073,964	6,349,777
Surplus	559,053	543,829
Deposits during year	2,112,934	1,189,988
Amount withdrawn	1,636,098	1,628,397
Open accounts	9,494	9,090
Average, each account	$745.09	......

EMPIRE CITY SAVINGS BANK.

Total resources	$1,631,009	$1,461,731
Due depositors	1,603,096	1,439,429
Surplus	27,913	22,302
Deposits for year	1,182,368	1,076,712
Amount deposited	1,061,080	886,635
Open accounts	9,778	8,667
Average, each account	$163.95	......

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Total resources	$11,982,312	$11,317,653
Due depositors	10,884,653	10,233,481
Surplus	1,097,660	1,184,174
Deposits during year	3,712,342	3,771,205
Amount withdrawn	3,338,173	3,353,809
Open accounts	21,079	20,418
Average, each account	$516.37	......

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.

Total resources	$3,956,798	$3,365,941
Due depositors	3,779,115	3,221,653
Surplus	177,683	144,288
Deposits during year	2,135,674	1,889,458
Amount withdrawn	1,684,965	1,450,252
Open accounts	10,945	9,876
Average, each account	$345.28	......

BROOKLYN BOROUGH.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK.

Total resources	$48,615,961	$45,897,215
Due depositors	40,398,349	37,849,460
Surplus	8,217,612	8,047,755
Deposits during year	10,590,377	10,476,787
Amount withdrawn	9,483,013	8,625,625
Open accounts	87,676	83,946
Average each deposit	$460.76	......

BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK.

Total resources	$41,954,649	$40,801,280
Due depositors	35,847,585	34,878,738
Surplus	6,107,064	5,922,541
Deposits during year	7,934,949	7,879,321
Amount withdrawn	8,124,328	8,151,516
Open accounts	61,120	60,352
Average each account	$586.51	......

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF BROOKLYN.

Total resources	$28,642,470	$27,520,533
Due depositors	26,457,916	25,434,885
Surplus	2,184,553	2,085,648
Deposits for year	6,364,730	6,356,887
Amount withdrawn	6,178,698	6,477,469
Open accounts	62,089	60,753
Average each account	$426.13	......

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Total resources	$18,663,987	$18,104,185
Due depositors	16,026,545	15,723,094
Surplus	2,637,442	2,381,090
Deposits for year	3,762,684	3,876,481
Amount withdrawn	3,976,014	3,947,273
Open accounts	31,472	31,126
Average each deposit	$509.23	......

EAST BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK.

Total resources	$3,846,270	$3,509,900
Due depositors	3,530,974	3,205,617
Surplus	315,296	304,283
Deposits during year	1,396,750	1,201,776
Amount withdrawn	1,178,382	1,031,498
Open accounts	11,332	10,763
Average each deposit	$306.75	......

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH.

Total resources	$4,652,793	$4,406,923
Due depositors	4,355,038	4,114,167
Surplus	297,755	292,755
Deposits during year	1,502,844	1,526,057
Amount withdrawn	1,398,831	1,325,346
Open accounts	9,436	9,186
Average each deposit	$461.53	......

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK OF BROOKLYN.

Total resources	$6,365,911	$5,779,634
Due depositors	5,880,696	5,335,684
Surplus	437,434	400,598
Deposits during year	2,425,070	2,262,524
Amount withdrawn	2,062,420	1,851,574
Open accounts	20,222	18,915
Average each account	$290.80	......

EAST NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK, (BROOKLYN.)

Total resources	$1,300,491	$1,212,280
Due depositors	1,155,960	1,072,229
Surplus	134,531	[illegible]
Deposits during year	444,328	[illegible]
Amount withdrawn	398,908	408,211
Open accounts	4,583	4,292
Average, each account	$252.22	......

BREVOORT SAVINGS BANK OF BROOKLYN.

Total resources	$1,039,553	$904,468
Due depositors	1,019,110	886,819
Surplus	20,442	17,649
Deposits during year	549,042	485,768
Amount withdrawn	445,969	418,453
Open accounts	5,129	4,478
Average, each account	$198.68	......

BUSHWICK SAVINGS BANK OF BROOKLYN.

Total resources	$2,270,388	$1,972,937
Due depositors	2,201,381	1,911,487
Surplus	69,007	61,450
Deposits during year	915,884	834,300
Amount withdrawn	697,173	624,788
Open accounts	6,753	6,087
Average, each account	$325.98	......

KINGS COUNTY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Total resources	$8,804,226	$8,021,631
Due depositors	8,156,390	7,379,390
Surplus	647,835	642,242
Deposits during year	2,523,048	2,163,656
Amount withdrawn	2,035,665	1,732,411
Open accounts	12,240	11,742
Average, each account	$663.37	......

GERMANIA SAVINGS BANK OF KINGS COUNTY.

Total resources	$5,191,372	$4,653,158
Due depositors	4,851,269	4,335,617
Surplus	340,103	317,541
Deposits during year	1,739,707	1,510,338
Amount withdrawn	1,372,184	1,210,445
Open accounts	11,527	11,006
Average, each account	$420.86	......

CITY SAVINGS BANK OF BROOKLYN.

Total resources	$1,102,339	$997,818
Due depositors	1,065,858	967,852
Surplus	36,481	29,966
Deposits during year	459,619	447,116
Amount withdrawn	391,021	384,606
Open accounts	4,652	4,210
Average, each account	$229.11	......

EASTERN DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK OF BROOKLYN.

Total resources	$621,581	$416,735
Due depositors	613,454	411,228
Surplus	8,126	5,507
Deposits during year	495,701	338,385
Amount withdrawn	310,358	219,421
Open accounts	4,108	3,223
Average, each account	$147.06	......

GREENPOINT SAVINGS BANK OF BROOKLYN.

Total resources	$4,137,573	$3,906,551
Due depositors	3,606,349	3,399,230
Surplus	531,223	507,320
Deposits during year	1,249,090	1,225,081
Amounts withdrawn	1,151,886	1,094,864
Open accounts	10,552	10,185
Average, each account	$341.77	......

GREATER NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK, (BROOKLYN.)

Total resources	$375,248	$192,736
Due depositors	369,948	190,253
Surplus	5,299	2,483
Deposits during year	349,652	213,160
Amount withdrawn	179,324	91,463
Open accounts	3,018	1,997
Average, each account	$122.58	......

QUEENS BOROUGH.

LONG ISLAND CITY SAVINGS BANK.

Total resources	$2,057,405	$1,787,114
Due depositors	1,863,383	1,617,407
Surplus	194,022	169,706
Deposits during year	1,089,968	1,035,026
Amount withdrawn	901,966	829,922
Open accounts	10,407	[illegible]
Average, each account	$179.05	......

JAMAICA SAVINGS BANK.

Total resources	$2,308,754	$2,001,443
Due depositors	2,102,449	1,796,006
Surplus	206,305	205,437
Deposits for year	797,001	665,963
Amount withdrawn	562,570	473,075
Open accounts	4,969	4,482
Average, each account	$415.61	......

COLLEGE POINT.

Total resources	$733,728	$661,077
Due depositors	634,989	564,887
Surplus	98,739	96,190
Deposits during year	186,267	164,631
Amount withdrawn	138,335	149,262
Open accounts	1,989	1,934
Average, each account	$319.25	......

QUEENS COUNTY SAVINGS BANK.

Total resources	$1,243,436	$1,109,060
Due depositors	1,126,605	1,020,086
Surplus	116,831	88,974
Deposits during year	321,924	304,270
Amount withdrawn	254,300	268,004
Open accounts	3,525	3,846
Average, each account	$313.96	......

RICHMOND BOROUGH.

RICHMOND COUNTY SAVINGS BANK OF WEST NEW BRIGHTON.

Total resources	$366,362	$325,748
Due depositors	349,862	311,740
Surplus	16,500	14,008
Deposits during year	290,175	309,240
Amount withdrawn	260,517	267,469
Open accounts	1,727	1,569
Average, each account	$200.08	......

REPORT ON IRON AND STEEL.

Geological Survey's Statement Shows This Country's Prosperity in Those Lines Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—A report on iron and steel at the close of the nineteenth century, prepared by James M. Swank, General Manager of the American Iron and Steel Association, has been issued by the Geological Survey. It shows that this country to-day leads all others in the production of these articles.

The world's total production of pig iron in 1900 is put down as about 40,000,000 long tons, of which the United States made 13,789,242 tons, or fully 34 per cent. The world's production of steel for 1900 was about 26,875,000 tons, of which the United States made 10,187,322 tons, or nearly 38 per cent. The Bessemer pig iron production in 1890 was 7,943,452 tons, and the maximum production of Bessemer steel rails by the producers of Bessemer steel ingots was reached last year, with a total of 2,361,921 long tons. The total production of all kinds of rails in this country was probably nearly 2,400,000 tons, while the production of open-hearth steel was 3,402,552 long tons, of iron and steel wire rods 846,291 long tons, and of steel wire nails 7,233,979 kegs of 100 pounds.

"The year 1900," says the report, "was, taken as a whole, one of marked prosperity for our iron and steel manufacturers.

UTE INDIAN MAKES WORLD'S RECORD FOR 100 YARDS

Lowers the Time for 100 Yards' Run by Three-fifths of a Second.

Candiras De Foya, the Indian, Made the New Record During the Athletic Contests at Colorado Springs.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 3.—During the athletic contests attendant upon the quarter centennial celebration here today Candiras De Foya, a Ute Indian, broke the world's running record for 100 yards, making the distance in nine seconds flat. The professional record was 0:09 3-5, and the amateur record 0:09 4-5.

In the announcement of the feat by De Foya no mention is made of the conditions under which the athlete ran, or whether or not the games were sanctioned by the Amateur Athletic Union, and were held in a manner that would give the runner the record officially.

To be credited with the record the track over which De Foya ran must have been measured officially by representatives of the proper athletic authorities and a regular set of officials appointed by the Athletic Union must have managed the contests and timed the runner. Whatever the circumstances, however, and whether or not De Foya's performance shall be admitted to the official record of athletic feats, if the Indian really ran over a measured 100 yards' course in nine seconds his achievement is one of the most remarkable ever made by an athlete.

Foot runners were striving long to get over the 100 yards in less than 10 seconds, and it is only within a few years that even a fraction of a second has been cut from that mark. The world's official record for 100 yards now is held by Edward Donovan, who ran in 0:09 3-5 at Natick, Mass., on Sept. 2, 1895, and took the professional record. The amateur record is 0:09 4-5, which time has been equalled by a number of the most famous sprinters, among them Bernard Wefers, John Owen, Jr., John Crum, J. H. Mayberry, and Arthur Duffy in America, and W. T. McPherson in Australia.

Tennis Champions Beaten.

Holcombe Ward and Dwight F. Davis, the Harvard tennis players who have held the United States National lawn tennis championship in doubles for the past two years, and who recently returned from a European trip during which they won a number of notable victories, including the "all-comers'" match at Wimbledon, were signally defeated by R. D. Wrenn, the old Harvard player, and his brother, G. S. Wrenn, Jr., in an invitation match at the Crescent Athletic Club, Bay Ridge, yesterday afternoon.

The defeat of the champions is particularly significant in view of the fact that the National championship meeting for the current year, in which they must defend their titles, opens at Newport next week. They won the first set 8—6, but lost the next two 9—11, 3—6.

RUN DOWN BY MOTOR VEHICLE.

Brooklyn Man Escapes Injury, but Has Chauffeur Arrested.

A motor vehicle, in which Clarence Dinsmore, the son of the General Manager of the Adams Express Company, was seated with three friends, ran down Hamilton Day of 375 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, in front of 200 Broadway, last night. Mr. Day escaped injury, but insisted upon the chauffeur being arrested.

Patrolman Roberts of the Broadway Squad, was summoned, and the party went to the Church Street Station. There Mr. Day preferred a charge of reckless driving against Alexander Valeaga, thirty-four years old, the chauffeur, who lives with Mr. Dinsmore at the latter's country home, at Hudson, N. Y. Valeaga was bailed out by Mr. Dinsmore, who owns the automobile, and the party sped away.

DOG CAUSES A PANIC.

After Spreading Terror Among Little Park Frequenters, He Leaps Into the Tunnel, Alarming Workmen.

A black and tan dog, of fine breed, led by a handsomely dressed young woman, was attacked by rabies in Union Square yesterday afternoon, broke loose from his mistress, tore through the crowded Park, snapping at children and maids, and leaped over a fence into the rapid transit tunnel at Seventeenth Street and Fourth Avenue, among fifty Italian laborers.

The dog began to act strangely when near the fountain in the middle of the Square. Many thought him simply playful at first, but he quickly showed that he was in pain by jumping in the air, biting the chain by which he was held, and breaking loose from his mistress. Then servants and children fled in all directions screaming and shouting all over the Square.

By this time people put their heads out of the windows of the Union Square Hotel, and many of the buildings on the Square to see what the matter was, while from all sides of the Park emerged people running away from the dog. The Park in a few minutes was deserted. More than a score of children and women were snapped at by the dog, but no person is reported to have been bitten.

The dog, after leaving the Park, jumped the high fence skirting the tunnel work opposite the Everett House, at a bound. Down into the tunnel, turning somersaults as he descended, went the animal, landing in the midst of the fifty workmen at that point in the tunnel, and on the back of one, who dropped a pick, knocked over another Italian beside him in getting out of the way, and, yelling lustily, made for the other end of the tunnel.

As soon as the dog landed he began snapping, the men hastily climbing up the timber work by means of ladders, wires, and ropes and ladders. All got out with remarkable celerity, leaving the dog in full possession.

The crowd became braver now and surrounded, ten deep, the woodwork protecting the tunnel. Policeman Gallagher of the West Thirtieth Street Station descended into the tunnel. He was seen by the dog, who jumped up at him, but Gallagher was careful not to go too far down and he shot the dog with two bullets.

Capt. Joiner's Body Recovered.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 3.—A dispatch from Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., states that the body of Capt. E. C. Joiner of Henderson, N. Y., who was drowned by the sinking of the Sagamore a few days ago, has been recovered.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.76⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.60½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.38⅛
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Cotton, middling	.08 1-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅝
Sugar, granulated	5.35
Beef, family	11.75
Beef hams	21.00
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	16.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07⅞
Lard, prime	9.05
Butter, Western creamery	.20½

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour, steady; Winter patents, $3.40@$3.50; straights, $3@$3.30; clears, $2.70@$3.10; Spring specials, $4.10@$4.20; patents, $3.40@$3.70; straights, $2.80@$3.20; bakers', $2.20@$2.65; No. 3 Spring wheat, 66@69c; No. 2 red, 69@70c; No. 2 corn, 56½c; No. 2 yellow, 56½c; No. 2 oats, 35¼c; No. 2 white, 37½@37¾c; No. 3 white, 36½@37½c; No. 2 rye, 58c; fair to choice malting barley, 50c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.75; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.75; prime timothy seed, $4.90; mess pork, per bbl, $14.20@$14.25; lard, per 100 lb, $8.77½@$8.80; short-rib sides, (loose,) $7.85@$8; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7⅜@7⅝c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.30@$8.40; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.29; clover, contract grade, $10.25.

COTTON.—It was something of an "off day" in the local cotton market. Nearly every trader on the floor avoided new commitments, and wherever opportunity offered, evened up old straggling accounts as a matter of precaution. There was too much at stake, considering the narrowness of the market. For instance, Liverpool was closed for the English bank holiday, lasting over Monday, the much talked-of and all-important Government report for August was due next Monday, the public was too confused to re-enter the market for the present, and private crop advices from the South were too conflicting to afford satisfaction to either side. The opening was easy, with prices 1 point higher to 2 points lower. A January selling order gave the market its poor start. Soon after there was a rally, but for the rest of the session the market was very uninteresting, with fluctuations confined to a mere point or so. The close was quiet and steady, with prices net 1 point higher to 4 points lower. Total sales were estimated at about 15,000 bales. The Chronicle's weekly review stated that the situation in the belt was less unsatisfactory than in some time, but still indicated great need of rain in parts of Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee. Weather reports gave no rain of consequence in the last twenty-four hours, and the forecast pointed to continued dry conditions, with excessive temperatures over the Southwest. Receipts were very small, with some new cotton reported at Galveston. The New York warehouse stock again contracted, losing something over 2,000 bales yesterday. Marked additional decreases are looked for this week through shipments abroad and to northern spinners. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged, at 8 1-16c for middling upland and 8 5-16c for middling Gulf. Total sales were 200 bales to spinners. Southern spot markets were generally steady and unchanged. Clearances for export were about as expected. The following telegram was received by Atwood, Violet & Co., from New Orleans: "Boll weevil in South Texas is eating up the crop. Last year at this time that section had a fine crop, and was afterward eaten up. Half of Texas has not had 1½ inches of rain in seventy days."

The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	7.27	7.27	7.24	7.24@7.25
September	7.31	7.32	7.27	7.28@7.29
October	7.37	7.37	7.33	7.33@7.34
November	..	..	..	7.35@7.37
December	7.37	7.40	7.37	7.37@7.38
January	7.43	7.43	7.40	7.41@7.42
February	..	..	..	7.41@7.42
March	7.45	7.46	7.45	7.44@7.45
April	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45@7.47

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Although starting out on an easier basis, with but little speculative life, the wheat market turned sharply about and, recovering its early loss, closed up strong at ⅝@¾c net advance, with an active local trade. The chief influences of a bullish character were heavy seaboard clearances again and an unconfirmed rumor that a big export trade had been done at St. Louis for French account. On the advance other factors cropped out, among them being reports of frost in the Far Northwest and complaints that showers were delaying harvest operations in the Spring wheat belt. Taken altogether, the bull reports had a strong effect on sentiment and rapidly advanced prices, early short sellers being the chief buyers on the rise. The weather map, while denoting cool temperatures in the Far Northwest, showed nothing under 50 degrees, so that by most traders frost talk was regarded as a little premature. The seaboard shipments aggregated 47,200 bbls of flour and 1,106,600 bushels of wheat. Export trade, according to the late reports current here, amounted to only a dozen loads of wheat. On the late curb wheat was unsettled and irregular, closing at 74⅝c bid for September at 1 o'clock. No. 2 red closed 74¾c, elevator, and 76¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 77¾c, and No. 1 hard, Duluth, 83¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 3.—Close: Wheat—Cash, 67¾c; September, 66¾@66⅞c; December, 68¼@68⅜c; on track: No. 1 hard, 69¾c; No. 1 Northern, 67¾c; No. 2 Northern, 66½c. Flour—First patents, $3.80@$3.90; second patents, $3.60@$3.70; first clears, $2.80@$2.95; second clears, $2.20. Bran, in bulk, $13.50@$14.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents were quoted $3.70@$4; Winter straights, $3.25@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.55@$3.80; Spring clears, $2.85@$3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.60; no grade, $18.50@$19, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Steady; fair to good, $2.75@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.15@$3.35. CORNMEAL—Firm; kiln-dried, $3.10@$3.25, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Firm; fine white and yellow, $1.40@$1.50; coarse, $1.12@$1.15. FEED—Quiet; Spring bran, spot, $17.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17@$17.50; Spring bran, bulk, $17@$17.25; coarse Winter bran, $18.50@$20; city bran, $18@$18.50; cornmeal, $29; linseed oil cake, $29.30; corn oil cake, $21; hominy chop, $18.75@$19; oil meal, $29@$29.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	73⅝	74¼	73⅝	74¾
October	74 3-16	75⅛	74 3-16	75¼
December	76	76¾	75⅞	76¾
Corn—				
September	60	61	60	61
December	61¼	62	61	61¾
Lard—				
August	..	..	..	$9.05

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
August	..	..	..	68¼
September	68½	69 13-16	68 3-16	69¼
October	69⅛	70⅛	69⅛	69¾
Corn—				
August	..	..	..	56½
September	56¾	58⅛	56½	57½
October	57¼	58½	57½	58
Oats—				
August	..	..	..	34⅝
September	34¾	35¼	34½	35
October	35	35½	34⅞	35½
Lard—				
October	$8.85	$8.85	$8.82½	$8.82½
January	8.80	8.85	8.80	8.80
Ribs—				
October	7.95	8.02½	7.95	8.00
January	7.85	7.87½	7.85	7.85
Pork—				
October	14.35	14.35	14.32½	14.35
January	15.00	15.12½	15.00	15.05

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Firm; mess, $15.50@$16.50; family, $16.50@$17; short clear, $16@$17.50. BEEF—Steady; mess, $9.50@$10; family, $11.50@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $15@$18. BEEF HAMS—Dull, $20.50@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Quiet; bacons, 7¾c; 180 lb, 7¾c; 160 lb, 7⅞c; 140 lb, 8c; pigs, 8⅜c. CUT-MEATS—Pickled bellies quiet; smoking, 10¾@11c; 10 lb, 10@10¼c; 12 lb, 9½c; 14 lb, 9c; pickled shoulders steady, 7@7½c; pickled hams quiet, 11¼c. TALLOW—Steady; city, 4¾c; country, 4¾@5c. LARD—Steady, $9.05; city lard steady, $8.40; refined lard quiet; South America, $9.75; Continent, $9.20; Brazil kegs, $10.85; compound firm, 7@7½c. STEARINE—Quiet; oleo, 9¼c; city lard stearine, 10⅝c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	..	..	..	4.85@4.90
September	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90@4.95
October	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.95@5.00
November	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.95@5.00
December	5.20	5.20	5.15	5.10@5.15
January	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.20@5.25
February	..	..	..	5.25@5.30
March	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.30@5.35
April	..	..	..	5.35@5.40
May	5.50	5.50	5.45	5.40@5.45
June	..	..	..	5.50@5.55
July	..	..	..	5.55@5.60

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market quiet; good average Santos, 4$500; receipts, 43,000 bags; stock, 644,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened ¼@½ pfg higher; at 2:30 P. M. was net ¼@½ pfg higher; sales, 28,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened steady, ¼f higher; at 12 M. unchanged; total sales, 5,000 bags; January, 35.25; February, 35.75; March, 35.75; April, 36; May, 36.25; June, 36.25; July, 36.25; August, 34.50; September, 34.75; October, 34.75; November, 35; December, 35.25. Rio—Coffee market weak; No. 7 Rio, 4$625; exchange, 10 25-32d; receipts, 22,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 9,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 6,000 bags; stock, 422,000 bags.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $7.50; and in bulk, $4.95; Philadelphia, bbls, $7.45, and in bulk, $4.90; refined cases, New York, $8.50. COTTONSEED OIL—Prime crude, bbls, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 38½@39c; off Summer yellow, 37@37½c; prime white, 43c; prime Winter yellow, 43c; linseed, American raw, 82c; linseed, American boiled, 84c; Calcutta raw, 85c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 69@70c.

SUGAR.—The local market was rather quiet, but about steady, without any change in values being noted. Centrifugal is quoted at 4 5 32c, muscovado at 3 9-16c, and molasses sugar at 3 5-16c. The dullness in refined circles accounts for the apathy in raw sugar.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2.25; do, oil, barrels, $4.25; spirits turpentine, 35½@36c; resin, common to good strained, $1.40; E, $1.60@$1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.80; H, $1.80; I, $1.90; K, $2.25; M, $2.65; N, $3; W G, $3.35, and W W, $3.65.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 3.—Spirits of turpentine—Firm; 33c; receipts, 184 casks. Resin—Firm; 95c@$1; receipts, 489 bbls. Crude turpentine—Steady; $1@$2; receipts, 169 bbls. Tar—Firm; $1.35; receipts, 115 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 3.—Spirits of Turpentine—Firm, 33½c; receipts, 921 casks; sales, 82 casks; exports, 483 casks. Resin—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 2,199 bbls; sales, 2,651 bbls; export, 842 bbls.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 3.—Turpentine—Steady; 32c. Resin—Firm. Sales, 200 bbls. B, C, 95c; D, $1; E, $1.05; F, $1.10; G, $1.15; E, $1.20; I, $1.35; K, $1.60; M, $2; N, $2.50; W G, $2.90; W W, $3.10.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Nominally steady. Dressed beef slow and unchanged. Calves nominal; feeling steady. City dressed veals 8@10½c per lb. SHEEP—Steady; medium and common grades slow; good lambs a trifle firm; medium grades easy. Sheep, $3@$4; lambs, $4.50@$6.20; dressed mutton, 5@7½c per lb; dressed lambs, 6@10½c; choice heavy, 11c. HOGS—Nominally steady.

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SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY,
"Chimney Expert,"
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1613 Main.

This advertisement appears Sundays only.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

Sterling Pianos

THE OLD & RELIABLE STERLING

Has been before the public so long that its **Reputation** is unquestioned.

There are pianos that cost more than Sterlings, but there are none better and few as good.

Sterlings Are Modern in every respect, and contain many improvements and devices not found in other pianos.

Our Patent Practice Attachment allows our Pianos to be continually used without harm or wear for many years.

Our Methods of Selling permit those of moderate means to purchase a good Piano on very easy terms.

7 Used Sterlings,

Nearly new, very fine instruments. Liberal reductions; ask to see them.

Always on Hand a large stock of used Pianos of our own and other reliable makes at greatly reduced prices.

34 Uprights,

Nearly all well-known makes, that have come from Brooklyn's best homes in exchange for

STERLINGS.

All have been thoroughly reconstructed and newly finished and are so good that we will warrant them for 5 years, with privilege of exchange for Sterlings, and full amount paid will be deducted from the purchase price.

$90, $115, $135 to $175.

"Every Piano in our warerooms is marked in plain figures."

No advance in price when you exchange here.

20 Square Pianos,

Some as good as new,

$25, $40, $60, $75.

Monthly payments arranged to suit.

The STERLING Piano Co.,

MANUFACTURERS.
Wholesale and Retail Warerooms
(Entire building, four floors,)
536 FULTON St., Brooklyn

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Batterman

Keep in Touch With Our New

Furniture Dept.

Everything New, Artistic and Low Priced.

Entire Fourth Floor Devoted to Furniture.

Summer Saving Sales

Carefully planned reductions for Monday's trading.
These hints may remind you of what is needed.

A Day of Hosiery Selling

Ladies' fine quality Black and Fancy Hose, guaranteed stainless,	*9c*
Ladies' extra fine quality, imported Hose in Black and Fancy, manufacturer's samples, value 25c. a pair,	*15c*
Ladies' fine imported Hose, Lisle and Cotton, plain and fancy, manufacturer's samples, value 39c.,	*25c*
Large assortment of Ladies' fine grade Hose, plain and Lace effects, all the newest colorings,	*39c., 49c., 79c. and 98c.*

Summer Footwear Bargains

Ladies' Oxford Ties, kid, russet or patent leather, welted sole, $3.00 to $3.98 quality, Monday,	2.25
Ladies' $3.00 Russet Lace Shoes, Monday,	1.85
Children's Tan Patent Leather Button Shoes, $2.00 quality,	1.25

Boys' Clothing Opportunity

Prepare your Boys for School while we are offering these remarkable values:

100 pairs of Worsted Long Pants, for young men, 14 to 20,	*1.25*
250 School Suits, strictly all wool, 7 to 16, worth $2.98,	*1.50*
250 Dress Suits, 7 to 16, regular $3.50 quality,	*1.98*
Serge Sailor Suits, 3 to 10, beautiful effects, value $3.50.	*1.98*
Knee Pants, unmatchable values, for This Sale,	*39c*
Wash Suits, high class goods, were $1.25 and $1.50; reduced to	*69c*
Long Pants Suits, 14 to 20 years, dress styles, were $10.00; reduced to	*5.95*

Dinner and Tea Services

AT REMARKABLE PRICE LOWERING.

White Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, including large soup tureen and platters, entirely new fancy shape, regular price $5.49,	3.98
White Porcelain Tea Sets, 56 pieces, fancy shapes; regular price $3.49,	1.98

"Good Things to Eat," Our Specials

The scarcity of fresh vegetables and the rise in prices is obviated here by the following attractions.

ARGOSY PEAS, better than the fresh, per doz.,	*1.30*
INFANT CORN, the cream of the fanciest packing, per doz.,	*1.10*
SUCCOTASH, "The Silver Spray," the choicest of vegetables, per doz.,	*1.30*
TOMATOES, the "Wonder," solid, ripe and fancy, extra size can, per doz.,	*1.10*
SPINACH, best Long Island packing, all tender and no grit, per can,	*15c*
LEMONETTE, makes 20 pints of satisfying drink, per bottle,	*15c*
ROOT BEER, pure food brand, has no equal, makes 5 gallons, per bottle,	*7c*

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ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

Store Closes at 5 P. M. During July and August.
Saturdays at 12:30 P. M.

The August Sale of Furniture

Begins To-Morrow,

More Furniture, Finer Furniture, Lower Prices Than Ever.

The year knows no event with us more important than this August Furniture Sale. It has come to be a fixture on which thousands of Brooklyn householders build their plans for home furnishing. It is as broad in its scope as the range of furniture manufacture. It is prepared for as carefully as the organization of this establishment, with determination to better the great August sales of the past, can plan. It is not sporadic. It does not come with a shout and hurrah, but it brings to the home people of this home city the best opportunity of the year to buy the sort of Furniture that you have come to expect from this Store for

A Fourth, a Third, Even a Half Under Regular Prices.

We were never so successful in preparation as we have been this year. Never had such a sale; so much Furniture, such good Furniture and such small priced Furniture. The best makers have come to recognize these sales as a considerable factor in their business. They have learned two things about them which form the corner stone of this establishment's reputation and prosperity. *Every piece must stand the rigid test of merit. Every piece must be below the usual prices.*

August is normally a dull month. The Furniture Sale makes it a busy one. So we can afford to give you practically all the advantage of the price concessions from the makers. About a fourthofthis Furniture has come to us 25 per cent. under usual cost, the rest a third to a half. It goes to you the same way. Such of our own stock as is concerned—and many of the splendid pieces you have seen and admired are in this sale—we have reduced proportionately. These things are to be remembered:

Practically the whole scope of staple Furniture is covered.
Every piece is guaranteed—your money back if you are not pleased.
Prices are a fourth to a half below regular.

We Will Hold Furniture Purchased Now Until Fall, If You Wish.

The details that follow are meant to give you a hint of the range and values of the sale:

Chiffoniers.

$5.00 Chiffoniers at $2.98.

One of the unparalleled values in this Furniture sale. These Chiffoniers are of good golden ash with five drawers. So that distribution may be as wide as possible, we will sell but one to a customer, and deliveries will be made during the month of September, not during August. Almost half priced, at $2.98.

Golden ash, 5 drawers, regularly $6.75, now	$4.50
Golden oak, French bevel mirror, regularly $9.00, now	$6.00
White enamel, carved wood back, regularly $9.50, now	$6.25
Golden oak, carved wood back, regularly $11.50, now	$7.75
Golden oak, shaving style, regularly $12.50, now	$8.25
Mahogany finish, French bevel mirror, regularly $14,00, now	$9.00
White enamel French bevel mirror, regularly $13.50, now	$9.75
Birdseye maple, 7 drawers, regularly $27.00, now	$13.50
Birch, swell front, regularly $21.50, now	$15.50
Birdseye maple, swell front, regularly $25.00, now	$16.50
Mahogany veneered, swell front, regularly $28.00, now	$19.00
Birdseye maple, swell front, regularly $31.00, now	$20.50

Chiffoniers.

Mahogany veneered, inlaid, regularly $43.00, now	$29.00
Curly birch, swell front, regularly $47.00, now	$31.50
Mahogany, carved front, regularly $58.00 now	$38.00
Birdseye maple, carved front, regularly $65.00, now	$43.00
Mahogany, large swell front, regularly $70.00, now	$46.00
Mahogany, carved front, regularly $85.00, now	$56.00
Mahogany, carved front, regularly $120.00, now	$80.00

Sideboards.

Golden oak, carved top, regularly $10.50, now	$8.25
Golden oak, carved and polished, regularly $19.50, now	$13.00
Flemish oak, 3½ feet long, regularly $32.00, now	$16.00
Golden oak, 4 feet long, regularly $23.50, now	$17.50
Golden oak, 2 mirrors, 4 feet long, regularly $28.00, now	$21.00
Flemish oak, buffet style, regularly $45.00, now	$22.50
Golden oak, carved and polished, regularly $38.00, now	$25.00
Mahogany veneered, polished, regularly $43.00, now	$29.00
Mahogany veneered, polished, regularly $55.00, now	$36.50

Sideboards.

Flemish oak, buffet style, regularly $58.00, now	$38.00
Golden oak, 4 feet long, carved, regularly $54.50, now	$30.00
Golden oak, finely carved, regularly $72.00, now	$48.00
Golden oak, finely carved, regularly $85,00, now	$56.50
Mahogany, colonial style, regularly $95.00, now	$62.00
Mahogany, Hepplewite style, regularly $110.00, now	$72.00
Mahogany, inlaid, Chippendale style, regularly $170.00, now	$113.00
Golden oak, handsomely carved, regularly $175.00, now	$117.00
Mahogany, handsomely carved, regularly $198.00, now	$132.00

Dining Chairs.

Golden oak, cane seat, regularly $1.10, now	70c
Golden finish, cane seat, regularly $1.25, now	80c
Golden oak, cane seat, regularly $1.35, now	90c
Golden oak, cane seat, regularly $1.50, now	$1.00
Golden oak, cane seat, regularly $1.65, now	$1.10
Golden oak, cane seat, regularly $1.80, now	$1.20

Bookcases.

Flemish oak, carved, 2 doors, regularly $23.00, now	$10.50
Mahogany veneered, 2 sliding doors, regularly $23.00, now	$15.00
Flemish oak, carved, 1 door, regularly $26.00, now	$17.00
Flemish oak, carved, 2 doors, regularly $34.00, now	$22.00
Mahogany, 2 doors, regularly $35.00, now	$23.00
Flemish oak, carved, 3 doors, regularly $45.00, now	$29.00
Golden oak, 3 sliding doors, regularly $60.00, now	$40.00
Mahogany, carved, 2 doors, regularly $75.00, now	$50.00
Golden oak, carved, 3 doors, regularly $90.00, now	$60.00

Rocking Chairs.

Golden oak or mahogany finish, wood seat, regularly $5.00, now	$2.50
Golden oak or mahogany finish, leather seat, regularly $4.50, now	$3.00
Golden oak, wood seat, regularly $6.75, now	$4.50
Golden oak, upholstered, leather seat; regularly $9.00, now	$4.50
Mahogany finish, tapestry seat and back, regularly $13.00, now	$6.50

Bachelor Chiffoniers.

Mahogany, combination interior, regularly $52.00, now	$35.00
Mahogany, inlaid, wardrobe combination, regularly $55.00, now	$37.00
Maple, combination interior, regularly $65.00, now	$43.00

$1.00 Mixed Zibeline Suitings at 39c.

Fifty-four inches wide—full.

A leading wholesaler of the finer class of dress goods sold these Zebelines all season at a dollar a yard. An end of the season transaction that closed his stock makes it possible to offer them at far below half his price—which was the wholesale.

Such Zebelines Never Cost So Little.

There are just 3,885 yards altogether—they will likely go before the day closes.

12½c. Corded Batiste at 7c. a Yard.

Sheer and fine and cool—we have sold thousands of yards at the higher price. Now we are helping a maker to stockrighting—prompt disposal of all he had was worth the price sacrifice to him, with the chance to turn to the work for Fall. And so here are

23,300 Yards of Fine Batiste—a Bargain.

There are white grounds with dainty stripe and figured designs and navy and white and black and white patterns. The cords are firm and strong there is much

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

N. Y. Realty Corporation Buys Hoyt Properties on Pine Street.

REPORTED PRICE, $1,000,000

Other Dealings of the Week—Latest Sales by Brokers—Complete List of Auction Room Offerings.

Negotiations were closed yesterday in one of the largest transactions of the year affecting down-town properties. The New York Realty Corporation has bought, through Richard M. Montgomery, from Henry S. and Goold Hoyt, 24 to 32 Pine Street, old stone-front buildings on a plot having a frontage of 115.5 feet, and an average depth of 66 feet.

Albert Flake of the purchasing company, when inquiry was made yesterday regarding the price paid for the parcel, would only say that it was about $1,000,000. Mr. Flake added that the future of the property had yet largely to be determined, and that there was nothing that he could say on that subject for the present. There is no doubt, however, that a new building will soon be erected on the site—an operation which will either be conducted solely by the New York Realty Corporation or largely financed by it.

The plot is on the north side of Pine Street, just east of Nassau Street, adjoining the building of the Fourth National Bank, and abutting upon 62 and 64 Cedar Street, purchased a few months ago by the Mutual Life Insurance Company. When the Chamber of Commerce was considering last Spring the selection of the site for its new building, the Hoyt properties were very seriously regarded, although finally rejected in favor of the old Real Estate Exchange plot on Liberty Street. In those negotiations the Hoyts' asking price was reported at $950,000. The Pine Street parcel has been on the market for years, in the sense that its owners had no intention of improving it, and were willing to sell it at what they regarded as a good figure. Under these conditions it would probably have remained in its present condition for many years to come, if it had had to wait for an individual purchaser, and the present transaction is significant, if for no other reason, in that it illustrates most perfectly the functions of the large realty corporations.

Benjamin Altman's purchase of 365 Fifth Avenue earlier in the week is largely in the nature of an investment. Mr. Altman owns the large adjoining plot at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, and doubtless reasoned that the small parcel will be more valuable to him than to anybody else, and also that he would probably never be able to get it at a lower figure than at present.

The fact that Irons & Todd are the buyers of the Hyde properties on Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets means the erection of a new apartment house similar to the Iroquois, built by the same firm near by in Forty-fourth Street. Much of the week's business was of routine character, involving flats and dwellings. Several of the latter were in such localities as to attract some attention—notably 37 East Thirty-sixth Street, the purchase of which is generally credited to J. Pierpont Morgan, and 235 Madison Avenue, bought by J. R. De Lamar as an addition to his residence site, at the northeast corner of Thirty-seventh Street.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the Paisley estate the five-story brick building 467 and 469 Sixth Avenue, northwest corner of Twenty-eighth Street, 49.4 by 77.

The Waverley Realty Company, recently incorporated, has bought 10 and 12 Christopher Street, southeast corner of Gay Street, and will erect on the plot a business building, which has already been leased for a term of years to Hall & Ruckel.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for ex-Justice Charles M. Taintor to George G. Benjamin 320, 322, and 324 West Fifty-ninth Street, three four-story frame dwellings, on a plot 50 by 100.

McVicker & Co. have sold for Henry O'Neill to a builder, for improvement, two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 50 by 100.

Henry F. Shoemaker denies, through his brokers, Henry D. Winans & May, published reports that he has sold his residence, 26 West Fifty-third Street.

A. E. Gibbs & C. W. Kirby have sold for Robert Wallace the five-story dwelling 310 West One Hundred and First Street, 17 by 100.11, one of a row of twelve recently completed by the seller.

Herbert A. Sherman has opened a branch office at 532 Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of Forty-fourth Street, under the Fifth Avenue Bank.

Plans for New Flatiron Building.

D. H. Burnham & Co. of Chicago, Ill., filed plans at the Building Department yesterday for the new twenty-story building to be erected by the Cumberland Realty Company on the so-called flatiron block, bounded by Broadway and Fifth Avenue, Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets. The exterior of the new structure will be of buff limestone, brick, and terra cotta. There will be large arched entrances on both Broadway and Fifth Avenue, the arches extending up to the fourth story. The estimated cost of construction is $1,000,000.

The Auction Room.

The foreclosure sale of the flats 330 to 338 West Fifty-ninth Street to M. Kamak, for a total of $139,525, afforded an agreeable variation in the almost unbroken list of purchases by plaintiffs. Mr. Kamak has recently handled to advantage two block fronts of similar properties on upper Eighth Avenue, and doubtless sees an opportunity for an equally successful operation on Fifty-ninth Street—despite the somewhat discouraging experiences of the "Mayor" of the latter thoroughfare.

Several tenement properties on Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets, near First Avenue, to be sold in partition by Peter F. Meyer on Wednesday, are perhaps the most promising features in this week's list. On Tuesday the leasehold of 19 West Forty-second Street will be put up by Auctioneer Ingraham under foreclosure to satisfy a claim of about $6,200.

There were recorded last week 273 mortgages for $7,256,763, of which 93, for $1,877,550, were at 5 per cent.; 94, for $1,126,213, were at more, and 36, for $4,253,000, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 324 mortgages for $4,564,376, of which 103, for $1,330,175, were at 5 per cent.; 139, for $1,030,351, were at more, and 82, for $2,203,850, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, AUG. 5.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles Schwick, referee, 240 West Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 300 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100, three-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $1,207.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 121 West Sixty-first Street, north side, 215 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,918.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, southerly half of Lot 91, on the map of the village of Mount Eden, near Upper Morrisania station, West Farms; all title and interest of Louisa Casina on March 19, 1900.

TUESDAY, AUG. 6.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Benjamin Patterson, referee, 520 to 526 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each, 33.2 by 100.11, with the exception of 520, which is 33.8 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment on each, $32,534.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Keogh, referee, 26 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 33 feet west of Madison Avenue, 27 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $4,404.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 236 East Tenth Street, south side, 125 feet west of First Avenue, 28 by 92.3, six-story brick tenement, with stores; all title and interest of Christian W. Fuchs on May 14, 1901.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Mortimer S. Brown, referee, 458 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, south side, 300 feet west of Melrose Avenue, 50 by 118.5, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,852.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Samson Lachman, referee, 1,879 Second Avenue, southwest corner of Ninety-seventh Street, 25.11 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $18,832.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, 1,056 Washington Avenue, east side, 168.5 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 25 by 200, two-story frame dwelling and stable. Due on judgment, $6,503.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Campbell E. Locke, referee, 460 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 172 feet west of Convent Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,643.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Alfred L. Juilliard, referee, 233 West End Avenue, west side, 52.5 feet south of Seventy-first Street, 16 by 82.10, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,084.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry B. Wesselman, referee, 453 West Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 241.8 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,853.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John A. Straley, referee, 19 West Forty-second Street, north side, 291.8 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 20.10 by 100.5, leasehold, five-story stone-front building. Due on judgment, $6,587.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, R. W. G. Welling, referee, 49 Convent Avenue, east side, 479.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,000.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, William L. Turner, referee, 333 East Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 225 feet west of First Avenue, 26 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement, with three-story brick tenement at the rear; 331 East Fifty-ninth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing on the west, 26.3 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement; 334 East Sixtieth Street, south side, 226 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, B. Gerson Oppenheim, referee, 233 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, north side, 104 feet west of Second Avenue, 31 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,947; subject to another mortgage for $14,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Ezekiel Fixman, referee, 825 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, northwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue, 97 by 25, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $25,871.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry B. Wesselman, referee, 674 West End Avenue, east side, 47.5 feet south of Ninety-third Street, 20 by 68 and irregular, five-story American basement brick and limestone dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,545.

THURSDAY, AUG. 8.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Isaac Rothschild, referee, 255 East Sixty-first Street, north side, 48.6 feet west of Second Avenue, 17 by 53 and irregular, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,256; subject to another mortgage for $6,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, W. L. Turner, referee, St. Nicholas Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 92.8 by 85.3 to St. Nicholas Place by 90.7 by 65.9, vacant. Due on judgment, $40,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, W. F. S. Hart, referee, 572 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, south side, 200 feet west of Cortlandt Avenue, 25 by 100, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $15,305.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Morris Cukor, referee, 247 West Sixty-first Street, north side, 125 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $10,972.

FRIDAY, AUG. 9.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee, 239, 241, and 243 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 158.1 feet east of Second Avenue, each 15.8 by 80.1 and irregular, three three-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, on 239, $6,120; on 241, $5,598; on 243, $5,050.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, James N. Rosenberg, referee, 450 Lexington Avenue, west side, 40.5 feet south of Forty-fifth Street, 20 by 80, five-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,209.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilmore Anway, referee, 42 to 46 East Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 85 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 65 by 98.9, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $51,574; subject to other mortgages for $95,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Broadway, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, for a twenty-story brick building; Cumberland Realty Company, owner; D. H. Burnham & Co., architects; cost, $1,000,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 334 and 336 East Eighty-sixth Street, to two four-story brick tenements with stores; Clemens Muller of 28 West Sixty-eighth Street, owner; William Kurtzer of 122 Bowery, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 641 Walton Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; Marion Beacon of 608 Mott Avenue, owner; Charles Baxter & Son of 2,580 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 147 West Forty-second Street, to a four-story brick office; estate of J. J. Astor of 21 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; Ulrich J. Huberty of 911 Broadway, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $15,000.

Market and Madison Streets, northwest corner, to a four and five story brick tenement with store; Nathan Rogen of 43 East Broadway, owner; Max Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 443 and 445 West Thirty-eighth Street, to two four-story brick tenements with stores; Joseph Smith, premises, owner; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Broadway, west side, 51.3 feet south of Forty-second Street, to a seven-story brick hotel; John O. Baker of 71 Broadway, owner; Bruno W. Berger of 121 Bible House, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 1,810 to 1,814 Park Avenue, to four four-story brick buildings; James W. Pringle, Liberty and West Streets, owner; Bruno W. Berger of 121 Bible House, architect; cost, $15,000.

No. 197 Henry Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and office; Jacob Fischel, premises, owner; M. Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architect; cost, $300.

Nos. 2,189 to 2,193 Broadway, to three five-story brick buildings; George W. Stetson of 26 East Forty-fifth Street, owner; Dench & Yost of 289 Fourth Avenue, architects; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 526 to 532 West Twenty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick factory; E. R. Merrill Company, premises, owner; William Higginson of 21 Park Row, architect; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 704 to 706 Greenwich Street, to a four-story brick stable; Laura Jay Edwards of 11 West Forty-seventh Street, owner; W. C. Crosby, premises, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 123 East Thirty-first Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; F. A. Chapman, premises, owner; Bigelow, Wallace & Cotton of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $200.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Saturday, Aug. 3.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 79th St, 102.2x100; William H. Harris, referee, to Thomas F. Doherty, (R S $16.25)....$35,000

BURNSIDE AV, n e s, 76.7 ft n w of Anthony Av, 25.7x85.6x25x93.8; Thomas McAdams, referee, to Charles D. Robinson, as receiver, (mtg $3,000)....1,900

CHRYSTIE ST, 111, w s, 25x100; Emma A. Raeder to Meyer Freeman, (mtg $31,000, R S $2)....Nom.

CONVENT AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 144th St, 25x94.5; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to William H. Redfield, (R S $8.75)....Nominal

COURTLANDT AV, 810, e s, 75 ft n e of 158th St, 25x100; Anna C. Kurz and others to Pauline Scheidt....750

COURTLANDT AV, 808, s e s, 25x100; Pauline Scheidt and others to Anna C. Kurz....750

COURTLANDT AV, 828, e s, 25x100; Anna C. Kurz and others to William F. A. Kurz....1,750

COURTLANDT AV, 830, e s, 25.3x irregular; Anna C. Kurz and others to Sophia Ruhl....1,750

CROTONA AV, 2,107, s w corner of 181st St, new, 20.2x99.1; Rowland W. Thomas to Frederick T. Lawall, Bronxville, (mtg $3,000)....Nom.

DECATUR AV, w s, 90 ft s of 201st St, 40x110; Caroline J. Clarke to William H. Estwick, (R S 75 cents)....4,000

DECATUR AV, e s, 45 ft n of 194th St, as widened, 25x80; Minnie E. Flagg to Robert W. Todd, (mtg $6,000, R S $1)....700

FLEETWOOD AV, w s, 300 ft s of 173d St, 50x100; Louisa Romer to Webster D. Haynes, (mtg $1,200)....Nom.

GRAND ST, n s, 160 ft w of Wooster St, 25x100; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to William H. Redfield, (R S $31.25)....Nom.

LAFAYETTE AV, s e s, Lot 115, map of Monterey, in Upper Morrisania, 50x100; Thomas McAdam, referee, to Charles D. Robinson, as receiver, (mtg $6,000)....1,500

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 66.5 ft n of 69th St, 20x78; Daniel Buckley to Henry Steers and another, (R S $8.75)....Nom.

LINCOLN ST, n s, 275 ft n of West Farms Road, 50x100, Westchester; Margaret R. Cameron to William Cameron, (mtg $600)....600

LONGFELLOW ST, e s, being Lot 324 on amended map of Section B, Vyse estate, 23d Ward; West Farms Road, w s, 84.7 ft n of Freeman St, 28.3x83.6x25.6x75.4; Frederick O. Johannesen to Adolf Lorsen....Nominal

MADISON ST, 328, s w corner of Scammel St, 27, 25x90.7; Jennie Goldstein to Felice Schapiro, (mtg $40,000, R S $6.25)....Nominal

PROSPECT AV, 597 to 601, w s, 215 ft n of 150th St, 60x100; Donald B. Toucey to Walter F. Seaman, (mtg $26,250, (R S $4)....Exch.

ST. JOHN'S AV, 3, e s, 11.4 ft s of Prospect Av, 20.3x98.1x20.3x99.9; Louisa Doll to Charlotte B. Ward, (mtg $8,000, R S $1.25)....12,800

WASHINGTON AV, 2,085 and 2,087, new, w s, 42.19 ft s of 180th St, as widened, 43x98; Charlotte B. Ward to Louisa Doll, (mtg $9,000, R S $1)....13,500

WEST END AV, s w corner of 71st St, 19.5x82.10; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to William H. Redfield, (R S $18.75)....Nominal

2D AV, 1,140, n e corner of 60th St, 20x75; Henry Wallach to Isidor Jackson, (R S $10.25)....Nom.

5TH AV, n e corner of 118th St, 50.5x110; David Richey to Augustus F. Holly, ½ part, all liens....Nom.

11TH ST, 513, n s, 170.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3; Amelia Schaefer to John H. Schaefer, ½ part, (R S $1.75)....Nom.

15TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 8th Av, 18.8x103.3; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to William H. Redfield, (R S $8.75)....Nom.

40TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Helen T. Trimble to Sophia Bank, quit-claim....1,250

49TH ST, 361, n w corner of 1st Av, 883 and 885, 37.6x40.6; Richard H. Clark, referee, to Theophilus H. Gee, (R S $7)....18,000

51ST ST, n s, 376.8 ft e of 3d Av, 33.4x100.5; Nora McNamara to Morris H. Hayman, (mtg $20,000, R S $8.75)....Nom.

86TH ST, 426, s s, 269 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to William Horrmann and another as trustees, (R S $5.25)....13,000

95TH ST, 45, n s, 354 ft e of Columbus Av, 18x100.8; Harry Hubbard to George Herbener, (R S $9.75)....Nom.

106TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Hyman Israel to Simon Epstein, ½ part, (mtg $11,500, R S $1)....Nominal

113TH ST, 66, s s, 120 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.10; Felice Schapiro to Jennie Goldstein, (mtg $16,000, R S 75c)....Nominal

117TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 23.1x100.11; Kathchen Elm to Michael Meehan, (mtg $5,000, R S $2)....Omitted

123D ST, 226, s s, 475 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Thomas Brady and another to Johanna Hauptmann, (mtg $25,000, R S $2)....Nominal

126TH ST, 203, n s, 165 ft e of 8th Av, 20x99.11; Susannah W. Toon to Hartley Haight, (mtg $6,000, R S 25c)....100

134TH ST, 14 to 20, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 100x99.11; Simon Epstein to Hyman Israel, ½ part, (mtg $30,000, R S $1.75)....Nom.

179TH ST, s s, 99.6 ft e of Webster Av, 18.6x100; Philip Woolley to Joaquin M. Aguero, (mtg $3,000, R S 25 cents)....Nom.

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, 1,255, basement; Broadway, 1,257, part basement; Marie E. Badeau and another, executors, to David J. Tobin, 5 years....$3,100

LINCOLN AV, 96, s e corner of Southern Boulevard, store; Henry Spies to John Buttell, 5 years....1,500

PARK AV, 1,094, s w corner of 89th St, store, &c.; John A. Prigge to Charles Meyer, 5 8-12 years....900, 1,000, and 1,100

2D AV, w s, 25x105, Lot 345, map of W. & A. K. Beekman; A. Beekman Cox to Emanuel Strauss and another, 20 years....400 to 500

5TH AV, 9 to 13, n e corner of 8th St, 93.11x100; Rebecca E. Clark and others to Raymond Orteig and another, 10 years....15,000 to 20,000

6TH AV, 503, all; Jane A. Stokes to Samuel Raphael, 3 years....2,040

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BRACCO, Donato, and another to Antonio Bracco; 1st Av, 2,205, 5 years, 6 per cent....$3,000

BRADY, James M., and another to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Columbus Av, n w corner of 79th St, due Feb. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent....20,000

BROWN, Michael J., to Bernheimer & Schmid; Southern Boulevard, 2,376, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent....600

BUTTELL, John, to Schmitt & Schwanenfluegel; 96 Lincoln Av, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent....1,000

CLINTON, Catharine, to Annie L. Moore; Marion Av, w s, 100 ft s of 187th St; also Washington Av, w s, 113 ft n of 188th St, 3 years....5,000

CURRAN, James P., to Henry O. Heuer; Broadway, n w corner of 45th St, leasehold, 5 years....25,000

DOHERTY, Thomas F., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 79th St, due Sept. 1, 1902, 6 per cent....300,000

DOLAN, Thomas F., to St. Luke's Roman Catholic Church; 138th St, n s, 500 ft e of St. Ann's Av, due June 6, 1904....4,000

FELD COMPANY, George A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 41st St, 343 and 345 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent....21,000

FLEGENHEIMER, Henry, to Rubsam & Horrmann Brewing Company; Avenue A, 66, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent....3,000

FREUND, Sophie, to Max Hershkind and another; 48th St, n s, 97 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year....5,500

GINSBERG, Samuel, to George Wyner; 101st St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, prior mtg $88,000, due Nov. 2, 1901, 6 per cent....7,000

HERBENER, George, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 95th St, 45 West, 3 years, 4 per cent....12,000

JACKSON, Isidore, to Henry Wallach; 1,140 2d Av, 3 years, gold....20,000

KURZ, Anna C., to Frederick L. Brewer; 808 Courtlandt Av, 3 years....1,500

KURZ, William F. A., to Edward Hammann and another, executors; 828 Courtlandt Av, 5 years....6,000

LAWALL, Frederick T., to Rowland W. Thomas; Crotona Av, 2,107, installments, $30 monthly, 6 per cent....1,900

MANDEL, Samuel, and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Broome St, s w corner of Forsyth St, prior mtg $84,000, due May 31, 1902, 6 per cent....35,000

MOSHER, Rose T., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Alexander Av, w s, 68.9 ft s of 137th St, 3 years....5,000

NEW YORK DOCK COMPANY to United States Mortgage and Trust Company; all property, rights, franchises, &c., of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, 50 years, 4 per cent., gold bonds....13,000,000

REDFIELD, William H., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 15th St, s s, 400 ft w of 8th Av, due Sept. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent....18,000

REDFIELD, William H., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Convent Av, w s, 24.11 ft n of 144th St, due Sept. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent....15,000

REDFIELD, William H., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; West End Av, s w corner of 71st St, due Sept. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent....30,000

REDFIELD, William H., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Grand St, n s, 100 ft w of Wooster St, due Sept. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent....50,000

ROBITZEK, William, to Carl Weiss; 168th St, s s, 156 ft w of Prospect Av, demand, 6 per cent....875

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; Bergen Av, s e corner of 149th St, demand, 6 per cent....5,000

RUH, Sophia, to Edward Hammann and another, executors; 830 Courtlandt Av, due July 15, 1906....6,000

SCHAPIRA, Felicie, to Jennie Goldstein; 328 Madison St, (prior mtg $40,000,) 10 years, 6 per cent....8,000

SCHEIDT, Pauline, to Annie E. Werner; 810 Courtlandt Av, 3 years....1,500

SULLIVAN, Mary, to John J. Brady; Morris Av, n w corner of 182d St, due Dec. 31, 1901, 6 per cent....600

WARD, Charles B., to Joseph Ducimetiere; 3 St. John Av, demand, 6 per cent....1,000

WOOD, Alice M., to Effe V. V. Knox; 61st St, s s, 181.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years, gold....15,500

ZIGLER, Paul, to Heyman Olansky and another; 121st St, s s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, prior mtg $25,558, 3 months, notes....450

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon, and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company....Nom.

COHN, Hugo, to Robert W. Todd....Nom.

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, assigns 18 mortgages, aggregating....$445,400

LEVI, Joseph C., as trustee, to Frank Dudensing....4,000

McNAMARA, Nora, to Morris H. Hayman....6,000

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Corn Exchange Bank....1,500

REINHARDT, Theresa, to Daniel Conay....Nom.

ST. LUKE'S ROMAN CATHOLIC Church to Mutual Life Insurance Company....Nom.

SUAREZ, Benigno S., trustee, to Benigno S. Suarez, executor....32,000

SUAREZ, Benigno S., as guardian, to Benigno S. Suarez, executor....23,000

SUYDAM, Lambert, to Herman Scherr....Nom.

TODD, Mary S., to Emeline A. Kemp....6,000

Mechanics' Liens.

LUDLOW ST, 142; Mills, Clarke & Co. against Joseph Pholstein, owner and contractor....108

PITT ST, 9; Mills, Clarke & Co. against Joseph Pholstein, owner and contractor....108

RIVINGTON AND LEWIS STS, s w corner, 25x100; Jacob S. Haft against Jacob Cohen and Jacob Sommers, owners and contractors....44

VYSE AV, e s, 25 ft s of 172d St, 25x100; Frederick Kopp against James Milk, Mary Benson, and James J. Benson, owners and contractors....24

9TH ST, 612 West; Abraham Zang and another against Emil Elias, owner; Morris Berkowitz, contractor....125

9TH ST, 612 West; United Cornice Skylight Works against Emil Elias, owner; Morris Berkowitz, contractor....71

97TH ST, 327 and 329 East; Mary Darragh against P. J. and Patrick J. Moffatt, owners and contractors....2,250

123D ST, 455 West; Ravitch Brothers against W. C. Hunter, owner and contractor....1,600

136TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Frank Vecchione against Eugene Spadari, owner and contractor....294

162D ST, n s, 163 ft e of Jerome Av, 34x77; Clifford L. Milk against George H. Huber, owner; Horatio W. Powers, contractor; Thomas Donahoe, sub-contractor....17

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 100 ft s of 142d St, —x—; Title Guarantee and Trust Company with Ernest Hammer....$42,000

79TH ST AND AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner, 100x102.2; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company with Thomas F. Doherty....155,000

Lis Pendens.

FORT WASHINGTON DEPOT ROAD AND Boulevard Lafayette, s e corner, Plots 3, 4, and 7, map of the lands of Isaac P. Martin, 12th Ward; Jeannette H. Francis, executrix, against Benjamin F. Watkins and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Duer, Strong & Whitehead.

GROVE ST, 80 and 82; 139 and 141 Washington Place, and 46th St, s s, 75 ft e of 6th Av, 45x100.5; Isabel G. Woodruff and another, (action to remove trustee and enjoin, &c.;) attorney, J. M. Wainwright.

1ST AV, 19; Joseph Stein and another against Gussie E. Stein and another, (partition;) attorneys, Reed & Reed.

40TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Mathew Micolino and another against Edward J. Kobert, individually and as administrator, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Grassmuck & Ostrander.

49TH ST, n s, 93.9 ft w of 1st Av, 18.9x100.5; David H. Benedict against Jacob Lowel, (notice of attachment;) attorney, W. J. McCormick.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

PHILLIP A. PHILLIPSEN.—Phillip A. Phillipsen, doing business as the Neptune Manufacturing and Supply Company, at 116 Pearl Street, sheet iron worker and dealer in cabin stoves and utensils, made an assignment yesterday to John H. Repper. Mr. Phillipsen began business on May 1 last and was previously an Inspector at the Barge Office Custom House. Shirley & Smith, the attorneys, said that the failure was a small one and the liabilities would not exceed $1,500.

THE AMERICAN LACTONE COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts has received an execution for $1,912 against the American Lactone Company of 388 Second Avenue, in favor of MacDonald De Witt, on an assigned claim for money loaned to the company between February and June, by Gustave Baumann. It is a West Virginia corporation and Thomas M. Applegarth, the President, was served with the summons at the Helland House.

ALBERT KILSHEIMER.—Deputy Sheriff Leavitt has received an attachment against Albert Kilsheimer, dealer in meats of 514 Hudson Street, for $1,059 in favor of Nelson Morris & Co., sold to him from June 17 to June 25. It was alleged that he closed up his store on July 1, gave two chattel mortgages for $950, and moved away. The Sheriff levied on a team of horses and a delivery wagon which, it is said, belonged to him.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MORRIS SALTZMAN.—Morris Saltzman, who was a partner in the firm of M. Saltzman & Co., manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 361 Canal Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday with liabilities $1,511 and assets $75, consisting of store fixtures. He filed the petition as a poor person, and stated that he did so because the merchandise of the firm was disposed of by Joseph Litvinow, the other partner, thus leaving the petitioner without any means. E. I. Silberstein, the attorney, said that Mr. Litvinow disposed of the stock of merchandise a week ago and left only the fixtures.

JOSEPH L. ABRAHAMS.—Joseph L. Abrahams, salesman, of 307 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $10,920 and nominal assets $6,513, in outstanding accounts. He was formerly of Henry M. Abrahams & Brother, wholesale clothing dealers at 712 Broadway, who dissolved in October, 1898.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BEATTIE, T. Stoddard—Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York....$727

BLOOM, Isaac, and Davis Cohen—A. Davidson....333

BRAMBLE, David K.—W. L. Moffatt and others....148

CONLON, Eva K.—W. F. Jones and others costs....82

DU BOISE, Louis B.—H. M. Whitehead....1,406

HEARN, William A.—F. Eisele and others....149

HOFFMAN, Richard and Arthur—J. E. Boyd and others....126

HAHN, Bertha M.—The Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York....91

JACOBSON, Morris—S. Katz....269

JOHNSON, Margaret—S. L. Boate....29

LINCOLN, Frederick B.—A. Brown....128

LANGLEY, John—O. D. Person....342

MATHEWS, Robert H., and Morris Seely—Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York....209

NOYES, Jane D.—M. Kaskell....1,260

ROSENBERG, Sam—L. Spiro....101

SHAPIRO, Hyman—H. B. Claflin Company....150

THE AMERICAN LACTONE COMPANY—MacD. De Witt....1,912

TEWES, E. H.—J. Limbacher....120

THE DE REES BUSH COMPANY—G. E. Willard....1,208

VERMILYEA, Peter B.—A. Dixon....124

VAN AUKEN, Clarence E.—T. H. Bowles....302

WILEY, George R.—The Century History Company....38

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, Aug. 5.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Kraus vs. Sondheim.
2—Schramm vs. Freise.
3—Deiseer vs. Deiseer.
4—Dorchester vs. Lipman.
5—Katz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5½—Adams vs. Hoyo.
6—Baron vs. Daly.
7—Pepe vs. Dept. of Buildings.
8—Southern California R. R. Co. vs. Briggs
9—Schlosser vs. Equit. Mut. Fire Ins. Corp.
10—Willis vs. N. Y. Times Co.
11—Manley vs. Campbell.
12—In re Wyott.
13—Eisenbud vs. Knodel
14—Turl vs. Rogers.
15—Frischberg vs. Goldstein.
16—Colt vs. Briggs.
17—Vandeventer vs. Brevoort Petroleum Co.
18—Lee vs. Mayor, &c.
19—Malard vs. Mayor, &c.
20—Hewel vs. Murray.
21—23d Ward Land Imp. Co. vs. Toelberg.
22—Am. Mort. Co. vs. Alger.
23—Pfizenmayer vs. Roth.
24—Thorne vs. Sunlight Gas Machine Co.
25—Meyer vs. H. S. Horton & Co.
26—Tuska vs. Christman.
27—Kings Co. Bank of Brooklyn vs. Goerlitz.
28—Hoerner vs. Goerlitz
29—German Exchange Bank vs. Goerlitz.
30—Woodruff vs. Goerlitz.
31—Selke vs. Goerlitz.
32—Glaser vs. Glaser.
33—Gaylord vs. MacCoy.
34—Bruce vs. Man. Ry. Co.
35—Ellinger vs. Oppenheimer.
36—Weyant vs. Leipziger Bank of Leipzig, Germany.
37—Weed vs. Davidson.
38—Chapin vs. Gen. Liquid Air and Refrigerating Co.
39—Napier vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
40—Uvalde Asphalt Paving Co. vs. City of New York.
41—In re Rice.
42—In re Franklin Av.
43—Engel vs. Engel.
44—Brady vs. Robinson.
45—Schiff vs. Leipziger Bank of Leipzig, Germany.
46—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Smith.
47—Gallagher vs. Baird.
48—Gartner vs. Arendes.
49—In re Emery.
50—Hedges vs. McGee.
51—Kimball vs. Schneider.
52—Smith vs. Dempsey.
53—In re Montgomery.
54—Broads vs. Spector.
55—Weinberg vs. Leavitt.
56—Woodhouse vs. Woodhouse.
57—Michel vs. Michel.
58—Fahrenholz vs. Lustigen Hannoveraner Club.
59—Brooks vs. Anderson
60—Lelong vs. Union Dime Sav. Inst.
61—Madden vs. Van Wyck.
62—Collins vs. McWalters.
63—Cannon vs. Collier.
64—Robinson vs. McGrath.
65—Robinson vs. Sesnan

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Pierre Humbert.
Alvah W. Brown.
William Wust.
Seth P. Squire.
Carrie V. Gribble.
Jacob F. Cullman.
John L. Zickler.
Herman Schutte.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Monks for the People.

1—Denis Driscoll.
2—Joseph Miller, George Gardner.
3—Paolo Lacentra.
4—John Smith.
5—James Donnelly.
6—Emanuel Provost.
7—Thomas Ryan, Frank Murphy.
8—Nathan Schwartz.
9—Michael Barbaro.
10—John A. Qualey.

Pleadings.

1—Thomas F. Maih, William V. V. Powers.
2—Samuel M. Rosenberger.
3—Simone D'Ambrosio.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Herrman for the People.

1—Michael Carroll.
2—Loui Dorso.
3—David Sanders.
4—Andrew Radish.
5—Rosie Link.
6—David Dunn.
7—Giuseppe Mortoni.
8—Michael Miatha.
9—Harry Gerwin.
10—Luke Reilly.
11—Alex. F. Wallace.
12—Morton Ahronson.
13—People ex rel. Lizzie Russell vs. Charles Russell.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Janda vs. Bohemian R. C. 1st Central Union, &c.—Oelano C. Calvin.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE; MUST SHOW GOOD INCOME; IN EXCHANGE FOR FREE AND CLEAR PLOT OF LOTS ON COLUMBIA HEIGHTS; OWNERS ONLY. CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., TEL., 795—38, 116 WEST 42D ST.

Wanted—Houses and lots for sale; also estates to manage; renting and collecting a specialty. E. J. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., Real Estate.

Wanted—Houses and flats to let, also money to loan on bond and mortgages from private people. E. J. Douse, 3,049 3d Av., real estate.

Tenement house wanted, east side, between Grand and 23d Sts.; must be cheap; owners only notified. J. D., Box 138 Times Office.

Wanted to purchase, small farm near Saratoga; state lowest cash price. Address B., Box 131 Times Office.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

$300 Cash and $15 monthly buys an up-to-date model home of 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; on plot 50x100; 3 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry; call to-day. John Dayton & Co., B'way and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

Seven-room residence, full lot, Woodside, $1,500, $300 cash; long mortgage. William Jones, Freeport, L. I.

Half-price, corner plot, 100x100, Jamaica; easy terms. John Perry Co., 373 Fulton St., B'klyn.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Note House, Location, Terms

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson
opposite Grant's Tomb.
270 feet above the River.

Think of the unsatisfactory feature of house or flat renting. Consider how much you could safely agree to pay per month for the privilege of owning your own home. Inquire what we can give you for that figure.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN,

MAIN OFFICE NO. 9 PINE ST.,
Real Estate Broker, Auctioneer,
Agent and Appraiser,
Has, for the convenience of his up-town clients,
OPENED A
Branch Office at No. 532 5th AVENUE
Corner 44th Street,
under the Fifth Avenue Bank.
Telephone numbers 5853-5854 Cortlandt.
Private wires connecting both offices.
All the desirable Private Houses that are for sale or to rent

D. Y. Swainson, A. H. Carpenter, C. L. Carpenter.
Firm of
Leonard J. Carpenter,
41 Liberty St., & 1181 3d Ave.
Makes a specialty of the collection of rents and the entire management of property.

FOR SALE.
Below Chambers Street,

East of Park Row, a corner plot for improvement, containing over 10,000 square feet; desirable for printing or manufacturing. Price reasonable.

HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY,
64 CEDAR STREET.

A.—$50 PER LOT PAID TO MAN OR WOMAN introducing or sending names of parties resulting in sale of one building lot; no experience necessary; we do the selling; opportunity for persons with large acquaintance in or out of city; lots, $200 up; monthly payments; Jerome Av., Bronx Borough; 25 minutes from 42d St.; lots easily resold at a profit. LAWRENCE, 53 West 33d St.

A medium-sized three-story and basement high-stoop brownstone house, one block from elevated station; one of a row; similar houses opposite and in the rear; in thorough order; modern plumbing, gas fixtures, mirrors; possession; easy terms; particulars to buyers only. Address West Nineties, T., Box 124 Times.

TWO DOUBLE FLATS.
WEST 43D ST. WELL RENTED.
INCOME, $4,000 PER YEAR.
BARGAIN.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Choice building lots, $375 up; seven-room house built to order, $1,500, payment $15 up, principal and interest; property near "L" extension, trolley. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av., near 171st St. Open Sundays.

Will sacrifice beautiful brownstone house; open plumbing, tiled bathroom, mirrors; equity $8,000; might exchange for two-family house in Bronx. 260 West 130th St.

Desirable houses, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; prices reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bronx.—$500 will buy 7-room new house; all improvements. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

BOROUGH PARK LOTS.
10% PROFIT GUARANTEED.
Will probably increase 100 per cent.
You take no risk, but must buy at once.
Send postal for map and particulars.
Take 5th Av. "L" direct to property. Fare 5c.
BOROUGH PARK CO.,
Forty-ninth St. and Twelfth Av., Brooklyn.
277 Broadway, N. Y. 22 Court St., Brooklyn.

A POSITIVE BARGAIN—A few choice lots in a beautiful section; all improvements; Real Rapid Transit; 30 minutes from Park Row; owner will sell cheap on easy terms. Address H. & S., 34 Wall St., N. Y. City (6th floor).

$15 MONTHLY, WITH RENT OF UPPER FLOOR, buys a 2-family brick house and pays all expenses; 11 rooms, 2 baths; cement cellar; open plumbing, &c. WM. E. KAY, builder, 47th St. and 6th Av., Brooklyn.

Plot 25½ lots, well located on Grand Av., Brooklyn, ripe for improvement, for sale at a bargain, or will exchange for other good property and cash; full particulars on application to BENNER, 132 Nassau St., New York.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION. Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address "EXECUTOR," P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

An elegant 5th Av. corner 3-story brick, between 9th and 15th Sts.; worth $30,000; will be sold for $25,000; terms to suit; first-class business location. John H. Delack, 16 Court St.

Bargain.—Two-story brick house; all improvements; 2 lots, 20x100 each; Wyona St.; must be seen to be appreciated, or will exchange. Austin B. Burchell, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

A COMPLETE HOME
at a sacrifice.
Address H. P. WHEELER,
36 Wall St., New York City.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bargain.—Bronxville lots, at station; 86 trains daily; 28 minutes from 42d; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

High and dry—fairly restricted.
MAMARONECK LOTS $100.
Easy monthly payments. No interest or assessments. Near depot and harbor; on trolley and Boulevard, adjoining Larchmont Manor. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Yonkers.

Several desirable houses now ready at Fairview, Yonkers; every convenience; price, $5,000 to $8,000; lots 50x100 and 100x100; on easy terms; beautiful suburban location; high ground; very accessible; carefully restricted; send for booklet. Gordon, 20 East 42d St.

Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon; handsome residence; choice location; fine carriage house and lawn; value, $27,000; equity, $16,000; will take $3,500 cash and good equity. Address Owner, Box 63, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

MANHATTAN THEATRE BUILDING,

Broadway and 33d St.; building handsomely painted throughout and modernized; improved elevator service; gas or electric light; offices single or en suite. Apply to James E. Ramsey, Agent, 309 Broadway, or janitor on premises.

THAMES BUILDING,
Corner Greenwich and Thames Sts.
Cheap rent in up-to-date building; offices adapted for light manufacturing; space to suit tenant; power and electric service.
G. P. HOPKINS, Agt., in Building.

To Let—First floor and basement, 88 Thomas St., old established carpenter shop; rent, $20 per month. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate, 146 West 23d St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartment; showcases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Famous
CHAUNCEY PROPERTY
at Dobbs Ferry and Hastings
Offered for sale as an Entirety for the First Time.

The whole of the property known as "CHAUNCEY," including "Echo Hills," situated in Westchester County, on the New York and Putnam Railroad, at a station and post-office by that name, is for sale as an entirety. It is in the Villages of Dobbs Ferry and Hastings, and is about a mile from each of these stations on the Hudson River Railroad.

It is about five minutes distant from the St. Andrew's Golf Club and about ten minutes' drive from the Ardsley Casino and Golf Grounds. It has enough ground to lay out a golf course of 18 holes. A hotel or clubhouse would overlook the Hudson River and Sound.

It contains 280 acres, more or less—210 of which are on a plateau overlooking the Sound and the Hudson River—bounded by the properties of the late Henry Villard and the late J. Jennings McComb—and 70 acres of which on the line of the railroad are suitable for manufacturing purposes. It is suitable for one or fifty country residences, or can be sold by the city lot, of which there are about 4,480. The roads are good and can be rearranged if desired. A new house and barn almost ready for occupancy, costing $5,000, which is suitable for a residence or as a lodge for the caretaker.

It has drainage to the Hudson River. It has also a fine water supply. Free from rock. Interspersed with old oaks, maples, elms, larch, and fir trees.

It can be reached from all stations on the 6th and 9th Av. Elevated Roads and the New York and Putnam, which begins at their terminus at 155th Street, from which point 15 trains daily depart to Chauncey and 15 trains leave that place for 155th Street or the Grand Central Station, or it can be reached by taking trains at the Grand Central Station to Dobbs Ferry and Hastings, there being 24 trains daily to Dobbs Ferry and Hastings and 24 trains from there to New York.

Will be sold cheap at private sale, and if not sold prior to AUGUST 25, 1901, the property will be sold at auction at an early date thereafter. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Title guaranteed by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company. Those intending to view the property can get off at Dobbs Ferry, take a cab, and ask the driver to drive them through the property to Chauncey Station, or they can go by the Putnam Road, get off at Chauncey, and go across to Dobbs Ferry. Apply to

CHAUNCEY REALTY COMPANY
136 Liberty Street, New York.
COMMODORE P. VEDDER, President.
Or to PHILIP A. ROLLINS, 32 Nassau St., N. Y.

FOR SALE
On the Housatonic River & Sound
(Opposite Stratford, Conn.)

AN ESTATE CONSISTING OF 150 ACRES almost surrounded by water; fine mansion, cottage, farmhouse, barn, and outbuildings. Distance 5 miles from Bridgeport, 1½ miles from Stratford.

Further information can be obtained from
GEO. R. READ, Agent,
60 CEDAR STREET. (8682)

For Sale or to Lease.

Light two-story and basement brick factory, 40x90 feet, within 60 miles of New York, on Erie R. R.; new engine and boiler; water on premises; electric light; within two blocks of freight and passenger depot; plot 100x125 feet, extending back to railroad. For further particulars address Lock Box No. 21, Hawley, Penn.

For Sale.—Nyack-on-Hudson, to close an estate, 120 Washington Avenue, three minutes' walk from South Nyack Station; first-class order; 11 rooms and laundry; hot and cold water; furnace; property inclosed with handsome hedge; lot about 125x150; cost, $10,000; will sell for $6,000; terms easy; immediate possession; housekeeper on premises. For further particulars call on or address William H. Addoms and George L. Hewins, executors, 99 Gold St., New York City.

For sale at sacrifice, 200-acre farm, stock, crops, and tools; immediate possession given; also 312-acre farm; brick house, 13 rooms; five barns; fine view; borders on beautiful lake ¾ mile wide; big chance to sell lots; nearest railroad two miles; 15 minutes' walk to trolley; sold low. J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

Desirable sites in the most attractive section of Intervale, White Mountains; one-acre plots from $300 up. Also large Park reservation, suitable for hotel or country home; 500 acres. Address Wm. Pitman, Intervale, N. H.

Have few suburban homes for sale, foreclosure prices; $250 down, balance easy terms; unlimited first mortgage money. Austin B. Burchell, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

10-room house, 6 acres; one hour to New York City; one of 300 elegant farms. Beardall's Printed List, 11 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

New factory on Hudson, near New York; ship water or rail; power complete; 15 feet low tide; sale or lease. C. Snedeker, 309 Broadway.

Some very cheap and desirable farms for sale and exchange, $5,000 and upward. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—$750 buys cottage and 5 acres along beautiful lake; lovely spot. Delavoye, Saratoga, N. Y.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 131 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Allendale, hour out, (main line Erie.)—$330 yearly, attractive home: 40 acres, stone dwelling 12 rooms, large outbuildings, perfect order; fruit, lake, stream; high, healthy location; main driveway. Walter Dewsnap, 150 Nassau St.

$18 buys 2¼ acres; $35 buys 5 acres; almost given away to close estate; adjacent Summer resort; big prices for all produce; boating, bathing, fishing; installments, 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall.

$500 cash, price $1,000, house, 2 lots; great bargain. Grimshaw, Wood Ridge, N. J.

$500 cash, price $1,500, house, 2 lots; near school, &c. Grimshaw, Wood Ridge, N. J.

$200 cash, balance $15.00 month; house, 8 rooms, lot 30x132. Grimshaw, Wood Ridge, N. J.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

A CHOICE CORNER APARTMENT HOUSE TO EXCHANGE FOR PRIVATE DWELLING FOR OWNER'S OWN USE.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Seven-story brick and stone business building valued at $125,000, mortg. $75,000 at 4½%, to exchange for free and clear Brooklyn or country or old tenements; what is offered? A quick deal guaranteed. J. H. Delack, No. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Handsome new 7-story apartment corner, Washington Heights; splendidly equipped with all modern improvements and fully rented; equity $70,000 over 4½ per cent. mortgage for free and clear lots or other property and cash. Seale & Dresel, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

House, barn, and 50 acres good land, equity $2,000; owner will exchange for building lots or income property; one of 200 exchanges; all kinds. Beardall's Exchange List, 11 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

LEMON GROVES,

worth from four to fifty thousands dollars; fine marine views. M. HALL, San Diego, Cal.

Wanted—Lots free and clear in exchange for improved property in the Bronx. Inquire E. J. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., 156th St., Real Estate.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

Anything you have to exchange, see us; quick deals effected. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

"THE LAURISTON"

89th St. and Madison Ave.

These apartments are of the highest grade, consisting of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 baths.

Perfect in every detail, and built under the personal supervision of the owner.

Ready for occupancy October 1st.

Booklets are ready and may be had of the Superintendent on premises or through any broker.

David Rothschild,
Owner and Builder.

THE **WALKUERE,**
N. W. COR. 85TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AV.
SMALL SELECT FAMILIES
who are desirous of renting six rooms and bath, with all the latest improvements, including
ELEVATOR
and electric light, are respectfully invited to examine the above.
RENT $40 TO $50.
Agent on Premises.

THE ALLSTON,

17 and 19 East 38th St., cor. Madison Ave.

A choice apartment of two rooms and bathroom will be available October first; $600 per annum. Caterer on premises.

Also one apartment of four rooms and bathroom, $1,200 per annum.

Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
B'way, Cor. 44th St.

LENOX AVE.,
No. 163-65 and 101 West 118th St.
THE LENOX,
7 AND 8 LARGE ROOMS.
Baths; open plumbing; steam heat; hot water; combination ranges; UNIFORMED HALL SERVICE; low rentals.
PORTER & CO.,
159 WEST 125TH, NEAR 7TH AV.

Central Park South.

Handsome apartment of over 15 rooms to rent, furnished or unfurnished, for season or term of years.

HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
64 CEDAR STREET, 27 WEST 30TH STREET.

MENDELSSOHN BUILDING,
113 West 40th Street.
BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
2 and 3 rooms and bath. For particulars inquire at the building or office of
CLARK ESTATE, 25 WEST 23D ST.

71 AND 73 EAST 128TH ST.,
near Madison Av.,
SEVEN AND EIGHT ROOMS, BATH;
STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER SUPPLY.
RENTS $30—$32.
PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125TH.
'Phone, Harlem—61. 7th Av.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

418 and 420 West 124th St.—Elegant new flats, 4 rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; handsomely decorated; rents, $17 to $20.

All modern improvements; elevator, electric light, telephone; rent, $40. San Marino, 509 West 112th St.

Brooklyn.

THE UNITED STATES,
194 Clinton St.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Largest and most luxuriously fitted apartment house in the city; two elevators; large reception room, steam heat, sanitary plumbing; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

73RD STREET WEST,
BETWEEN COLUMBUS & AMSTERDAM AVS.
THREE AND FOUR STORY HOUSES.
Janitor, 67 West 73d St., or office of
Clark Estate, 25 West 23d St.

85TH STREET WEST,
Between Central Park West and Columbus Av.
FOUR-STORY HOUSE.
Janitor, 67 West 73d St., or office of
Clark Estate, 25 West 23d St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

112th St., Near Madison Av.—9 rooms, $45; Lincoln Place, 7 rooms, $25. McCormack, 2,149 3d Av.

DWELLINGS! DWELLINGS!—CALL ON THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 WEST 59TH.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Montclair, N. J.—Furnished house; 9 rooms; shade; one month only, $40. U., Box 176 Times.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT 8TH AVE.

Bet. 154th and 155th Sts.; new houses, 3, 4, and 5 rooms from $10 to $16. Sehnugg, 78 E. 96th St.

ON THE DRIVE, 2,054 7TH AV., between 122d and 123d Sts.; single flats; all improvements; 7 large, light, clean rooms; $35, $40.

To Let—At 46 Hudson St., entire fourth floor, six rooms, in good order; rent, $20 per month. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate, 146 West 23d St.

54 East 122d St.—Handsome large single flats, 7 and 8 rooms; all modern improvements; rents, $30 to $40. Crawford, 182 East 122d St.

10th St., 224 East.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas and coal ranges; $11.50—$14.

60th St., 244 West.—Three rooms; tubs and gas; house entirely renovated; $7—$9.50.

98th St., 157 West.—Large, airy five-room apartments, newly decorated, $14 to $16.

124th St., 312-314 East.—Large apartments, six rooms, bath, newly decorated, $27—$25.

Flats.—5-6 rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water; rents, $15-$19. Henry, 202 East 123d St.

1,443 Lexington Av.—7 and 8 large rooms and bath, $30 and $32; improvements; see janitor.

Richmond Real Estate For Sale.

FOR SALE, AT BARGAIN,
Cottage, 8 rooms, lot 25x125,
fruit, &c., near trolley; price $1,650.
H. T. METCALFE & SONS, 171 Broadway.

DAMMING THE MISSISSIPPI.

Work of Construction Begun by the Twin City Rapid Transit Company.

Announcement was made in Wall Street yesterday that the Twin City Rapid Transit Company, which obtained authority from Congress at its last session to dam the Mississippi River at Koon's Rapids above Minneapolis and develop power, has begun work on the actual construction of the dam, the preliminary work of taking soundings having been completed.

This franchise is entirely distinct from the franchises owned by the company for operating street railways at Minneapolis and St. Paul. It gives to the Twin City Company control of all available water powers around the two cities, as the company already has control of the Falls of St. Anthony, at Minneapolis.

It is estimated that the cost of the new dam will be $600,000, and that a minimum of 10,000 horse power can be developed at the rapids.

ELEVEN PUBLIC BATHHOUSES.

Their Construction Recommended by Commissioner Kearney—Estimated Cost, $33,000.

Commissioner Kearney yesterday sent to Acting Mayor Guggenheimer a recommendation for the construction of eleven public bathhouses, the cost of which he roughly estimated at about $33,000. He asks the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to provide the necessary funds. It is proposed to place five of the bathhouses in Manhattan, three in Brooklyn, and one each in the Bronx, Queens, and Richmond.

Mr. Kearney calls attention to the fact that the weekly attendance at the Rivington Street public bath approximates 30,000, and that the lack of customary conveniences for bathing in tenement houses calls for relief in the shape of public bathhouses.

For the Borough of Manhattan, Mr. Kearney suggests the following locations: One between Canal Street and Fourth Street, east side; one between Canal Street and Fourth Street, west side; one on the upper west side, near Fifty-ninth Street; one on the upper east side, near One Hundredth Street, and in the other boroughs, that they be situated in the sections of the borough where the population is the most congested, and the accommodations for bathing the least provided for in the tenement houses of the district.

May Open Public Baths at Night.

Deputy Commissioner Kirwin of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies of Brooklyn is considering the idea of keeping the public baths open all night and also all day on Sunday. There are five public baths in the borough.

The Celtic Closed to the Public.

The White Star Line announced yesterday that its new liner, the Celtic, which is due from Liverpool to-day, would not be opened for public inspection until her next voyage. This action is taken on account of the extreme heat now prevailing.

Boarders Wanted.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

1.—The Park, 101 Waverley Place, northwest corner Washington Square.—Cool, airy rooms; excellent table; transients accommodated.

7th Av., 2,134, (126th.)—Handsomely furnished large double rooms, singly or en suite; excellent board; table board.

14th St., 145 West.—Small rooms; all conveniences; French and Spanish; very moderate.

19th St., 12 West.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, with superior board; table boarders accommodated.

21st St., 23 West.—Large and small rooms, single or en suite; liberal table; moderate rates; transients; references.

23d St., 439 West.—Large connecting rooms; private bath; single room; board, $6; refined surroundings; American family.

31st St., 356 West.—Airy rooms; porcelain bath; good table; cleanliness; $9; $11 for two.

87th St., 311 East.—Finely furnished rooms in German private house; board optional; gentlemen, couple.

93d St., 182 East.—Private family; nicely furnished rooms for two; board optional; reasonable; second floor.

123d St., 205 West.—Two elegantly furnished front rooms, with board; home comforts; suitable for two.

123d St., 220 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; American family; with or without board; convenient to cars.

127th St., 264 West.—Small furnished room, with board, $5.50; American family.

130th St., 11 East.—Dentist or doctor; handsomely furnished parlors; board optional; convenient; other rooms; table board.

144th St., 477 West.—Private family has two connecting rooms with board; all conveniences; references required. Ward.

$4.50 weekly; educated people. Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av., near 135th St., country branch.

Furnished Rooms.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

18th St., 11 West.—Two beautiful rooms newly furnished; modern conveniences; en suite; single; moderate terms.

24th St., 38 West.—Large third and fourth story rooms; running water; transients taken; Summer prices.

33d St., 142 West, (Quincy Hotel,) Adjacent Broadway.—50c., 75c., $1.00 daily; 100 comfortable rooms; reduction weekly.

55th St., 71 West.—Cool double, also single room, private bath; near University and other clubs; references.

50th St., 248 East.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water; gentlemen preferred; terms moderate; private house.

53d St., 141 East.—Parlor floor, suitable for business; other rooms; $2 to $5; gentlemen only.

53d St., 104 West.—Desirable rooms; modern apartment; first floor; refined Parisian family; reference required; opportunity practicing French.

53d St., 124 West.—Daintily furnished suite; independent entrance; second floor; modern apartment; refined French family. Boinay.

95th St., 70 West.—Parlor and back parlor; also large hall room; refined family; all conveniences. Le Mieux.

118th St., 6 West.—Front parlor and bedroom; newly furnished; independent entrance; piano, bath; suitable for bachelor or man and wife. Benedict.

123d St., 156 West.—Two large connecting rooms; hot, cold water, bath; 3 square rooms; private house.

124th St., 215 West, near Station.—Nice large and small rooms, $1.50 upward; running water; private.

124th St., 205 West.—Large room, suitable two; light housekeeping if desired; conveniences.

125th St., 613 East.—Nicely furnished rooms to let, singly or en suite.

Unfurnished Rooms.

84th St., 319 West.—Very pleasant large front room to let unfurnished; bath. Koritzer.

Watches and Jewelry.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and old Gold bought.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE HANOVER.
2 East 15th St., S. E. Cor. 5th Ave.
A HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOUSE.

Apartments to rent by the year, furnished or unfurnished. Two to six rooms, with bath. Table, American plan. Private service if desired.
D. P. HATHAWAY.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free.
EDGAR TATE & COMPANY,
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Continental Storage Warehouses, 313-319 West 43d St., just off 5th Av. Telephone 2,591 38th St.

Instruction.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

PACKARD COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
Fourth Av. & 23d St. 'Phone 101—18.
No risk in selecting a school that has been known by its faithful work for forty-three years.
Fall session begins Tuesday, Sept. 3.
Day and Evening Sessions.

New York University Law School
Sixty-seventh year opens Oct. 1, 1901. Day Classes with sessions from 3:30 to 6 P. M. (LL. B. after two years.) Evening Classes, sessions 8 to 10 P. M. (LL. B. after three years.) Graduate Classes lead to LL. M. Tuition, $100. For circulars address
L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar,
Washington Square, N. Y. City.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL,
117 AND 119 WEST 125TH ST.
and
260 LENOX AVENUE.
All grades. Prepares for college or business.

TheMORSE and ROGERS SCHOOL
423 MADISON AVE., N. Y.
Reopens Sept. 30th. Principals at Home after Sept. 16th. Until then address for circulars Cotuit, Mass.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,
West End Ave. and 83d St., N. Y. City.
RESIDENT AND DAY STUDENTS.
MILITARY OPTIONAL.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

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Select Catholic Boarding School; thorough academic, commercial, and Summer course; open all year; terms moderate; military drill, camping out for older students. Address BRO. AUGUST, West Chester, N. Y.

The **PAINE** uptown
BUSINESS SCHOOL,
1,931 BROADWAY, cor. West 65th St.
STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY, BOOKKEEPING, ENGLISH, Etc. Taught day and evening. Registered.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Kindergarten, thorough College Preparatory. Special students. Foreign travel.

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Kindergarten, Elementary and High School.
Kindergarten Normal Department.
J. F. REIGART, Supt., 109 West 54th St.
Percival Chubb, Prin. High School, 48 E. 58th St.

THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL,
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

MISS ELIZABETH L. KOUES' BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
School House, 310 West 85th St. Residence, 282 West 85th St., corner West End Av.

THE WEAUTINAUG SCHOOL FOR BOYS—New Milford, Litchfield Co., Conn. Rev. F. B. Draper, Head Master. Opens September 24th, 1901.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL,
66 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK.
Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

Good board for two boys who are to go to the Leipsic Higher Schools, in teacher's family. Address Prof. Dr. Edmund Wilcke, Villa Marienhohe, Leipsic, Germany.

French Instruction.—By professor of French; conversation; Parisian pronunciation easily acquired; highest references. Mlle. Gabriel, 78 West 46th St.

Elocution, Public Speaking, Reciting.—Thorough, rapid instruction; (day and evening lessons.) Write for booklet. Grenville Kleiser Studio, 28 West 23d St.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

THE RANDOLPH AND POND SCHOOL, 253 West 93d St., New York. College preparation. Kindergarten department. Reopens Oct. 9.

HOME INSTITUTE, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.—A Boarding School for girls. College preparation. M. W. METCALF, Principal.

Swimming scientifically taught by Prof. Dalton at Berkeley Lyceum, 21 West 44th St. and Battery baths.

Home Boarding and Day School for Girls. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner, 607 5th Av.

Teachers' Agencies.

Miriam Coyriere's Teachers' Agency, 150 5th Av., New York; telephone, 554 18th St. Colleges, schools; families supplied; teachers placed; musical department.

Musical.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The National Conservatory of Music of America.
Founded by MRS. JEANNETTE M. THURBER.
Chartered in 1891 by special act of Congress.
128 East 17th St., New York.
THE 17th SCHOLASTIC YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 3

M. L. PINKHAM MUSICAL BUREAU
87 & 88 Decker Building, 33 Union Square West.

MISS KUEFFNER, PROFESSOR OF PIANO, zither, and mandolin.—Competent; thorough. 235 East 22d., 1st floor, 2d bell. Moderate terms.

Piano.—Sight reading, perfect time, measure, French (Conversational) Literature; novel, delightful method. Magsam, 155 West 80th St.

For Sale.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

CUT THIS OUT
15 CENTS A POUND PAID FOR OLD pewter, britannia and plated ware; 5 pounds or 5,000 pounds bought; call or send postal; I will call. BORNSTEIN, 186 William St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

Gold dollars wanted; $1.35 paid for any date; gold half and quarter dollars, before 1873, $1.00; book of premiums paid for rare coins, 10c. LYMAN H. LOW, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

To Collectors.—Old prints American Revolution, Confederate money, shinplasters, war newspapers, buttons and relics, Dutch Bible, Directories, &c. D. J., Box 139 Times Office.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON E. H. ELDREDGE,
332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Credit.—Watches, diamonds, $1.00 down, $1.00 weekly; our guarantee; perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Write or call, Globe Credit Watch Co., World Building, Room 144.

A Bargain.—Truck and ladder truck; A1 condition; formerly used by City Fire Department. Seaboard Iron Metal Co., 336 East 96th St. Tel. 1,202 79th.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Old coin for sale from eighteen hundred years old; Hadrian, Augustus, and Auriliano, Cebasto. Vingenzo Valente, 2,070 1st Av.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry, on weekly payments; lowest prices. Crown Watch and Jewelry Co., 9 Maiden Lane.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier, & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,573 Cortlandt.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longman's Sons, Gold and Silver Refiners, 8 John St.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residence free; send postal. Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

Pawn Tickets, old gold and silver bought; unredeemed pledges, every description, for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

CARPETS and FURNITURE.—Bought, sold, and exchanged. Call or address Norden, 61 West 125th St. (Open Saturday evenings.)

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3d Ave. & 59th St.
Now is the time to secure
WILSON PIANOS
At $155.00
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on
Payment of $5.00.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

KRAKAUER PIANOS.
FOR SALE AND TO RENT. EASY TERMS.
Special bargains in slightly used Pianos.
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MATHUSHEK & SON PIANO CO.
Grand and Upright Pianos; used Pianos at greatly reduced prices; list of bargains mailed; terms easy; rentals from $3; small Pianos a specialty.
BROADWAY, COR. 47TH ST.

PIANOS TO RENT
for city or country at reasonable rates.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.
25 East 14th St., N. Y.

Chickering, $165; Steinway, $100; 10 square pianos, special sale, $10 upward; several bargains in uprights.
CHANDLER, 439 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Bargains upright pianos; Steinway, Whitney, Winsor, and ten other makes; these pianos are in perfect order and fully warranted; $90 upward; cash or installments. Whitney & Co., 123 West 125th St.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" WISE, STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOHMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward. STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 125th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

Steinway, every improvement; beautifully carved; great sacrifice; elegant upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

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MODEL MACHINE COMPANY,
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Makers of Machinery and apparatus of precision. Automobiles, engines, and parts.
INVENTIONS DEVELOPED.

KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES;
CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN;
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES;
CITY OR COUNTRY USE;
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
MIETZ & WEISS,
128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Religious Notices.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
6th Ave. and 20th Street.
7:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
9:30 A. M.—Children's Service.
11 A. M.—Service and Sermon.
12 M.—Holy Communion.
8 P. M.—Service and Sermon.
The Rector will preach morning and evening. Morning Theme: "The Transmission of Power."
Evening Theme: "The Crowded Life."

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

Business Opportunities.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL SUPPLIED.
Stock Companies Organized.
Charters Secured in any State.
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Sold under guarantee and on commission.
Good Inventions Marketed.
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A.—$50 PER LOT PAID TO MAN OR WOMAN introducing or sending names of parties resulting in sale of one building lot; no experience necessary; we do the selling; opportunity for persons with large acquaintance in or out of city; lots, $200 up; monthly payments; Jerome Av., Bronx Borough; 25 minutes from 42d St.; lots easily resold at a profit. LAWRENCE, 53 West 33d St.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE, WITH WALLPAPER AND WINDOW SHADE STOCK; LOCATED IN GROWING MANUFACTURING CITY IN WESTERN MICHIGAN. ADDRESS B., BOX 127 TIMES OFFICE.

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Will purchase 100 shares First National Bank stock; also 1,000 shares London Loan Trust stock; state lowest cash price. Call or address R. M. Young, 235 Broadway.

Souvenir.—Pan-American Exposition lucky penny; one sent by mail postpaid, 10 cents. E. Scales, 334 East 83d St., New York.

Modern Printing Plant for Sale.—Two jobbers, stop cylinder; good will thrown in. Bargain, E Box 154 Times.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

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Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. and Mrs. Naftel, 744 6th Av.

Excursions.

Arbuckle's Deep Sea Hotel Co.
Will receive passengers daily, except Sunday, at South Ferry, Brooklyn side, on the arrival of ferry boats leaving New York at 5:04 and 6:04 P. M. Passengers on Saturday trips will remain out until Monday morning. Ticket office and full information at 71 Water Street, New York, and Hotel Margaret, 97 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. Rooms and berths can be secured up to 4 P. M. by telephone 1765 Broad, New York, or 1,381 Main, Brooklyn. Also South Ferry, Brooklyn side, after 4 P. M.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.
STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
Coney Island.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 1:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:40, 5:20, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1 North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:20 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:40, 1:20, 2:00, 2:40, 3:20, 4:00, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 8:45, 9:25, 10:00, 10:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

OCEAN ROUTE TO LONGBRANCH
PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"Columbia,"
Special Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9.30 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	12.30 P.M.
1.00 P.M.*	1.30 P.M.*	3.45 " " *
3.30 "	4.00 "	6.30 "

*Iron Steamboat "Cepheus."
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Excursion Routes to the Sea.
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
New York & Rockaway Beach Ry.
MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., on Sundays—6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M. Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time. Last train returning 11:15 P. M.
FROM WHITEHALL ST., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with steam trains Long Island R. R.
Leave foot Whitehall St., N. Y., Sundays, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 9:40 P. M. Last train returning 10:39 P. M.
EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
DIRECT EXPRESS TRAINS FROM BROOKLYN BRIDGE ON SUNDAYS,
VIA ELEVATED AND L. I. R. R.
Leave Brooklyn Bridge 10:10 A. M. and every half hour up to 10:10 P. M. Returning, leave Rockaway Park at 11:37 A. M. and every half hour up to 11:37 P. M. Trains stop at Johnson St., Bridge St., Fulton St., and Flatbush Av. elevated stations.
VIA NEW YORK AND ROCKAWAY BEACH RY.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, 7:00, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:50, 6:20, 6:50, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, (9:30 Hammel only,) and 10:20 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach at 11:30 P. M.

LONG BEACH.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, 4.00, 8.20, 10.50 A. M., 1:20, 2:50, 3:50, and 6:40 P. M. Last train returning leaves Long Beach at 9:36 P. M.

Through Express Trains
EVERY SUNDAY
FOR
Rockaway Beach
FROM THE
BROOKLYN BRIDGE
Via Long Island Railroad.
Half-hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 10:10 P. M., stopping at Johnson St., Bridge St., Fulton St. and Flatbush Av. "L" stations. Corresponding trains returning.

Amusement and Education Combined.
GLEN ISLAND
THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS.—Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45, 5.15 P. M. North 2d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M. 12.30, 2.00, 2.50, 4.05 P. M. East 32d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45, A. M. 12.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.30, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 32d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn, 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.
CONNECTING with TROLLEY for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE, AND FAR ROCKAWAY.
Leave West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M.
West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M.
Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M.
Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.
50c. Round Trip.

EVERY SUNDAY
UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.
THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET"
will leave New York, Pier 13 E. R., near foot Wall st., 9.30; foot 31st st., E. R., 9.45 a. m. Returning, leave Glenwood 4.00, Sea Cliff 4.20 p. m.; due in New York 7.00 p. m.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

50c. POPULAR SUNDAY OUTING **50c.**
UP THE HUDSON
AS FAR AS POUGHKEEPSIE
BY THE LONG ISLAND SOUND STEAMER
"CITY OF LOWELL."
ON SUNDAYS, leaves Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., at 10 A. M.; 129th St., N. R., 10:30 A. M. Returning, due 129th St. 5:30; Pier 36, 6:00 P. M. Music. Table d'hote dinner; also a la carte. Main deck lunch counter, popular prices.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP
ALL DAY SUNDAY ON LONG ISLAND SOUND
On SUNDAYS the new fast steel STEAMER CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves Pier 25, East River, foot of Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M., E. 31st St. 9:45 A. M., due New Haven 2:00 P. M. Returning, due New York about 8:00 P. M. About one hour in New Haven. Music. A delightful all-water trip.
Fare, $1.00 Round Trip. Children, 50c.

NORTH BEACH
Large double-decked boats leave East 99th St., Sundays, hourly to 1 P. M.; then half hourly. Week days, hourly, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Fare 10 cts.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.
Best accommodations, lowest rates. Send for booklets. Weekly Trips Co., 1,135 Broadway, Room 416, New York.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Why Not Go Round the World?
Looking for a rest, and want to recuperate? Here's what you need; take one of our parties for a six-months' tour of the world. It will bring you health, rest, and pleasure, and a liberal education in the manners and customs of mankind. Japan, China, India, Egypt, and other countries will be visited. Three parties, leaving America September [illegible] or 9, October 15 and 31.
The limited number of members constituting each will be completed at an early date. Shall we send you our booklet? A postal card will bring it.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE "CELTIC," THE LARGEST STEAMER IN THE WORLD.
TO THE **MEDITERRANEAN** AND THE **ORIENT,**
FEBRUARY 8 TO APRIL 22, 1902, 74 DAYS, COSTING ONLY $400 AND UP.
First-class, including Shore Excursions, Guides, Fees, Hotels, Drives, etc. The cheapest and most attractive trip leaving the U. S. next Winter, covering the most ground and affording the most sightseeing.
The magnificent White Star Line new twin-screw steamer "Celtic," (20,880 tons,) a floating palace, specially chartered for the round trip. Length, 700 feet; breadth, 75 feet; 9 decks; 83 single rooms.
SPECIAL FEATURES.—Madeira, Algiers, Malta, 18 DAYS in EGYPT and the HOLY LAND, Constantinople, Athens, Rome, the Riviera, etc. A course of eight lectures. Tickets good to stop over in Europe and return later on the "Oceanic," "Majestic," etc. The "Celtic" arrives in New York Aug. 4th, on her maiden voyage.
FRANK C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.
Kaiserin M. Th..Aug. 13
*Lahn..Aug. 20
Kaiser Wm. Gr..Aug. 27
Kaiserin M. Th..Sept. 10
*Lahn..Sept. 17
Kaiser Wm. Gr..Sept. 24
Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN.
Barbarossa, Aug. 8, 11 AM
K. Luise, Aug. 15, 10 AM
Fr. der Gr., Aug. 22, 10 AM
Gr. Kurfurst, Aug. 29, 4 PM
†H. H. Meier, Sept. 5, 10 AM
Barbarossa, Sept. 12, 9 AM
From New Pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.
†To Bremen only.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Werra, Aug. 10, 1 PM
Aller, Aug. 17, 10 AM
Trave, Aug. 31, 10 AM
‡H'h'zoll'n, Sept. 7, noon
Werra, Sept. 14, 10 AM
Aller, Sept. 21, 11 AM
‡(Hohenzollern,) formerly Kaiser Wm. II.
From Congress St., Brooklyn. Take South Ferry.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
D'tschland, Aug. 8, 11 AM
A. Victoria, Aug. 15, 10 AM
Columbia, Aug. 22, 10 AM
Bism'rck, Aug. 29, 10 AM
D'tschland, Sept. 5, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Sept. 12, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Penn'a, Aug. 10, 1:30 PM
Pretoria, Aug. 17, 7 AM
*Phoenicia, Aug. 24, noon
Patricia, Aug. 31, 6 AM
Waldersee, Sept. 7, noon
*Palatia, Sept. 14, 6 AM
Penn'a, Sept. 21, 10:30 AM
Pretoria, Sept. 28, 5 AM
*To Hamburg direct.

SUMMER CRUISE
to the Baltic and the principal cities of NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, and DENMARK, from Hamburg Aug. 15, by the new yacht PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE, (5,000 tons, 450 feet long.) All appointments strictly first-class. Attractive itineraries arranged. Further particulars on application to the
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Paul..Aug. 7, 10 AM
St. Louis..Aug. 14, 10 AM
*Zeeland..Aug. 21, noon
St. Paul..Aug. 28, 10 AM
St. Louis..Sept. 4, 10 AM
Phila..Sept. 11, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
*Vaderla'd..Aug. 7, noon
Kensington..Au. 14, noon
Zeeland..Aug. 21, noon
Friesland..Aug. 28, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MARQUETTE..........Aug. 10, 9:00 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS..........Aug. 10, 11 A. M.
MENOMINEE..........Aug. 17, 9 A. M.
MANITOU..........Aug. 24, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA..........Aug. 24, 11 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

BERMUDA. Delightful Ocean Trip for Summer Tourists. 1400 miles on the Atlantic and a few days at Bermuda, the charming Ocean Resort and British military and naval depot.
11-day trip, including Hotel and All Expenses........ **$42.50**
From NEW YORK Aug. 10, 24, Sept. 7.
Programmes, berths, and information from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships
To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Astoria...Aug. 10. noon
Anchoria...Aug. 17 noon
Furnessia, Aug. 24, noon
Ethiopia...Aug. 31, noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE CELTIC to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up, 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

FAST ITALIAN LINE, "La Veloce"
Navagazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa.
REG. U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY WEEK.
Duch'a di Genova, Au. 15 | Nord. America, Sept. 12
Large cabins. Dining saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
Am Maru........Aug. 10
Peking........Aug. 17
Gaelic........Aug. 27
Hong Kong Maru..Sep. 4
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
EMPRESS OF JAPAN........Aug. 19, Nov. 4
EMPRESS OF CHINA........Sept. 9
Imperial Lim'd, Montreal to Vancouver in 100 hrs.
EMPRESS OF INDIA........Oct. 7
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA
MOANA.......Aug. 23
MIOWERA.......Sept. 20
For rates apply 353 Broadway and 1 Broadway.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M. Saturdays, ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville connect.
FARE—New York to Tannersville, $2.00.
Descriptive Folders Mailed Free.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
To all New Jersey Seashore Resorts.
Steamers leave foot of Rector St. at 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. (8:00 P. M. to Ocean Grove and intermediate points.) Sundays, 10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. Orchestra.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS.
Leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads. Also, Saturdays, steamer ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with Annex for Hudson.

HARTFORD LINE
from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

SAUGERTIES BOATS LEAVE FROM FOOT OF Christopher St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M. Saturdays at 1 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND
FALL RIVER LINE—For Newport, Fall River, Boston, and all Eastern and Northern points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., weekdays and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.
PROVIDENCE LINE—For Providence, Boston, North and East. Strs PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., weekdays only, 6:00 P. M.
STONINGTON LINE—For Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Boston, and East. Strs MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lve. Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., weekdays only, at 6:30 P. M. Saty night westward trips will be omitted from July 6 to Sept. 7, inclusive. Sunday night westward trips will be made during same period.
NORWICH LINE—For New London, Fishers Island, Watch Hill, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, East and North. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Leave Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., weekdays only, at 5:30 P. M. On Sundays, from July 7 to Sept. 8, inclusive, steamer will leave New London at 10:30 P. M. for New York.
NEW HAVEN LINE—For New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North, from Pier 25, E. R. Double service weekdays. Steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves N. Y. 3:00 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK, 12:00 midnight. Sundays, steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves N. Y. at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaves New Haven 8:15 P. M. A delightful Sunday trip; all day on Long Island Sound.

Hudson River by Day Light.
Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.
DAILY except Sunday.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier..........8:40 "
" West 22d St..........9:00 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.
CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST. 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH—connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. R'y. Sundays leave half hour earlier and extends trip to PO'KEEPSIE & RONDOUT.
STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.
STMR. "NEWBURGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, at 5 P. M., for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

ASBURY PARK AND BACK, 80c.
LONG BRANCH AND BACK, 50c.
PATTEN LINE.
WEEK DAYS.
Leave ft. W. Little 12th St., 9:00 & *11 A. M. *(Saturdays, 12:45 P. M.) & 2:40 P. M.
Leave Battery, 9:30 & *11:30 A. M. *(Saturdays, 1:15 P. M.) & 3:10 P. M.
Sundays—Leave ft. West Little 12th St., 9:00, 9:50 and 11:00 A. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:20 and 11:30 A. M. for Highlands, Seabright, Long Branch, West End, Allenhurst, Asbury Park and Ocean Grove.
Manhattan Delivery checks baggage any office.

PEOPLE'S LINE
Albany, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Saratoga, Lake George and Adirondacks.
DIRECT PAN-AMERICAN ROUTE.
Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning trains for Buffalo, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
DIRECT LINE TO PORTLAND, MAINE,
connecting with all railroad and steamship lines to all Summer resorts. Steamships "Horatio Hall" and "North Star" leave pier 32, East River, foot of Pike St., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 P. M. Steamers fitted with every modern improvement for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Ticket offices 290 Broadway, cor. Reade St. Tel. 3419 Franklin. Thos. Cook & Sons, 1185 Broadway; General office, New Pier 32, East River.

50c. TO PROVIDENCE.
via the NEW LINE
Reliable & Popular Route. Superior service. Fast time. Splendid Steamers RHODE ISLAND and MASSACHUSETTS. Daily, except Sundays, at 5:00 P. M., from Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., New York. Tickets and rooms may be obtained at Pier 36 or on Steamers sailing days only.

JOY LINE. $2.00 TO BOSTON.
PROVIDENCE AND RETURN, $1.50.
Tue., Thur., Sat., at 5 P. M.
From Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine St. Rooms reserved in advance. 'Phone 3063 Franklin.

TROY BOATS.
REBUILT, REFURNISHED & REDECORATED.
Steamers SARATOGA or CITY OF TROY leave West 10th St. daily. 6 P. M., except Saturday. Sunday steamers touch at Albany. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts north and east.
Dining Rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight Display
Excursions—Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50.
Send for booklet excursion tours.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND, SOUTHOLD AND SAG HARBOR
Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line
Steamers leave N. Y., Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays 1:00 P. M. The steamer leaving on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays will not stop at Southold.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

Autumn Tours.
Including
COLORADO, THE GRAND CANON, CALIFORNIA,
The Grand Mountain Scenery of the Northwest.
Leaving Boston, New York and Philadelphia September 19, 20 and 23.
On account of the unprecedented low rates, an unparalleled opportunity is offered to visit the Pacific Coast.
Tour Around the World, August 19 and Sept. 3.
Yellowstone, California Tour, Aug. 26.
For tickets and full information respecting these tours, address
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
25 Union Square, New York.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
Leave New York City, Liberty St., South Ferry.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	*4:30 AM.		
Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	Diner
Chicago, Columbus	*1:30 PM.	*1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve...	*1:30 PM.	*1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg Limited..	*7:00 PM.	*6:55 PM.	Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:00 AM.	*9:55 AM.	Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*7:00 PM.	*6:55 PM.	Buffet
Norfolk..........	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM.	Diner

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	*8:00 AM.	† 7:55 AM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*10:00 AM.	*9:55 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	*11:30 AM.	*11:25 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	*1:30 PM.	*1:25 PM.	Diner
"Royal Limited".	*3:40 PM.	*3:35 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	*5:00 PM.	*4:55 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	*7:00 PM.	*6:55 PM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.
Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

Atlantic City
Cape May,
Ocean City,
VIA
New Jersey Central
Trains with Buffet Parlor Cars leave Liberty Street 9:40 A. M., 3:40 P. M. Saturday Special, 1:00 P. M. South Ferry, 5 minutes earlier. Returning, leave Atlantic City 8:30 A. M., 2:15 P. M. Sunday Special, 5:30 P. M.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
Purchase Tickets via Catskill,
The "Front Door Route"
To all points on the CATSKILL MOUNTAIN, OTIS and CATSKILL & TANNERSVILLE RAILWAYS, making direct connections with New York Central trains leaving at 8 and 11:30 A. M.; also the "DETROIT SPECIAL," at 4 P. M. daily, INCLUDING SUNDAY, with Parlor and Dining Cars, and with the West Shore trains leaving at 7:10 and 10:00 A. M. Also direct connections with the Hudson River Day Line and the Catskill Evening Line Steamers.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.
7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.)
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,), (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days, Sundays 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches, on week days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10 (Saturdays only), 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets), 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only), 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.		Arrive New York.
*3:15 a. m.	Mail and Paper Train..	*7:00 a. m.
†7:50 a. m.	Adir'dack & Montreal Spl.	†10:20 p. m.
*8:00 a. m.	......Syracuse Local......	†6:25 p. m.
†8:30 a. m.	..Empire State Express..	†10:00 p. m.
*8:45 a. m.	..........Fast Mail..........	*10:00 a. m.
*9:20 a. m.	....Exposition Express....	*9:30 a. m.
†9:40 a. m.	Saratoga & Montreal Spl.	†9:30 p. m.
†10:30 a. m.	........Day Express........	†7:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m.	......Rutland Express......	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m.	....Southwestern Limited...	*6:00 p. m.
‖1:50 p. m.	......Saratoga Limited.....	†10:40 a. m.
*2:00 p. m.	..N. Y. & Chicago Special..	*1:30 p. m.
§3:20 p. m.	......Saratoga Limited......	†10:40 a. m.
†3:30 p. m.	........Albany Flier........	†11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m.	......Albany Special......	†1:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	......Detroit Special......	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m.	..The Lake Shore Limited..	*6:30 p. m.
*5:30 p. m.	......St. Louis Limited......	*2:55 p. m.
*6:00 p. m.	......Western Express......	*8:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m.	Adirondack & Montreal Ex.	*7:50 a. m.
*6:35 p. m.	......Montreal Express......	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m.	..Pan-American Express..	*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m.	Buffalo & S. W. Special.	*8:00 a. m.
*9:30 p. m.	........Pacific Express......	*5:30 a. m.
‡12:10 a. m.	......Midnight Express......	*5:30 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday. ‖Saturdays only. §Daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:08 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sunday. To Pittsfield and North Adams, Saturdays only, 2:45 A. M. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.
Pullman Cars on all through trains
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. West, 275 Columbus Av., 153 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station. New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
P. S. BLODGETT, General Superintendent.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK TO BOSTON
SPRINGFIELD LINE.
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive Springfield.	Arrive Boston.
†9:00 a. m.	..........12:45 noon.	..........3:30 p. m.
†12:00 noon	..........3:18 p. m.	..........5:40 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	..........7:27 p. m.	..........10:00 p. m.
*11:00 p. m.	..........3:11 a. m.	..........6:15 a. m.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

Central R. R. of New Jersey.
Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than below, except as noted.)

	Week Days.	Sundays.
Easton Local........	7:15 a. m.	
Easton Local........	†5:45 p. m.	
Scranton & Reading....	9:10 a. m.	
Scranton & Reading....	1:20 p. m.	
Mauch Chunk & Reading		1:00 p. m.
Mauch Chunk & Reading	4:40 p. m.	†5:30 p. m.
ATLANTIC CITY........	9:40 a. m.	
ATLANTIC CITY, SATURDAY SPECIAL........	1:00 p. m.	
ATLANTIC CITY........	3:40 p. m.	
Lakewood & Barnegat..	9:40 a. m.	‡9:15 a. m.
Lakewood & Barnegat..	4:30 p. m.	
Lakewood & Bridgeton..	1:30 p. m.	
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	8:30 a. m.	‡9:15 a. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	11:30 a. m.	
N. Y. & Long Branch R. R. Saturday Special	‡1:10 p. m.	
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡2:45 p. m.	1:30 p. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	3:30 p. m.	
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡3:53 p. m.	‡4:00 p. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡4:45 p. m.	
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	5:30 p. m.	
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡6:23 p. m.	

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
‡*4:30, †7:30, †8:00, *9:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, †3:00, *3:40, †4:00, §‡4:00, †4:30, *5:00, *7:00, †7:30, †9:00, †‡9:25 p. m., *12:15 mdt.
BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.
‡*4:30, †8:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, *3:40, *5:00, *7:00 p. m., *12:15 mdt.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
From foot of Rector St.
Through to Point Pleasant 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 2:00, 8:45, 4:30, 5:30 p. m. Through to Ocean Grove, 8:00 p. m. Sundays, through to Point Pleasant, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 p. m.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 737 6th Av., 25 Union Sq. West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860, Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
‡From Liberty St. only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.

LEHIGH VALLEY.
Foot of West 23d A. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. B.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: c 12.35, d 12.45, e 7.45, s 7.25, t 4.10, x 6.25.

	Lv. N. Y., A	Lv. N. Y., B
Easton Local........	*t6.25 AM	*6.30 AM
Buffalo and Western Express....	*e7.40 AM	*e7.50 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express....	*9.55 AM	*10.00 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS....	†11.55 AM	†12.00 N'N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*c12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre and Scranton Exp..	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local........	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto VestibuleExp.	*5.55 PM	*x6.10 PM
EXPOSITION EXPRESS....	*7 55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 1265 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

Lv. Franklin St.		Lv. W. 42d St.
7:45 A.M.	—Day Express to Oswego..	8:00 A.M.
9:05 A.M.	—Liberty Express........	9:15 A.M.
12:00 Noon*	—Mount'n Exp. to Sidney.	*12:15 P.M.
12:45 P.M.	†—Saturdays to Rockland..	†1:00 P.M.
3 P.M.	—Vestibule Ltd. to Rockl'nd..	3:15 P.M.
5:40 P.M.	‡—Western Limited........	†6:00 P.M.
9:05 A.M.	§—Sun. Spl. to Midw'y Park	§9:15 A.M.

*Str. Homer Ramsdell, from Pier 24, N. R., 9:30, W. 129th St. 10 A. M., connects at Cornwall.
†Saturdays only. ‡Daily. §Sundays only.
Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Country Board.

Boarders wanted for the months of August and September; large, cool rooms; extensive lawn, shaded with evergreens and maples; over 100 feet of piazza; piano, croquet, &c.; table supplied with plenty of fresh milk, eggs, vegetables, and chickens from farm; ice cream on Sundays; within 3 miles from Lake Mahopac; 6 trains daily to and from Somers Centre to the lake; fare, 10 cents; 5 minutes' walk to depot and Post Office; 10 minutes' walk to the beautiful Amawalk Lake; good fishing; can accommodate 35; terms for adults, $6 and $7 per week; children according to age; place must be seen to be appreciated; good livery, with driver. Mrs. J. T. Griffin, Box 45, Somers Centre, Westchester County, N. Y.

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Babbitt Mansion, Newton, Sussex County, N. J.—800 feet elevation; double room, $20; single do., $10 per week; spacious grounds and stable; large piazzas; magnificent scenery; highest references. Post Office Box 308, Newton, N. J.

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Brooklet Farm House.—Healthy location; plenty shade, fine drives and walks; table first-class; good fishing; free mail delivery. Write for booklet and rates. S. F. Fredenbergh, Woodbourne, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.—West Hurley, Ulster County, N. Y.—3 minutes from station; 3 hours from New York; fishing, bathing; terms, $6 to $8. Address Harry P. Van Wagenen, M. D.

Fairground Hotel, Huntington, L. I.—Cool, healthy place; fifty minutes from New York; trolley passes the door; terms reasonable; cottages to rent. Address Geo. Gough, Proprietor.

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Mountain View Farm.—Fine scenery; home comforts; opposite Poughkeepsie; high in the mountains; good table; $5 per week. Box 209, Highland, Ulster County, N. Y.

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Country board on farm; plenty of shade; fresh milk, eggs, chickens, vegetables, and fruits from the garden. Mrs. M. Thurston, Stamford, Conn.

A lady would like three or four boarders at a quiet farmhouse; good table; no style; $5 a week. Address Florida, Box 56, Orange Co., N.Y.

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Country Board.—Good table; shady grounds; convenient to New York. Mrs. A. West, Tenafly, N. J.

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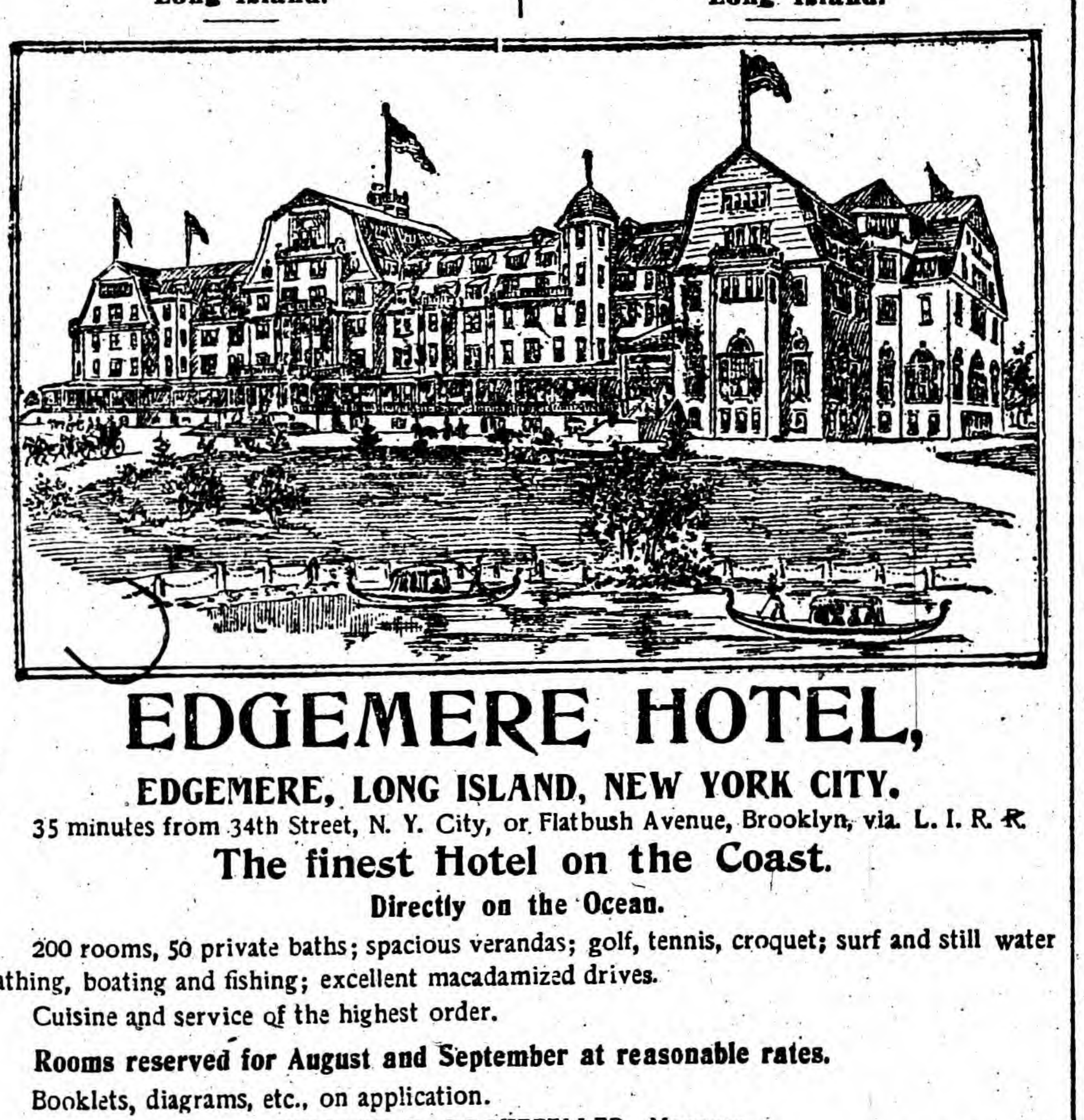
Long Island.



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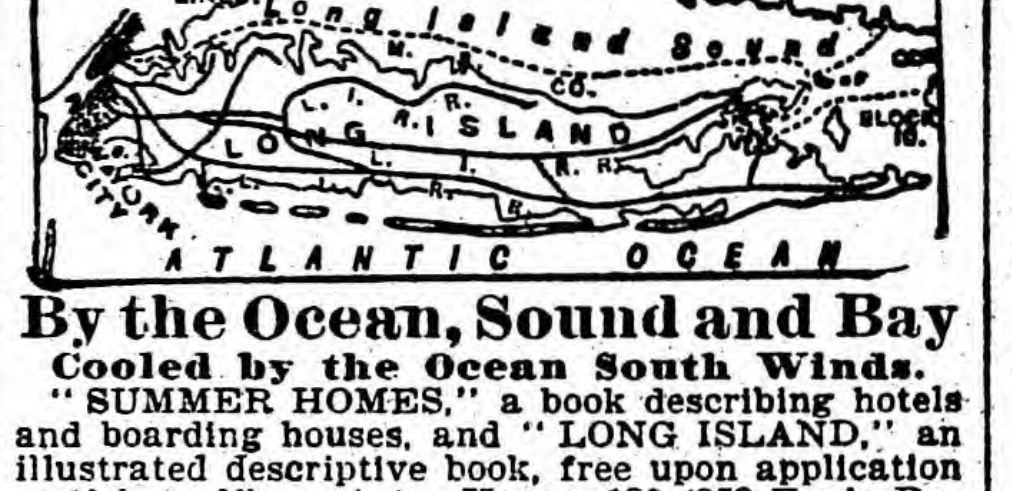

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Gardener.—By Englishman, married, no family; competent in all branches; excellent testimonials. James Marr, 240 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Second Men.

Second Man.—By competent young waiter; private family; country. Barry, care of Mrs. Schrom, 1,079 3d Av.

Waiters.

Waiter.—Thoroughly experienced; colored; in high-class boarding house; references. Sycle, 117 West 60th St. Height's bell.

Waiter, hallboy, bellboy, useful colored man; smart, quick, honest, willing; sober. Manley, 248 West 47th St.

Miscellaneous.

Agency for meritorious specialties; salary or commission basis; control canvassers; use Broadway office. Hustler, 1,620 Broadway.

Antique furniture repairer and polisher; thoroughly competent; day or piece work; reasonable. Antique, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

Architect.—Designs and superintends constructions city and suburban residences; reasonable terms. Room 712, 150 Nassau, Manhattan.

Barkeeper, 22, having down-town café experience, desires situation; excellent references. Harry Mehler, 411 West 54th St.

Barkeeper.—25; excellent waiterman, bottler, caretaker horses; permanency preferred. H. B., 755 7th Av., care restaurant.

Bartender.—By a young man, neat appearance; good mixer; best references. L. I., 208 West 53d St.

Bell or hallboy, elevator runner, errand boy; willing worker; anything; obliging; excellent references. Sicruts, 1,620 Broadway.

Boy.—Colored Bermudian; hall, bellboy, useful private or business house; willing, trustworthy. Burridge, 143 West 53d.

Boy, 15 years old, would like position in store or work of any kind. William Barbarino, 344 7th Av.

Carpenter.—Experienced on old or new work, stores, estates, landlords, or hotels. Carpenter, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

Chef.—Thoroughly experienced; superior cook; butcher; capable manager help; economical, steady, sober. Slasher, 1,471 2d Av.

Clerk.—19; expert mathematician; good penman; experienced with books; office work; references; $6.50. Advancement, 1,620 Broadway.

Collector.—Desires charge apartment houses; collecting rentals, superintending repairs, securing tenants; bond; references. Experienced, 1,620 Broadway.

Colored lad as hallboy or to run errands. Fred, 1,620 Broadway, (store.) Telephone 2,155 Columbus.

Competent colored man, butler, valet, and useful man; best city references. Luster, 229 W. 62d.

Driver.—Accompany doctor; smart young colored man; excellent references; willing, industrious, sober. Wooby, 261 West 47th.

Elevator runner, porter, waiterman; useful anything; sober, respectable colored man; excellent references. Anthon, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

Elevatorman.—By a respectable colored man as elevator runner; city references. 1,616 Broadway, (second floor, back.)

Engineer.—First-class, steady, reliable, economical; all repairs; first-class references. W. F., 442 West 58th St.

Gentleman would appreciate opportunity exercising horses during owner's absence, insuring proper condition. Lover Horses, 1,620 Broadway.

Janitor or superintendent apartment house; excellent renter; economical supervisor repairs; good address; references. Bond, 1,620 Broadway.

Janitor.—Young colored man as janitor or porter; good references. Vaughan, 219 West 63d St.

Janitor or janitress, tenement or flathouse; experienced Swedish couple; references, 339 West 49th St., care janitor.

Manager Periodical.—Capable, economical manager finances, publication, supply departments; expert correspondent; $1,500 yearly. Successful, 1,620 Broadway.

Manager restaurant, lunchroom, or small hotel; thoroughly experienced; superior cook; capable manager help. Courteous, 1,620 Broadway.

Painter, Paperhanger.—By German; rooms painted, $1; papered, $1.75, paper included; calsomining, plastering; first-class work guaranteed; best of references. Painter, 167 Avenue A.

Painter and Paperhanger.—Work from landlords; work guaranteed and done cheap. Schneider, 304 East 102d St.

Private Secretary.—Confidential representative; qualifications; executive ability, superior correspondent, resourcefulness, economical manager, teetotaler. Unexceptionable, 1,620 Broadway.

Porter.—Colored; in wholesale or retail business; tall, strong, intelligent, sober, industrious, trustworthy. Richard, 1,620 Broadway.

Salesman.—Grocer desires position as salesman with wholesaler or manufacturer. Address Grocery, 354 West 43d St.

Stableman.—To take care horses; experienced; references. Riley, 516 West 50th St., care Dougherty.

Wanted—By an experienced mining man (German) capable of taking charge and develop properties; will go anywhere, South Africa preferred, as I speak the Boer language. Address B. A. S., care of H. Amy & Co., 44 Wall St., N. Y.

Young man, 22 years old, willing and obliging, wishes a position where advancement can be had; can furnish excellent reference. E. H. Pruschen, 309 West 114th St.

Young man wants situation in wholesale or importing house, where ability and honesty will bring advancement; references. Address College Student, 280 3d Av.

Young man, 21, strong, reliable, seeks work at anything; first-class references. Janitor, 318 West 47th St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

OOD GOLF AT HOLLYWOOD

nderson and Smith Win First Money in the Scotch Foursome.

OOR SHOWING BY AMATEURS

ıst Ball Match Results in Some Low Scores—Twenty Pairs Finish the Thirty-six-Hole Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 3.—Another lumph for the professional winners of e previous day, Willie Smith and Willie nderson, marked the close of the all-mers' tournament to-day, given by the ollywood Golf Club. The closing event the two-day tournament was a Scotch, or ıst ball, foursome, and three prizes of 00, $75, and $50, respectively, were of-red for the three leading teams. Willie nderson, the present open champion, and illie Smith of Chicago, the champion in 99, played together, making an unusually werful team, and it was no surprise erefore to see them lead the field by a od margin. In the last nine-hole round the thirty-six-hole tournament they ade a 38. Two of their rounds were ade in 39 and one in 40. One other 38 as recorded by Jack Litster and James ampbell of Philadelphia. Anderson and mith scored a total of 156 strokes for eir entire day's play, and easily won rst money.

The second purse was taken by Alexan-er Campbell of the Brookline Country lub, near Boston, and Gilbert E. Nicholls Boston, with a total of 161 strokes. Two ams tied for the third money and divided Willie Norton of Deal and Bernard icholls of Boston composed one pair, and e others were Jack Litster and James ampbell of Philadelphia. Nine amateurs ok part and finished the 36 holes, but, ith the exception of Douglas, they made o impress upon the tournament, and most them were found at the tail end of e game at the close of the day. Douglas layed with David Hunter, the Baltusrol rofessional, and did 166, exactly ten rokes behind the leaders. Twenty pairs nished the contest. They are, with ores:

illie Anderson and Willie Smith.
Out ....4 5 5 4 4 6 4 4 4—40
In ....4 5 6 4 4 5 4 3 4—39—79
Out ....4 5 5 4 4 5 4 4 4—39
In ....4 5 5 5 4 5 4 3 3—38—77—156
lec. Campbell and Gilbert E. Nicholls.
Out ....3 5 6 4 4 6 4 4 4—40
In ....5 5 6 4 5 5 4 4 4—42—82
Out ....4 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 4—40
In ....4 5 5 3 4 6 4 4 4—39—79—161
illie Norton and Bernard Nicholls.
Out ....5 5 6 4 4 5 3 4 4—40
In ....4 5 6 6 4 5 4 4 4—42—82
Out ....4 5 6 4 5 5 3 4 4—40
In ....4 5 6 4 4 6 4 4 4—41—81—163
ack Litster and James Campbell.
Out ....5 5 6 4 5 6 4 4 4—43
In ....3 5 6 5 4 5 4 4 4—40—83
Out ....3 5 5 4 4 6 3 4 4—38
In ....4 5 8 5 4 5 4 4 3—42—80—163

. B. Wilson and A. G. Griffiths	80	84	164
ack Park and John Hobens	82	82	164
aac Mackie and John Mackie	84	80	164
eorge Thompson and David Patrick	84	82	166
. F. Davis and Horace Rawlins	81	85	166
. S. Douglas and David Hunter	82	86	168
eorge Low and David Brown	83	85	168
ohn Reid and M. M. Singer	84	86	170
ohn Shippen and Robert Dow	83	89	172
. S. Patrick and John Brett	89	86	175
illie Tucker and Donald Ball	83	94	177
. Patrick and R. H. Mainzer	91	86	177
alter Stern and H. Vinall	91	88	177
. H. Murphey and L. L. Kellogg	92	87	179
. Mortimer and S. G. Wylie	93	93	186
. J. O'Donohue and H. Limberger	95	98	193

TRIPLE TIE AT GOLF.

yne, Brown, and Snow Even for First Honors in Shinnecock Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Forty olfers finished the handicap to-day which losed the three-day club tournament of he Shinnecock Golf Club. Nearly seventy layers started and the finish was unusual-y close, three men tieing for first place vith a net score of 77 strokes. They were A. M. Brown, representing the home club nd a Harvard student; Percy R. Pyne econd, of Princeton, and the former in-ercollegiate champion, and G. P. Snow of uxedo. Brown made the lowest scratch core of the day, 82 strokes. Next in gross esults were Pyne, Charles B. Macdonald, he former Chicago golfer, and C. Tiffany Richardson, a Harvard student. They all lid 83. The triple tie will be played off during the week, but Brown wins the prize or the best gross score of the day. The netropolitan field was well represented, nd it was a typical golfing day for Shinnecock. The players who finished the vent, with scores, are:

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
A. M. Brown, Shinnecock	82	5	77
Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Princeton	83	6	77
G. P. Snow, Tuxedo	88	11	77
Elihu Root, Jr., Shinnecock	92	14	78
J. C. Murdock, Shinnecock	93	14	79
C. B. Macdonald, Garden City	83	3	80
Horace Russell, Garden City	95	15	80
C. T. Richardson, Harvard	83	3	80
Delancey Nicoll, Ardsley	90	10	80
C. Mansir, Shinnecock	94	13	81
E. S. Knapp, Westbrook	88	6	82
Grenville Kane, Tuxedo	92	10	82
R. U. Sherman, Shinnecock	98	16	82
Daniel Bacon, Ardsley	97	15	82
Charles Hitchcock, Jr., Point Judith	87	4	83
R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook	86	3	83
Stephen P. Nash, Columbia	90	7	83
S. Sherman, Shinnecock	99	16	83
A. B. Claflin, Shinnecock	98	14	84
F. J. Phillips, Dyker Meadow	97	13	84
C. S. Brown, Shinnecock	96	12	84
Daniel Chauncey, Dyker Meadow	93	8	85
T. G. Thomas, Jr., Shinnecock	95	10	85
C. S. Brown, Jr., Shinnecock	99	14	85
A. R. Fish, Dyker Meadow	98	10	88
A. T. Price, Shinnecock	106	17	89
C. F. Watson, Jr., Essex County	93	6	87
James A. Tyng, Morris County	93	6	87
C. F. Watson, Essex County	95	8	87
W. A. Flagg, Morris County	100	12	88
George J. Cooke, Shinnecock	98	9	89
A. D. Cochrane, Ardsley	92	8	89
W. A. Putnam, Shinnecock	108	16	92
R. H. Williams, Morris County	106	13	93
J. Bowers Lee, Shinnecock	113	17	96
H. R. Sedgwick, Shinnecock	103	10	90
D. C. Harris, Jr., Lakewood	106	16	90
Louis Livingston, Jr., Westbrook	95	4	91
Norman S. Dyke, Dyker Meadow	118	13	105
S. W. Fanning, Shinnecock	129	18	111

Class Handicap Golf at Ardsley.

Several golfers from the Ardsley Club, near Dobbs Ferry, took part yesterday in the regular monthly handicap. Only a few scores were turned in. The victors were H. B. Gayley in Class A and D. F. McAlpin in Class B. The leaders were:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
H. B. Gayley	94	10	84
Thomas Barron	100	14	86

CLASS B.

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
D. F. McAlpin	101	20	81
W. E. Lambert	105	22	83
E. A. McCullough	107	20	87
H. Melville	114	25	89
H. H. Sanford	112	18	94

A women's putting match was also held, the scores being: Miss A. Hewitt, 43; Miss Grace Frazer, 44; Mrs. T. C. Madal, 45; Mrs. W. E. Lambert, 48, and Mrs. H. D. Sanford, 50.

Hughes Wins at Richmond County.

F. L. Hughes carried off the honors yesterday in a monthly handicap at the Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island. He had 18 handicap, and that cut his net score down to 82, but the best scratch score was 93, made by C. W. Taintor. The results are:

	Gross.	H'c'p.	Net.
F. L. Hughes	140	18	82
H. P. Conaut	109	18	91
C. W. Taintor	93	2	91
E. J. Schriver	110	18	92
O. L. Williams	93	..	93
W. P. Larned	108	14	94
L. H. Thomas	94	..	94
C. W. Pierson	95	..	95
J. R. Chadwick	96	..	96
Ralph Lane	116	12	104

Bay Shore Golf Women to Play.

One of the most interesting competitions of the season for the Bay Shore Golf Club, Long Island, will be begun next Wednesday, when the women will play for their club cup. This is an annual event. The trophy was first played for last year, when it was won by Miss Lulu Hyde. She will be a starter this week to defend her title. The opening match will be an eighteen-hole qualifying round, handicap. The eight who qualify will continue at match play. Besides Miss Hyde, other starters will be Miss Grace Ellis, who holds the women's record for the Midlothian Country Club course, near Chicago; Mrs. S. Rothschild, Mrs. R. Brinkerhoff, runner-up last year; Miss Belle Mercier, Mrs. G. Adams, Miss M. Bailey, Miss C. Baird, Miss M. Baird, Mrs. George Ellis, Mrs. C. F. Hubbs, and Miss M. Nichols.

Members' Handicap at Englewood.

A members' handicap on the Englewood Golf Club links yesterday drew out a fair delegation of competitors, giving proof that all the golfers are not upon Summer resort courses. T. R. Fell won the match in a net score of 84, and his gross record of 99 was also the lowest of the day. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	H'c'p.	Net.
T. R. Free	99	15	84
G. B. Case	102	15	87
F. M. Boynton	107	20	87
C. B. Kese	101	12	89
H. Wetherbee	102	12	90
D. E. Pomeroy	106	15	91
D. J. Sword	116	25	91
W. M. Curtis	107	15	92
H. B. Keep	108	15	93
C. Copeland	120	20	100
G. Lamont	120	15	115

Wee Burn and Innis Arden Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 3.—The tie in the Scotch foursome handicap of July 20 was decided on the links of the Wee Burn Club to-day. Dr. Tiffany and Fred Towne won the match from the Woodbury brothers. At Innis Arden the Oakland team defeated Innis Arden by 18 holes to 15. Oakland was short a player and a local man was put on. He was 5 down at the finish, but it was decided not to count his score.

Many Golfers at Plainfield.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 3.—The honors to-day in the contest for the Mellick Cup, played on the Hillside Golf Club's grounds, were carried off by Miss Van Herwerden, who easily defeated Miss Van Boskerck by seven points. The score are:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Miss Van Herwerden	101	4	97
Miss Van Boskerck	116	12	104
Miss May Holly	135	30	105
Miss Elsberg	122	14	108

The contest for the Committee Cup brought out a large field. The honors were carried off by C. L. Runyon. The leading scores are:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
C. L. Runyon	90	13	77
C. W. Abbott	88	9	79
M. J. Dumont	83	4	79
Robert Abbott	88	8	80
D. H. Barrows	96	15	81
W. Paterson	97	15	82
T. Rushmore	98	15	83
W. L. Glenny	84	0	84

State Senator Charles A. Reed carried off the honors of the Park Golf Club when the weekly competition for the President's Cup was held. Senator Reed now leads for the trophy, with H. D. Hibbard.

Crescent Athletic Club Golfers.

A club handicap was played yesterday by the golf members of the Crescent Athletic Club on their links, near Bay Ridge. J. G. Sage was the victor, with a net score of 72. The leading scores were:

	Gross.	H'c'p.	Net.
J. G. Sage	87	15	72
James Rhett	82	9	73
H. S. Bowns	82	8	74
C. B. Van Brunt	90	10	80
G. B. Adams	92	11	81
W. B. Hill	102	..	102

REGATTA ON JAMAICA BAY.

Good Sport in Bayswater Yacht Club Races for Sloops and Catboats.

Special to The New York Times.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Aug. 3.—In the open regatta of the Bayswater Yacht Club, held here to-day over the club's course on Jamaica Bay, the Elsie, owned by former Commodore John Dohse achieved a decisive victory over William G. Gallagher's catboat Jennie of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club in the contest for the championship of the Jamaica Bay waters.

Twenty-three craft were sent away in the five classes, making a most imposing display of white-winged racers. The course was off the clubhouse here, to Mud Channel at the head of Sloop Island, thence to a mark at Sweet Water and return over the same route. This course was sailed over twice by all the classes but the sharpies, which went over it once.

The Jennie miscalculated the start, and lost some time by drawing it too fine and having to go about. The Dohse's boat led over the line by seventeen seconds, and increased this lead as the race progressed, winning handily. Summary:

FIRST-CLASS CABIN SLOOPS. Start, 4:05.

	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed. H.M.S.
Moriches	6:30:45	2:25:45
Robbin	6:19:10	2:14:10
Ella A.	6:24:19	2:19:19
Truant	6:35:47	.....

SECOND-CLASS SLOOPS. Start, 4:10.

Joker	6:35:55	2:25:55
Amy	6:30:17	2:20:17
Sponge	6:34:30	2:24:30

FIRST-CLASS CATBOATS. Start, 4:00.

Elsie	5:57:20	1:57:20
Jennie	6:12:05	2:12:05

SECOND-CLASS CATBOATS. Start, 4:15.

Catherine	6:23:09	2:08:09
Mattie	6:31:10	2:16:10
Minne Haha	6:22:55	2:07:55
Flossie	6:32:12	2:17:12
Unknown	Time not taken	

THIRD-CLASS CATBOATS. Start, 4:20.

Meta	6:44:42	2:24:22
Agnes	Did not finish	
Mauwee	Did not finish	

FIRST-CLASS SHARPIES. Start, 4:25.

Domino	5:43:55	1:18:55
Avicet	5:39:35	1:14:35
Anna	5:52:27	1:27:27
June W.	5:46:50	1:21:50
Marion	5:38:00	1:13:00

Robin, Amy, Elsie, Catherine, and Meta were the winners.

Knickerbocker Y. C. Annual Cruise.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., Aug. 3.—The port here to-night was the rendezvous for the Knickerbocker Yacht Club fleet, on its annual cruise to the eastward. Forty vessels were in line by dark to-night, led by the sloop Gunnard, with Commodore Louis H. Zocher and guests aboard. The fleet left the anchorage at College Point in a freshening southerly wind, and made a good run to this place. The Choctaw was the first to get in.

To-morrow the run will start at "Colors" and will be to Black Rock, Conn., where the Bridgeport Yacht Club will be the hosts of the club and visiting yachtsmen. On Monday the fleet will run to Money Island, and stay there until Tuesday, when the annual water carnival and ladies' races will be held. The fleet will leave Wednesday morning for Shelter Island, and run to Shelter Island, where they will stay two days, holding a special race in the Shelter Island harbor for the Commodore's prizes.

MORRIS E. HOWLETT HERE.

Noted Whip Arrives from Paris and Talks of His Plans.

Morris E. Howlett, the noted Paris whip, arrived here on the Cunard liner Campania yesterday morning. He will remain in this country several months, giving instructions in coaching and driving coaching parties. Until the 20th inst. Mr. Howlett will remain in New York, instructing a number of pupils in four-in-hand driving. after which he will go to Newport to remain the rest of the season, at the conclusion of which he will return to this city.

Concerning his plans, Mr. Howlett said that they were as yet a little indefinite. At Newport he said he expected to conduct a number of coaching tours, and for that purpose he would procure a private stable. He is now negotiating for the purchase of a number of teams, and will also hire several horses. He will attend the Bay Shore Horse Show, and has under consideration offers from promoters of several similar affairs.

Mr. Howlett is accompanied by his wife.

TENNIS FINALS AT NEWCASTLE.

Hobart Won Wentworth Single and Little and Alexander the Double.

NEWCASTLE, N. H., Aug. 3.—Clarence Hobart won the championship title and bowl for the twentieth annual Wentworth tennis singles to-day by a defeat of Raymond D. Little, in a magnificent four-set match. Owing to the heavy mist, the singles were played in the afternoon instead of the forenoon, and the doubles were to go over until Monday, but late in the afternoon the doubles were called. Little and Alexander defeated the Wright brothers in a four-set match, to the surprise of a great many. Summary:

Singles.—Final Round—C. Hobart beat R. D. Little, 4—6, 7—5, 6—1, 8—6.

Doubles.—Final Round—R. D. Little and F. B. Alexander beat B. C. Wright and I. C. Wright, 6—1, 6—8, 6—2, 9—7.

WALTHOUR'S CYCLE RACE

Southern Rider First in Thirty-five-Mile Motor Paced Contest.

'MAJOR' TAYLOR MEETS DEFEAT

Frank Kramer Beats the Negro Champion in Half-Mile Championship Race at Vailsburg.

Another notable cycling victory, the third within a week, was won by Robert Walthour, the Southern cycling champion, in the thirty-five-mile motor-paced race, at the Manhattan Beach cycle track yesterday afternoon, defeating Archie McEachern of Toronto, Ontario, by 5¼ laps, John Nelson of Chicago by 6¼ laps, and "Jimmy" Michael of Wales by 8 laps. Harry Elkes, who was entered in the race, did not start, but instead presented the certificate of a physician that he was physically unfit to ride.

Walthour's time of 54:05 3-5 was the best ever made on the Manhattan Beach track, and is within 1:05 3-5 of the world's record for the distance. That the track is not banked for high speed and is, in fact, considered a slow one, adds to the merit of his performance.

Walthour rode a perfect race from start to finish, and was the only one of the four competitors who did not lose his pace or meet with an accident at some point of the race.

Michael got the best of the start by a couple of lengths and went out with a burst of speed, which was loudly applauded by the spectators. He made the first mile in 1:30, a new world's record for that distance in motor-paced competition, and the times of the next four miles were new track records. Only two of them are credited to Michael, however, as he lost the lead to Nelson in the third mile, and did not regain it until the eighth mile. Then the little Welsh cyclist came to the front for the second time and kept in the lead for two miles, finally losing it to Walthour, who led from then on to the end.

Meanwhile Walthour had been pedalling along in the rear of the procession quite content to play a waiting game.

In the twenty-first mile Walthour passed Michael for the first time, and in the thirtieth mile he passed him again. Michaels's front tire gave out in the thirty-third mile, and before he could get another wheel he was passed by both McEachem and Nelson and was so far behind that he was unable to catch up before the end of the race, and so was entirely shut out.

As most of the leading professional riders were taking part in the grand circuit races at Vailsburg, the remainder of the programme was made up of amateur events, with the exception of an unlimited pursuit race, which had four competitors. This was won by H. E. Bleecker of Brooklyn, who caught Franz Krebs of Indianapolis at two miles, "Jed" Newkirk of Chicago at two and a third miles, and O. V. Babcock of New York City at four and a half miles. Summary:

One-Third-Mile Novice.—First Trial Heat—Won by Louis Marino, New York City; L. Bauer, Hackensack, N. J., second. Time—0:47 1-5. Second Trial Heat—Won by Harry J. Davidson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Charles Winges, New York City, second. Time—0:48 3-5. Race won by Davidson, Marino second, Bauer third. Time —1:04 2-5.

Two-Thirds-Mile, Open, Amateur.—First Heat—won by R. A. Brooks, Ianthia Wheelmen, New York City; Edward Forrest, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y., second; C. E. Mitsel, New York City, and H. Y. Bedell, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y., third. Time—2:19 4-5. Second Heat—Won by E. H. Hammond, New Bedford, Mass.; George C. Schrieber, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City, second; James Benyon, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y., third. Time—1:34 3-5. Race won by Hammond, Benyon second, Schrieber third. Time—1:53 2-5.

Unlimited Pursuit Race, Professional.—Won by H. E. Bleecker, Brooklyn, N. Y.; O. V. Babcock, New York City, second; J. Newkirk, Chicago, Ill., third; Franz Krebs, Indianapolis, Ind., fourth. Time—10:38 3-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by E. Hammond, New Bedford, Mass., (60 yards;) Edward Forrest, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y., (60 yards,) second; George C. Schrieber, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City, third; H. Y. Bedell, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y., (90 yards,) fourth. Time—4:26.

Thirty-five-Mile Motor-Paced Race Between John Nelson, Chicago, Ill.; Robert Walthour, Atlanta, Ga.; "Jimmy" Michael, Wales, and "Archie" McEachern, Toronto, Ontario.—Won by Walthour, McEachern second, Nelson third, and Michael fourth. Time—54:05 3-5. Leader and time by miles as follows:

Miles.	Leader.	Led by Yds.	Second and Third.	Time.
1	Michael	5	Nelson-McEachern	1:30
2	Michael	1	Nelson-McEachern	3:01 2-5
3	Nelson	5	Michael-McEachern	4:33 3-5
4	Nelson	5	Michael-McEachern	6:05 3-5
5	Nelson	5	Michael-McEachern	7:41
6	Nelson	10	Michael-McEachern	9:17 2-5
7	Nelson	25	Michael-Walthour	10:51 1-5
8	Michael	10	Nelson-Walthour	12:24 1-5
9	Michael	5	Nelson-Walthour	13:57 4-5
10	Walthour	10	Michael-Nelson	15:30 2-5
11	Walthour	100	Michael-Nelson	17:03 2-5
12	Walthour	200	Nelson-Michael	18:35 3-5
13	Walthour	300	Nelson-Michael	20:08
14	Walthour	400	Nelson-McEachern	21:38 2-5
15	Walthour	500	Michael-McEachern	23:09 1-5
16	Walthour	575	Michael-McEachern	24:39 1-5
17	Walthour	575	Michael-McEachern	26:08 3-5
18	Walthour	580	Michael-McEachern	27:44 2-5
19	Walthour	580	Michael-McEachern	29:18 3-5
20	Walthour	575	Michael-McEachern	30:52 2-5
		Laps.		
21	Walthour	1	Michael-McEachern	32:24 2-5
22	Walthour	1	Michael-McEachern	33:59 2-5
23	Walthour	1	Michael-McEachern	35:33 1-5
24	Walthour	1¼	Michael-McEachern	37:06 4-5
25	Walthour	1½	Michael-McEachern	38:40 3-5
26	Walthour	1½	Michael-McEachern	40:13 4-5
27	Walthour	1¾	Michael-McEachern	41:46 1-5
28	Walthour	1¾	Michael-McEachern	43:19 1-5
29	Walthour	1⅞	Michael-McEachern	44:52
30	Walthour	2	Michael-McEachern	46:24 2-5
31	Walthour	2¼	Michael-McEachern	47:58 3-5
32	Walthour	2½	Michael-McEachern	49:31 2-5
33	Walthour	5	McEachern-Nelson	51:04 1-5
34	Walthour	5	McEachern-Nelson	52:36
35	Walthour	5¼	McEachern-Nelson	54:05 3-5

FAST CYCLERS' SLOW RACE.

Kramer Forced On by Waiting Tactics, Beat Taylor at Vailsburg.

The feature of the grand circuit cycle meet at the Vailsburg track, Newark, yesterday, was the victory of Frank Kramer over Marshall (Major) Taylor in the one-half-mile National championship event by half a wheel's length. At the start neither man left the mark, each waiting for the other to take the lead. The front wheels of their bicycles were pushed over the line and held there, the crowd hooting and yelling for the riders to get away. Finally the referee ordered Taylor, who had the pole, to start. The colored rider refused at first, but finally left the line, went fifteen feet, and stopped, doing a "balancing act." Kramer, who had also left the mark, was completely fooled by Taylor's tactics, and, although he was going at a snail's pace, his momentum was so great that it forced him ahead of the negro, who made him do the pacing. They loafed up and down the bank for the first quarter, but straightened out in the second and rode fairly well. About 500 yards from the line Kramer made a spurt, and Taylor, although he tried his best to break down the slight lead, was beaten on the tape by half a wheel.

Harry Welsing of the Greenwich Wheelmen of New York City won the two-mile amateur handicap from scratch in 4:13, within one-fifth of a second of the record of 4:12 4-5. The New Jersey State championship race was won by Thomas Firth of Harrison, who also won a ten-mile motor-paced match with Peter Van Cott of the Greenwich Wheelmen of New York City by three-quarters of a lap. Summary:

Half-Mile National Championship.—First Trial Heat—Won by Iver Lawson, Salt Lake City; Thomas Cooper, Detroit, Mich., second. Time —1:23. Second Trial Heat—Won by Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J.; Lester Wilson, Pittsburg, Penn., second. Time—1:26 1-5. Third Trial Heat—Won by John T. Fischer, Chicago, Ill.; F. A. MacFarland, San José, Cal., second. Time—1:12. Fourth Trial Heat—Won by Owen Kimble, Louisville, Ky.; "Major" Taylor, Worcester, Mass., second. Time—1:20. First Preliminary Heat—Won by Fisher, Taylor second. Time—1:16. Second Preliminary Heat—Won by Kramer, Cooper second. Time—1:30. First Semi-Final Heat—Won by Taylor. Time—2:13. Second Semi-Final Heat—Won by Kramer. Time—3:81. Race won by Kramer, Taylor second. Time—3:02.

One-Half-Mile Open, Amateur.—First Trial Heat —Won by "Teddy" Billington, Vailsburg, N. J.; Charles Kaslendreck, Brooklyn, N. Y., second. Time—1:13. Second Trial Heat—Won by Charles Garrabrant, Paterson, N. J.; August Welsing, Greenwich Wheelmen, New York City, second. Time—1:12 1-5. Third Trial Heat —Won by M. T. Dove, Calumet Cyclers, New York City; Albert Welsher, Vailsburg, N. J., second. Time—1:07 1-5. Race won by Welsing, Dove second, Garrabrant third, Welsher fourth. Time—1:12 1-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Professional, 2:10 Class.—Won by R. M. Alexander, Hartford, Conn., (100 yards;) Hardy Downing, San José, Cal., (scratch,) second; Matthew Apgar, Summit, N. J., (120 yards,) third. Time—2:00 4-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Harry Welsing, Greenwich Wheelmen, New York City, (scratch;) "Archie" Rawlins, New Bedford, Mass., (60 yards,) second; "Teddy" Billington, Vailsburg, N. J., (scratch,) third; A. A. Comper, Newark, N. J., (180 yards,) fourth; Charles Garrabrant, Paterson, N. J., (60 yards,) fifth. Time—4:13.

Ten-Mile Motor-Paced Match Race Between Thomas Firth, Newark, N. J., and Peter Van Cott, Greenwich Wheelmen, New York City.—Won by Firth. Time—18:26. Leader and time by miles as follows

Miles.	Leader.	Time.
1	Van Cott	2:05 2-5
2	Van Cott	3:47
3	Firth	5:34 2-5
4	Firth	5:23 1-5
5	Firth	9:13 1-5
6	Firth	11:06 2-5
7	Firth	13:00
8	Firth	14:51 2-5
9	Firth	15:37 1-5
10	Firth	18:26

One-Mile New Jersey State Championship.—First heat—Won by "Teddy" Billington, Vailsburg, N. J.; Stewart N. Roberts, Jersey City, N. J., second. Time—2:48 2-5. Second heat—Won by Charles Garrabrandt, Paterson, N. J.; Thomas Fagan, Madison, N. J., second. Time—3:13 3-5. Third heat—Won by Charles Schlee, Newark, N. J.; Thomas Firth, Harrison, N. J., second. Time—2:30 1-5. Race won by Firth, Billington second, and Schlee third. Time—2:10 3-5.

Grand Circuit Five-Mile Handicap.—Won by W. S. Fenn, Waterbury, Conn., (scratch;) Floyd A. McFarland, San Jose, Cal., (100 yards,) second; T. J. Cascoyne, England, (50 yards,) third; John Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., (150 yards,) fourth. Time—10:58.

WESTCHESTER'S POLO CUPS.

New York Team Victors for Narragansett Trophies a Second Time.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 3.—The Narraganset Cups were won by the Country Club of Westchester this afternoon, its polo team defeating Point Judith despite the latter's handicap of 10, by a score of 22½ to 14½. The cups belong to the club winning thrice, and Westchester has not won twice. Its victory was due to perfect team work.

J. M. Waterbury was the star of the afternoon, although Havemeyer played well for Westchester, and Keith and Warburton for Point Judith. Point Judith played loosely, and was practically outclassed. On Monday Point Judith will play Bryn Mawr in the second game for the Rhode Island Cups. The line-up:

WESTCHESTER, 22½.		POINT JUDITH, 14½.	
1. R. J. Collier	5	1. W. A. Hazard	3
2. J. M. Waterbury	8	2. L. A. Montague	4
3. T. A. Havemeyer	4	3. W. W. Keith	4
Back, L. Waterbury	8	Back, W. B. H. Warburton	4
Total	25	Total	15

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Team.	Made by.	Time.
1	Westchester	J. M. Waterbury	:55
2	Westchester	J. M. Waterbury	2:19
3	Westchester	Havemeyer	1:31
4	Westchester	Collier	1:25
5	Point Judith	Montague	3:46
6	Westchester	J. M. Waterbury	1:16
7	Westchester	J. M. Waterbury	1:28

SECOND PERIOD.

8	Westchester	L. Waterbury	1:32
9	Westchester	L. Waterbury	1:45
10	Westchester	J. M. Waterbury	3:10
11	Point Judith	Montague	2:17
12	Westchester	J. M. Waterbury	1:19
13	Point Judith	Montague	1:05
14	Westchester	J. M. Waterbury	:35
15	Westchester	Collier	1:17
16	Point Judith	Hazard	:25
17	Westchester	Havemeyer	:56
18	Westchester	L. Waterbury	Elapsed

THIRD PERIOD.

19	Westchester	Collier	2:35
20	Westchester	Havemeyer	3:02
21	Point Judith	Keith	3:06
22	Westchester	J. M. Waterbury	6:12
23	Westchester	W. Collier	Elapsed

FOURTH PERIOD.

24	Westchester	J. M. Waterbury	7:27
25	Westchester	L. Waterbury	1:30
26	Westchester	Collier	4:30
27	Westchester	Havemeyer	:25
28	Westchester	L. Waterbury	:36

Westchester earned 23, lost ½ on safeties. Point Judith earned 5, handicap 10, lost ½ on safeties. Referee—J. F. McFadden. Timers—Messrs. Culberton and Kane. Scorer—Mr. Mitchell.

St. Francis Xavier College Games.

The games of St. Francis Xavier College were held yesterday at Centreport, L. I., resulting as follows:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by R. Smith, J. McEnearney second.

100-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by J. O'Neill, J. Kennedy second.

100-Yard Dash, Intermediate.—Won by W. Garry, R. Reardon second.

Boat Race between Centerport and Southport.—Won by Centerport crew, McEnearney and N. Ronano.

Bicycle Race, Two Miles.—Won by I. Canpanna, F. Townsend second.

Swimming Race, One Mile.—Won by J. Yoder, H. McLaughlin second.

Potato Race.—Won by J. Kennedy, J. Baulfield second.

Sack Race.—Won by J. J. Hickey, J. Vella second.

Three-Legged Race.—Won by McLaughlin and Yoder.

Games of Union Settlement A. C.

One of the most interesting and important out-of-door athletic meets of the Summer season will be held by the Union Settlement Athletic Club on Saturday, Aug. 17, at Celtic Park. About 100 entries have been received already, these including most of the winners of the recent championships at Buffalo. A special event that promises exceedingly well is the two-mile bicycle race for members only, for which thirty entries have been received. The open events are as follows: 75-yard run, 220-yard run, 600-yard run, and 1,000-yard run, putting the twelve-pound shot and throwing discus, all handicap, and 600-yard run, novice, scratch. The prizes will be the most valuable given this season. They are on exhibition at 150 Nassau Street. Entries close Monday, Aug. 12, with Charles Sullivan, 2,031 Third Avenue, or Dieges & Clust, 25 John Street.

Constitution's Mast in Place.

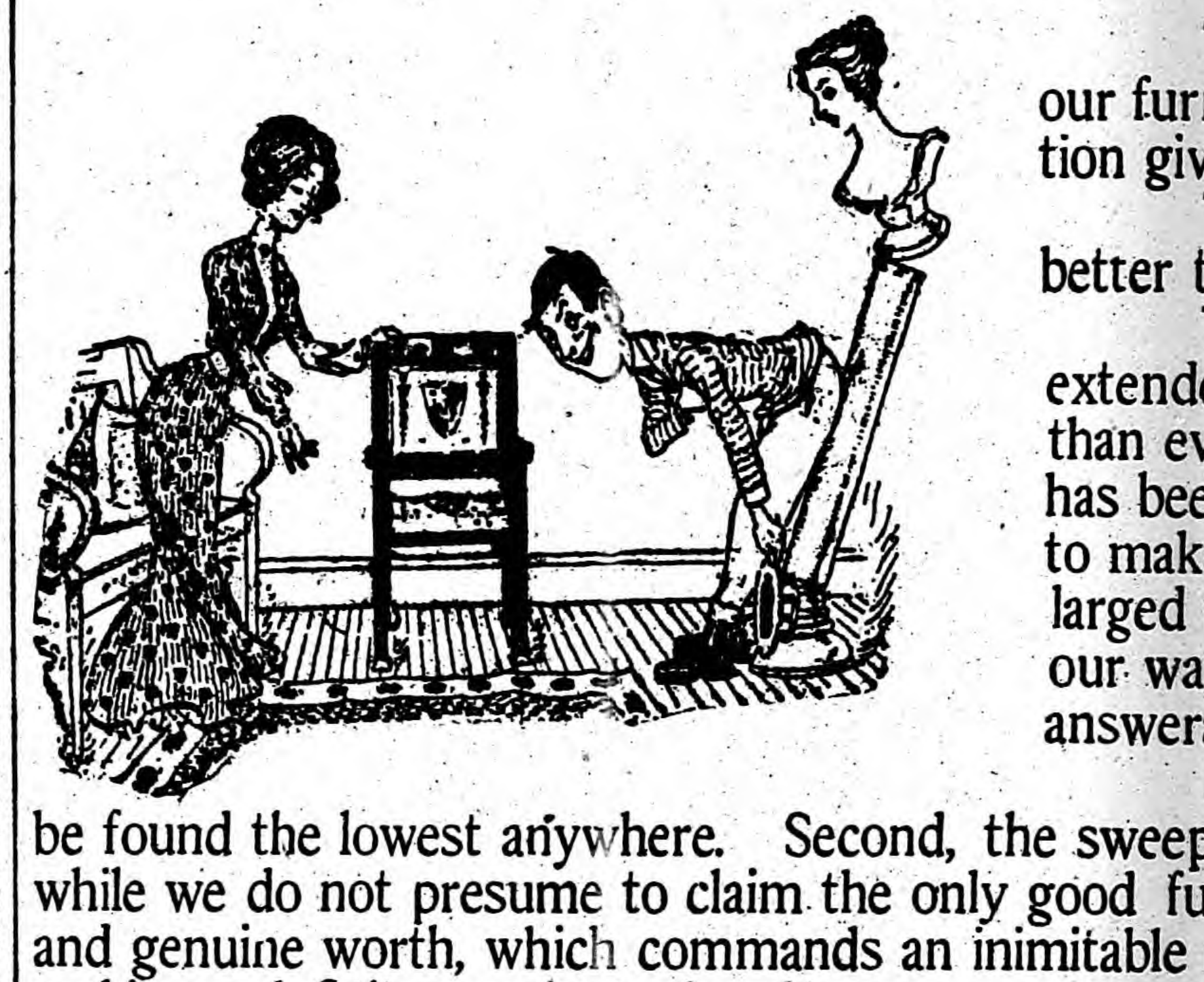
BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 3.—The new steel mast of the Constitution was placed in position to-day. The steamer Archer took only a few minutes in stepping the mast, and the riggers commenced at once setting up the new standing rigging.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

Frederick Loeser & Co.
BROOKLYN.

This Store Will Be Closed Daily at 5 P. M., Saturdays at 12:30.

Unanswerable Furniture Selling
Our August Sale Without a Compeer.
Nearly One-Third Million Dollars of Stock
And Everything at Reductions of ¼ to ½.



The buying on the first 2¼ days of this sale has been the most gratifying in the history of our furniture business. It is a pleasure to acknowledge the encouragement such marked appreciation gives us,

There are reasonable reasons why we sincerely believe that we can serve you at this sale better than you can be served anywhere else.

The sale itself differs very materially from all others now in progress. Our preparation has extended back over months and months, it has given us extraordinary purchases, at prices lower than ever known, from the best makers in this country. And while almost every kind of furniture has been bought, these extraordinary purchases necessarily could not extend to every article needed to make a complete stock, hence rather than offer you these bargains alone, we have greatly enlarged the scope and benefits by extending the sweeping reductions to every piece of furniture in our warerooms from the simplest to the most elaborate. In this respect alone our sale has an unanswerable advantage over all others.

First, then, our price advantages themselves on special lots (if conscientiously compared) will be found the lowest anywhere. Second, the sweeping price advantages apply to everything you may need that's made in furniture. Third, while we do not presume to claim the only good furniture, we really believe there's something about ours in character, originality, tastefulness and genuine worth, which commands an inimitable respect and really differs enough from other kinds to magnetically invite inspection before making a definite purchase elsewhere.

A Saving of $25 to $50 on Every $100's Worth
or $250.00 to $500.00 on every $1,000 is surely worth considering.

A day laid aside to come into town and spend at this sale we are sure will be found one of the most profitable days ever spent. To save 25% to 50% on furniture you will need when you reach home will not only pay the expenses of the trip, but give a handsome dividend as well. If not convenient to receive immediate delivery we will store your purchases until the opening of your home.

Printed Lawns at 5c.
The styles and colorings of these lawns suggest the 25c. kinds—colored grounds with white and white grounds with black and colors, black grounds with white dots.

Sheets and Pillow Cases.
Made of good quality muslin; the material by the yard costs more. Torn by hand and laundered ready for use,
2¼ x 2½, 48c., reduced from 60c.
2½ x 2½, 54c., " " 65c.
Pillow cases made of good quality muslin,
45 x 36, 12½c., reduced from 16c.

8½c. for 15c. Percaline.
This percaline is full 36 inches wide and the maker guarantees it not to crock, to withstand perspiration or washing. Has a silk taffeta finish and a deep shade of black.

Three Miles of Ribbons.
AT 29c. INSTEAD OF 48c.—A splendid lot of all-silk taffeta ribbons, 6 inches wide—soft, lustrous kinds; the shades are all the wanted kinds.
AT 19c. INSTEAD OF 28c.—Some very pretty fancy Louisine ribbons—a large variety of soft color strips.
AT 12c. INSTEAD OF 19c.—Neck ribbons, 3 inches wide, white, light blue and pink, extremely pretty pattern.

15c. for 25c. Indian Linon.
Made from the finest combed Sea Island cotton, 40 inches wide, fine and sheer; 10 yards enough for a whole dress.

Stockings for 40,000 Big and Little Feet.
The Prices Lowest We Have Ever Given.
Right, Main Entrance.
A clearing-up purchase from one of the very largest and best importers in this country. Here's a big lot of them—all of 20,000 pairs. They are socks and stockings for men, women aud children for present use—the newest patterns and best colors and combinations of this season. It is really an economical event of surpassing practical value to the whole family.
AT 12½c. INSTEAD OF 35c.—Children's imported colored cotton stockings, fast black, navy, cadet and black grounds, with extracted white polka dot; size 5 to 8½.
AT 12½c. INSTEAD OF 25c.—Men's imported fancy cotton socks, assorted stripes; also tan and black ribbed lisle thread.
AT 12½c. INSTEAD OF 19c.—Women's black cotton stockings, spliced hesel and double soles; also black grounds with extracted figures in blue, red and white.
AT 19c. INSTEAD OF 35c.—Men's fancy cotton socks, striped, embroidered, ingrain, stainless black, with split feet; also women's ribbed cotton.
AT 25c. INSTEAD of 50c.—Women's colored cotton and lisle thread stockings, striped, two-tone, extracted and stainless black; also men's fancy lisle thread socks in a large assortment of styles; also tan and blue silk lisle.
AT 10c. INSTEAD OF 15c.—Women's Richelieu ribbed white cotton vests, low neck, no sleeves, tape in neck and arm; sizes 4, 5, 6.
AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 35c.—Men's ecru balbriggan shirts, French neck and long sleeves; also drawers to match; sizes—shirts, 34 to 44; drawers, 30 to 40.

Rare August Sale of Laces.
At ½ and Even ¼ Prevailing Prices.
These are the best and most fashionable laces of the day bought especially for this sale and just opened. It is clearing-up time with the importers and makers, preparatory to the regular autumn business. Not a yard of these laces that isn't a real investment.
AT 2c. TO 12½c., PREVAILING PRICES 5c, TO 25c.—Imitation Torchon Laces, both edges and insertions.
AT 3c. TO 12½c., PREVAILING PRICES 10c. TO 49c.—Point de Paris and Normandie Laces, both edges and insertions.
AT 5c. TO 19c., PREVAILING PRICES 10c. TO 69c.—Arabian Galloons, butter and white, Venetian insertions and applique effects; and black silk Chantilly Galloons.
AT 10c. TO 29c., PREVAILING PRICES 25c. TO 69c.—Allovers, lace and embroidery effects, white, butter and Arabian.

Towels Underpriced.
AT 12½c. FOR 17c.—Bleached Turkish bath towels, 22x46, heavy.
AT 16c. FOR 20c.—Bleached Turkish bath towels, red borders, 24x48.
AT 19c. FOR 22c.—Linen, oatmeal weave, bath towels, colored border, 21x42.
AT 19c. FOR 25c.—Bleached Turkish bath towels, real heavy, 21x42.
AT 25c. FOR 39c.—Bleached Turkish bath towels, hemmed and frayed, 25x54.

9c. for 25c. Irish Dimities.
Some more same as those sold last Monday—at 9c., the lowest price at which an imported dimity was ever retailed—white and colored grounds—a good assortment.

9c. for 19c. and 25c. Foulardines.
Second Floor, New Building.
Thousands of yards to select from, some just unboxed, others from our regular stock, every piece a bargain—large range of silk designs and colors—one of the best cotton goods offers ever given, all at 9c. per yard.

14c. for 25c. White Cord Madras.
A lot of white cord Madras from our regular stock to be closed out at once; some have mercerized stripes, others plain cord effects. They have been selling at 25c. per yard; now all reduced to 14c.

AUG
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The New York Times

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THE MAN IN THE STREET.

BROOKLYN now has a minister of the Gospel on its police force. He is Patrolman Herbert Lowe of the Ralph Avenue Station. For the past 13 years Policeman Lowe has been engaged in evangelistic work in conjunction with his duties as a member of the Police Department. On Wednesday evening last he was informally ordained at the Westminster United Presbyterian Church, on Hopkinson Avenue, Brooklyn. A number of preachers from Brooklyn and Manhattan took part in the services, which were termed an undenominational ordination. Patrolman Lowe will now give his work wider range, and it is expected that he will be invited to preach in churches of the borough.

Patrolman Lowe has been a member of the Police Department for sixteen years. The origin of his evangelistic work, he says, was inspirational. In three years, he says, he has, in connection with his daily duties as a policeman, delivered about 300 sermons, officiated at nearly thirty funerals, made 200 sick calls, and effected 137 conversions. Six of these conversions, he says, were deathbed repentances. Besides being a policeman and a preacher, Patrolman Lowe is a poet. He has written about 840 memorial poems and has also distributed 1,200 poems of miscellaneous character among the sick and afflicted with whom he has come in contact. His comrades on the force have the greatest respect for him, and he is welcomed as a visitor in hundreds of homes in the upper section of Brooklyn.

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Gen. Miles went the other day to review some militia manoeuvres and a sham battle at Leesburg, Va. The militiamen were honored by his presence, but many of their leading officers think the price paid for Gen. Miles's presence was too high. The old soldier entered thoroughly into the spirit of the thing, and in the afternoon he started to take a ride across country. The militia officers undertook to accompany him, and had the time of their lives. None of them could keep up with the old Indian fighter. Miles went charging across all sorts of inaccessible and untraversable regions where no well-regulated horse and no horseman regardful of his own comfort ought to go. The officers could not abandon Gen. Miles without discourtesy, and they did their best to keep up with him in his practical exhibition of rough-riding. Most of them succeeded to some extent—that is, they were able to keep him in sight a part of the time. Gen. Miles is a highly dignified gentleman, but it is said that there was a suspicious smile at the corners of his mouth as he arrived in camp.

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"Cardinal Gibbons was formerly a frequent visitor to Cape May," said Clarence J. Harvey, who has just returned from that resort, "and usually took long walks morning and afternoon by the seashore. He always wore his Cardinal's skull cap of scarlet silk, of which an inch or so showed below the rim of his silk hat.

"One afternoon while he was on the boardwalk an old lady stopped him and said: 'Excuse me, Sir, but the lining of your hat has slipped down in the back.' The Cardinal thanked her gravely, but as soon as she left he laughed heartily at her mistake."

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Zach Phelps of Louisville, who has accepted the invitation of the Brooklyn Elks and the New York Elks to deliver their memorial day addresses on the first Sunday in December, was at one time a prominent figure in the baseball world. Mr. Phelps was the President of the Louisville Baseball Club and of the American League, and afterward attorney for the National League. He was considered the shrewdest man connected with baseball. Chris Von der Ahe once said of him:

"If you vas to slide von piece of ice und Zach down a long heel, (hill,) vy Zach would be at der bottum vunce first yet."

◆ ◆ ◆

Capt. James Parker of Perth Amboy, N. J., who has created quite a little stir in Washington by his vigorous measures in securing evidence as associate counsel for his friend, Admiral Schley, in the coming court of inquiry, is a member of the old New Jersey family of Parkers, and is one of the best known and most picturesque figures in New Jersey social, political, and business life. He is a man of commanding presence, handsome features, and most aggressive and pronounced temperament. Rather given to eccentricity in dress and to the airing of his views in public on any important topic of the day, Capt. Parker is a decided character. He is well known to the thousands who travel on the Jersey Central ferryboats and on the line of the New Jersey Central Railroad between New York and Elizabeth and Perth Amboy. In the latter historical village he has resided all his life. If Admiral Schley felt the need of a fighter as his associate counsel he could not have selected a better man than Capt. Parker. The latter has always espoused the Admiral's cause with all the warmth and energy of his strong character.

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One of Mark Twain's admirers, who won't let the famous writer forget that he can think soberly for a few minutes, remarked to him that Max Nordau had said that wit was a very useless invention, and and had done nothing toward solving any scientific problems or furthering the progress of the world, and asked him if such a sweeping assertion did not make the sun in his sky seem much smaller. Mark laughed, and said, "Dear, dear! the professor himself is unconsciously witty; he has made me laugh when I was feeling melancholy, and I now feel like partaking of a hearty dinner. Has dull stupidity, then, done more than wit to enlighten the world? Are all things to be measured by the standard of mere utility? Why single out wit? Let us dispatch our sweethearts first, and then wine, and fruit, and flowers; and if music cannot mend a leaking gas pipe, let us get rid of every musical instrument. Has the professor never heard of the hygienic benefit to be derived from cheerfulness and laughter."

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Mrs. Theodore Sutro, who was in town last week, is rejoicing over a bit of charitable work which she began last Summer at Lake Mohonk, and which this Summer is promising good results. Knowing her interest in musicians, a little girl who had come with her parents from the far West obtained a letter to Mrs. Sutro from a piano firm in this city and traveled up to Lake Mohonk to find her. The child was a pianist, and after hearing her story and hearing her play Mrs. Sutro became interested. She talked to the other guests of the house, told the child's story, and a concert was arranged which brought in the enormous sum, for such an affair, of eight hundred odd dollars, which was raised before morning by the wealthy guests to $1,000. Arrangements were made to send the child abroad to study. She was entirely without means herself, her family coming from the lower ranks of society. She was sent off immediately, and now she is to return in the Fall to give concerts, and much is expected of her. She has the staying qualities, Mrs. Sutro believes, not found in most prodigies. The child is Alma Stencil, and is only twelve years old.

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There is no man on the Supreme Court bench, perhaps, who enjoys a little good-natured fun at the expense of the lawyers who come before him more than Justice William D. Dickey of Brooklyn. To begin with, Justice Dickey has a voice that is deep and thunderous, and this in itself frequently causes newly fledged and inexperienced young lawyers who appear before him to tremble in their shoes. A fledgling attorney recently came before Justice Dickey and presented what was probably his maiden case. It was in such a hopelessly tangled condition that the Court could make neither head nor tail of it.

"We cannot proceed with this case as it has been prepared," said Justice Dickey in his Edouard de Reszke-like tones.

The young counselor blushed, became deeply embarrassed, and finally asked, in sheer desperation:

"Well, your Honor, what would you advise me to do?"

"Study more law, young man, study more law," thundered the Court, and the fledgling counselor, crushed, retired.

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At a certain Yale dinner given in New Haven not very long ago occurred a very sharp play of wit between Senator Chauncey M. Depew and President Arthur T. Hadley of the university. Senator Depew was toastmaster at the dinner, and he took great delight between almost every speech in telling of the days when he was in college and when Arthur T. Hadley was but a baby in the home of one of the professors. He would say all the time that the diners should just wait for the Hadley speech that was to come. He gave President Hadley a chance, however, when he related this incident:

"We have been having some new stories added to the Grand Central Station. One day as I sat in my office a brick fell from the story above, and, crashing through the glass window, fell almost at my feet. I summoned the contractor and demanded what he intended to do to relieve the situation. He said he would repair the window. I won't repeat what I said to him."

When President Hadley arose to speak there was a twinkle in his eye. He then proceeded to twit Senator Depew in this wise:

"In thinking of something to say to you to-night I have tried to devise some new story to tell you, but it had all seemed hopeless until the toastmaster came to my rescue. You—Senator Depew—said that after all these years of speechmaking, when you had attempted to force a new story upon the Grand Central Station, you rebuked a workman because he let fly a brick at you."

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John Caldwell of Pittsburg, Treasurer of the Westinghouse Company, makes frequent visits to New York, and when he is here the hearts of the sellers of rare books are made glad within them. Mr. Caldwell has one of the finest collections of modern books in existence. He buys no incunabula or Elizabethan rarities, but confines his attention to first editions of the British and American authors and to the productions of the Kelmscott Press and other similar volumes. He also collects prints by Whistler and Méryon, and has an almost perfect set of the former artist's etchings and lithographs.

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Joseph R. Clark, who was President of the last Board of Aldermen of the old City of Brooklyn, and for a long time a prominent figure in local Republican circles, suddenly dropped out of politics shortly after consolidation. His old associates among the local Republican leaders wondered for a time what had become of him, but only learned vaguely that he was living a retired life. A few weeks ago one of these leaders was driving along a road near Locust Valley, L. I., when he saw what appealed to him as a familiar figure at work in a field near by. Taking a better look, he discovered that the man in the field, with his trousers tucked into his boots and wearing a great, broad-brimmed straw hat, was the ex-President of the Brooklyn Board of Alderman. Mr. Clarke came to the fence in response to a hail from his old colleague.

"Yes, I'm a farmer now," he said, after the two had greeted each other. "I'm living a very quiet life here, but it's not so much of a change as you might think. You know I lived in Brooklyn for a long time."

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Before Joseph Jefferson became so well known, and during the memorable run of "Rip Van Winkle" at Booth's old theatre, at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, somebody sent him a check made payable to himself. The amount has no especial bearing upon the anecdote. Jefferson needed the money, and after indorsing the check presented it for payment at the bank.

"You will have to be accompanied by some one who will identify you before I am privileged to cash your check," said the paying teller politely.

Jefferson insisted that it was impossible for him to do so before the time came for the bank to close, and that he was in immediate need of the money. But the paying teller was immovable. Turning away and walking toward the door Jefferson said sadly:

"If my dog Schneider was here he vould identify me."

"Here," called the paying teller, "Mr. Jefferson, hand me your check. There's but one man in the world who can say those words."

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John Drew, it is well known, is most particular regarding his dress both on and off the stage. He was playing in "The Liars" two seasons ago on the road, and his itinerary included nearly two weeks of successive one-night stands. His man attendant always looked after the clothing he wore at the theatre, bringing it to the actor's dressing room shortly before Mr. Drew appeared to dress. In one of the smaller cities the valet had sent Mr. Drew's linen to a laundry, and the actor found when about to don it that the bosom of his dress shirt contained a polish which disgusted him. He said things. But there was nothing to do but to wear it, polish and all. Mr. Drew had a long speech in a scene with Arthur Byron. The latter at once observed the unusual polish on Mr. Drew's dress shirt, and while he was delivering the lengthy dialogue Mr. Byron, though it was not noticed by the audience, began to adjust his hair, straighten his tie, and otherwise complete his toilet by the aid of the polish on Mr. Drew's shirt. A roar went up from behind the scenes, and Mr. Byron's joke nearly spoiled the scene.

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The raids conducted by Justice Jerome and his aids, representing the Committee of Fifteen, caused much feverish expectancy to the newspaper men. The committee was more than usually careful that the places to be raided were not known before the detectives employed by them had visited the places. On several visits of the committee's men in the Tenderloin Judge Jerome ordered that the newspaper men who happened to be in the Tenderloin Station be locked in until after the committee's detectives and the police had fifteen minutes' start. Justice Jerome, always accompanied by Col. Monroe, usually drove first to the station house in a cab. While both men were in the station house one night, just preceding a raid, some of the reporters tried to interview the cabman as to the places that were [illegible] The cabman for several minutes was entirely uncommunicative. Finally he said in a whispered tone:

"Boys, be quiet and I'll give you the whole story when I return. He took off his hat, turned his face to the light, and the reporters recognized him as a newspaper man well known in the calling.

He returned after the raids without the cabman's uniform and had a story in detail of all the raids. He has been often asked how he managed to be acting as Justice Jerome's coachman, but his only answer is a laugh.

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Gen. Stillman F. Kneeland, the lawyer, besides writing a number of standard legal works finds time to devote to two hobbies, painting and violin playing. In the General's law office he has two marine views which were painted by himself.

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M. C. D. Borden, the largest individual owner in the country of plants manufacturing cotton goods, has in his New York library probably the only complete set of Stevenson in existence. Where there has been any doubt as to priority of publication, Mr. Borden has secured both the American and the English edition. His rarest gem in this collection is the original manuscript of "Catriona." He has also a very rare first edition of the "Child's Garden of Verses," that was published under the title of "Penny Whistles" in 1880, and contains several poems that do not appear in the "Child's Garden." This book was published in 1880, and has neither title page nor date.

◆ ◆ ◆

That Charles Frohman is a dominant character few will dispute. The tribute paid to his power and domination, particularly in the theatrical world, is to be seen on every hand. Recently several enterprising politicians in his district importuned Al. Hayman to allow his name to go on the Tammany Hall ticket this Fall as a candidate for a county office. Hayman, to whom politics is somewhat of a joke, is associated with Frohman, and has charge of his department of publicity, replied that he would take the nomination on one condition. When they asked him what it was, he said: "That whenever you print my name it must have an under line reading, 'By courtesy of Charles Frohman.'"

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One of the best-known raconteurs in the South is the Rev. Charles Lane of Atlanta. He is thoroughly unconventional, but is possessed of an inexhaustible supply of anecdotes. Mr. Lane was one of a party of ministers who were recently dining with the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage at the home of Evan P. Howell, in Atlanta. Dr. Talmage was personally a stranger to most of the preachers present, and the dinner seemed rather cold and formal, differing in this respect from most Southern gatherings. Finally some one suggested to Mr. Lane that he try to liven things up. He then proceeded to tell the following story, which completely fractured the ice and made every one acquainted with every one else that was there:

"A few years ago there might have been seen walking the decks of an Atlantic steamer a man, apparently a rustic inhabitant, seemingly in deep distress. A fellow-passenger having observed the manifestations of the man's obvious grief for several days, finally went to him and asked, sympathetically:

"'My friend, I have noticed your distress for several days, and, thinking that perhaps I might be of some assistance, venture to ask if any member of your family is dead.'

"'No,' replied the man; 'Nobody dead.'

"'Well, you are probably suffering from some serious business misfortune, I presume,' continued the questioner.

"'No; no business trouble.'

"'Might I ask, then, what the trouble is?'

"'Well, I'm on my weddin' trip,' responded the man, seriously.

"'On your wedding trip? Why, I always thought that was a time of great rejoicing.'

"'Yes, but my wife's not with me,' replied the disturbed man.

"'Your wife not with you! I never heard of a man taking a wedding trip when his wife was not with him.'

"'Well, you see it was this way: We didn't have money enough for both of us to go, but as the thing had ter be tuck, I'm taking it by myself!'"

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S. C. T. Dodd, the solicitor for the Standard Oil Company, who is perhaps as intimate with John D. Rockefeller as any man in that concern, tells this story of the richest man in America: "Many years ago, before the oil refining industry had been developed to its present high efficiency, the petroleum which came from certain prolific oil wells in Ohio contained a large amount of sulphur. It was so expensive to separate this sulphur from the raw material that it was hardly worth while to do it at all. The Standard Oil Company Directors were almost unanimous in advising against the storage of this sulphurous oil as Mr. Rockefeller was at that time doing. But he would say to them, 'I do not believe the good Lord would allow this much valuable oil to come from the earth without intending that some use should be made of it.'

"Mr. Rockefeller controlled the company, and he kept on storing what every one else thought was the valueless oil. In time an inventor came along and devised a plan of separating the sulphur from the petroleum with but slight expense. Millions of dollars were made from the oil that had been stored. It was Mr. Rockefeller's foresight and determination that did it all."

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The Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion, at Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, does not believe that a minister should be away from his church during the Summer months.

Dr. Mottet regularly takes charge of the services at his church every Sunday. In fact, he spends at least half of each week in the city, ready to look after his parishioners.

He has a Summer home on Long Island, but he gets very little personal enjoyment out of it. Every Friday he journeys up to the city and remains over until Monday, and more often Tuesday. During the recent continued heated period he was in continuous attendance at his office in the rectory.

Dr. Mottet has been rector of the church for twenty-three years, and has followed the same general programme each Summer instead of taking the customary three months' vacation of many other ministers.

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Recorder Goff is partial to crackers and milk for his luncheon. This combination he has served to him in his chambers at the Criminal Courts by his personal attendant.

This simple diet is not always appreciated by those who attend the Recorder's court. The reason for this is that the Recorder will often prolong his morning sessions until way after the usual luncheon hour and then take a recess for thirty minutes, which is sufficient time to eat crackers and milk.

On the opening day of the Bissert bribery case several hundred well-fed east side politicians were present at the court. When the Recorder failed to adjourn the first session at 1 P. M. they began to look anxious. When the hands of the clock reached the hour of 2 they were decidedly hungry individuals. The Recorder then gave his thirty-minute adjournment, and there was a general rush for the nearest luncheon counters and restaurants. After this thirty-minute recess the Recorder still further shocked the east siders by sitting until 6:10 P. M.

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Few Health Officers of the Port of New York have failed to develop bucolic tastes during their incumbency. The Quarantine reservation furnishes opportunities for their gratification. Dr. W. T. Jenkins had a weakness for Shetland ponies, of which he had a fine stable. With Dr. Alvah H. Doty it "runs to" Jersey cows. He has two deer-eyed, fawn-colored creatures, great milk producers, which flourish on the rich, lush herbage of the back lawns. They suffered much during the hot Summer from flies and mosquitoes, and their owner decided that their afflictions would be alleviated if they wore some kind of a garment. They are now the swellest animals in Richmond County, as they wear gray wrappers, cut décolleté and bias, and little but the head is exposed to insect torment.

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The popular idea of an Admiral fighting a naval battle in full dress uniform must have been badly shattered when, after the battle of Santiago, Admiral Cervera came on board the Iowa with no shirt on and in his bare feet. The fact is that an Admiral fights in anything he happens to consider comfortable. A close friend of Admiral Schley's said the other day that the Admiral had told him that he wore a black alpaca coat at the battle of Santiago. Admiral Schley has generally been represented as wearing undress uniform at this battle.

◆ ◆ ◆

That part of Wall Street which loves the spectacular is wondering whether J. Pierpont Morgan underwent any psychological change during his recent foreign trip, for he has apparently forsaken his old habit of occupying his desk in the outer office of his banking house, where he could be seen at work from the entrance of the house or through his Broad Street windows from the street. His inner and private office, which used to be seldom occupied except for the more important business of the day and as a luncheon place, has lately been the scene of most of his active business transactions since his return from Europe. Then he has just had a stock ticker put in that office.

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They were seated around the table the other night talking shop and telling of amusing incidents which had happened at critical moments, and which in reality were more serious than humorous at the time of occurrence. E. H. Sothern said:

"Speaking of harrowing and soul-stirring incidents on the stage, none could be more painful, literally and to the spirit, than the episode which occurred directly following my taking up tragedy. I was impersonating Hamlet, and my 'father's ghost' was an understudy, the regular ghost being on the sick list. Behind the battlement scenery was a slightly raised platform, at the top of a flight of stairs leading under the stage. Everything was moving along as smoothly as a Corliss engine, and when it reached his cue my 'father's ghost' came out nobly with his deep sepulchral voice: 'Beware! Beware!' As the second 'beware' floated over the footlights it was followed by a most unearthly clatter and noise, which sounded as if the building was coming down, and concluded with a wholesale shattering of glassware.

"Of course something had happened. My 'father's ghost' had stood upon the edge of the little elevation—why he was there nobody knows—and losing his balance he tumbled through the opening, rolled down into the cellar, and brought up in a pile of empty beer bottles, where he lay, cut, bruised, and groaning, until the curtain was rung down and he was rescued. Another ghost was ordered, and the play proceeded with only a few minutes' delay.

"It sounds funny now, but I could feel my hair turning white at the time."

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John McCullagh, late Chief of the Police Department and present Superintendent of State Elections, tells a good story on himself, which happened just prior to his being selected to fill the position of chief executive of the Police Department, made vacant by the retirement of Peter Conlin.

It was a week previous to the opening of the Horse Show in Madison Square Garden. McCullagh was assigned to pick the men from the mounted squad who he decided would present the most favorable showing in the exhibition and drill them.

He says he was drilling his men one morning, in the Garden, when he noticed a big, brawny policeman with his head inclined forward, out of keeping with the rest of the command. He rode up to him, and, putting his fist under the fellow's chin and shoving his face upward so that the policeman gazed toward the roof, said commandingly:

"Hold your head up, like a soldier!"

The patrolman did not move his head from the attitude in which McCullagh placed it, but said, as he continued to gaze upward:

"Inschpect'r!"

"Well!"

"Will Oi always howld me head loike this?"

"Yes! Certainly! Be a man! Hold your head up like a soldier!"

Extending his disengaged right hand to McCullagh, the big fellow answered:

"Well, good-bye, Inschpect'r; Oi'll nivver see you again."

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The friends of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt say that of all the allusions to her name or personality when she paid her first visit to the shores of America many years ago one has remained uppermost in her memory, and she never misses the opportunity to speak of it with evident amusement. It probably excites her risibilities more of late years, they say, because it is not so apropos as it was at the time.

Her remissness from the standpoint of avoirdupois was more than passingly noticeable, and the critics never lost an opportunity to call the public's attention to that particular defect in her physical construction.

One morning her maid entered her presence with indignation depicted in every lineament of her countenance, and, handing Mme. Bernhardt a copy of a morning paper, placed her finger upon a single paragraph of two lines. It said:

"An empty carriage drove up to the door of the theatre and Sarah Bernhardt alighted."

That little two-line paragraph has caused her to smile all these years.

Walker Memorial's Unique Feature.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—The sum of $100,000 out of $175,000 required has been subscribed by about 1,200 alumni and former students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for a memorial building to the late Gen. Francis A. Walker, for fifteen years President of the Institute. The last $5,000 was raised at a five-minute meeting of this year's graduating class. The objects of the new building, which is practically assured by this contribution of the alumni, are particularly appropriate in view of Gen. Walker's vigorous and alert personality. On the one hand it is meant to provide a social centre for the institute and its 1,300 students scattered here and everywhere in the midst of a crowded city, and, on the other, by virtue of certain unique appointments which it is to contain, it is intended to be a headquarters for a systematic process of physical training which, it is expected, will be in many ways superior to anything as yet attempted on so large a scale.

The general scheme of this new department has been outlined by President Pritchett in a recent address. "The department of physical culture," he said, "shall have for its object, not the development of athletics in the acute form, but the instruction of the entire student body in the care of health; it shall inform them as to proper rules of exercise; it shall make a physical inspection of each student who enters, and shall prescribe for him in the light of such inspection the exercise which is suitable for his needs. At the head of this department shall be a man able to advise students, not only concerning their games and sports, but also concerning their diet and exercise and the general care of their bodies. In other words, it will do for the physical side of students what the other departments do for the intellectual side." There is no building in the world with functions of just this kind.

Lost in the Crowd.

Policeman—Phat's the matter wid you, little one? S'pose you lost your mamma in the crowd? What's your name, anyway.

Little Lost Girl—Pretty Mousie, Sweet Lamb, Papa's Nudel!

How King Edward Will Be Crowned

KING EDWARD VII. has announced by proclamation that he will dispense with various services which sundry of his subjects are "bound to do and perform" at his coronation—much to the disappointment of the subjects in question. It is understood that they are puzzled to account for this desire of his Majesty—whose love for quaint and picturesque ceremonies has recently been continually illustrated—to cut out from the coronation exercises some of their most picturesque and time-honored features.

The reason for the King's decision, however, seems obvious on its face. Not even at the Court of the Grand Monarque, not even at the most ornate Oriental Court, has a ceremony been evolved so elaborate as that of the coronation of a British ruler. King Edward may well look forward with dread to the ordeal through which he must pass next June. The task of learning the lines in the longest Shakespearean part is a light one compared with that of committing to memory all that the central figure in Westminster Abbey must perform.

The best description of the ceremony of coronation is to be found in the "instructions" issued by the Earls Marshal before other monarchs were crowned. The instructions issued before the coronation of Victoria are particularly full and precise, and there will be very little difference between the ceremony of 1838 and that of 1902. The minor services already alluded to are not part of the ceremony proper, and the fact that they are to be dispensed with will not interfere with the ordinary exercises. The Earl Marshal's instructions are too long to be quoted verbatim, but the following will give an idea of the principal features of the ceremony:

The Peers and Peeresses in their robes of state, with the other persons privileged to be present, will be conducted some time before the ceremony to the places assigned to them in Westminster Abbey—the Lords Spiritual on the north side of the central area, the Lords Temporal in the south transept, and the Peeresses in the north transept. Distinguished strangers will be accommodated in the galleries. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the work of constructing seating space in the confined quarters of the abbey for the immense throng the building will have to hold is a work of so much difficulty that it will be begun very soon.

The great officers of state, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the noblemen appointed to carry the regalia, all in their robes of state, assemble in the Jerusalem Chamber early. Here the regalia are delivered to the noblemen by whom they are to be borne. A full list of the regalia is as follows: St. Edward's Staff, the Spurs, the Sceptre and Orb, the Pointed Sword of Temporal Justice, the Pointed Sword of Spiritual Justice, the Curtana (Sword of Mercy,) the Sword of State, the Sceptre with the Dove, the Orb, St. Edward's (the coronation) Crown, the Patina, the Chalice, and the Bible.

The King and Queen, with the members of the royal family, attended by the officials of the household, will proceed in state from one of the palaces in London to the abbey. As to the make-up of the procession, tradition gives a good deal more room for individual taste in this respect than in the case of the coronation ceremony. Of course, the gorgeous state carriage will be used—the carriage that was seen for the first time in many years when his Majesty opened Parliament. It is possible that the visiting royalties, with the Indian Princes and other picturesque figures, will also take part in the procession, though it may be arranged that they assemble in the abbey before the royal party arrives.

The procession re-forms in the abbey after the King and Queen have donned their robes in the robing room. The procession to the choir is even more picturesque than the street procession. Every nobleman's coronet is carried before him by a page, while the royal ladies' coronets are borne by Earls' eldest sons.

The interior of the abbey will, of course, be splendidly decorated. The prevailing color will be red, which is the royal color of England, being the field of the armorial bearings of the Crown. This color is prominent in almost all state ceremonies: the throne, the woolsack, the seats of the Peers, the Peers' robes, are all a brilliant red.

For the central figures of the coronation a platform called a "theatre" will be erected. Every one's place is fixed in advance, but the getting into position for the ceremony is usually a long and difficult matter. The ceremony begins with the private devotions of the monarch. Then, after an anthem, the Archbishop of Canterbury makes what is called the "Recognition." He advances to the east side of the theatre and says in a loud voice:

"Sirs, I here present unto you King Edward, the undoubted King of this realm; wherefore, all you who are come this day to do your homage, are you willing to do the same?"

This question is repeated by the Archbishop at all four corners of the theatre. The King turns toward the people at each side as the question is asked and the assembly shouts: "God save King Edward!"

The altar is then prepared and the quaint ceremony of offering oblations follows. The regalia are laid on the altar, the Litany is said, and a sermon delivered.

After the sermon the King takes the coronation oath—that oath of which so much has been heard lately, and which in this case will be materially modified for the first time since the days of William and Mary.

When this part of the ceremony is in progress the King is kneeling before the altar. Afterward he returns to his former place and the prayer preparatory to the anointing is read. Then the King's crimson robe is removed and his Majesty proceeds to sit in the famous coronation chair, underneath which is the sacred inauguration stone of the Scottish Kings, taken to England by Edward I. The solemn ceremony of anointing—the most ancient feature of all the exercises in the abbey—then takes place. Afterward the Spurs and Sword of State are delivered to the King, his Majesty is invested with the Imperial Mantle or Dalmatic Robe of Cloth of Gold, the Orb is placed in his hand, the Ruby Ring—sometimes called the "Wedding Ring of England"—is placed on the fourth finger of his right hand, and the Sceptre with the Cross are also given to him.

It may be mentioned that when this stage of the proceedings is over his Majesty will not look—as might be judged from the foregoing—like a curiosity dealer's porter with his arms full. All the various objects are returned by him to one or other of the high state officers after he has held them for a moment. Some of them are deposited on the altar, but to describe all this ceremony would take up altogether too much room.

The actual ceremony of coronation now takes place. The Archbishop, standing before the altar and having the crown before him, takes it in his hands and consecrates it. Then he places it on the King's head, the assembled multitude shouting "God save the King!" All the Peers and Peeresses present then put on their coronets, the Bishops their caps, and the Kings-of-Arms their crowns. Trumpets sound, drums beat, and guns in various parts of London—possibly on this occasion all over the empire—will fire.

It is not likely that the King will use the same crown as that worn by Queen Victoria at her coronation. The latter was made for her Majesty, and it has been the custom of most monarchs since the Restoration to have their own crowns. The coronation crown is lined with a cap of violet velvet, but in other respects is similar in design to the many representations in official documents, &c.

After the coronation the King ascends his throne and the longest and most trying part of the ceremony is begun. Beginning with the Archbishops, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal will make obeisance before the King. At previous ceremonies each nobleman has kissed the monarch's left cheek, but it is understood that this part of the ceremony will be cut out. It is no easy matter for the Peers, in their cumbrous robes, to perform their part with dignity. They all have to walk backward after they have knelt before the King, and sometimes in previous ceremonies unpleasant accidents have occurred.

The King and the Archbishops and Bishops then partake of the Holy Communion, the King having first handed his crown to the Lord Great Chamberlain. He afterward returns to the coronation chair and himself puts the crown on his head again. The regalia are returned to their respective bearers, the King's Royal Imperial Mantle is exchanged for his Royal Robe of Purple Velvet, and with the crown on his head, the Sceptre with the Cross in his right hand, and the Orb in his left hand, his Majesty passes out of the abbey with all the other dignitaries.

The picturesque ceremony performed by the King's Champion, which ceremony is to be omitted at King Edward's coronation, did not take place in the abbey, but afterward in Westminster Hall. It is probable that the proceedings next year will end in the abbey and that none of the exercises held in old days in the hall will follow. When it is remembered that the foregoing is only the barest outline of what takes place and that the Queen Consort will also take a prominent part in the ceremony, it will be recognized that the coronation of a British monarch is quite lengthy enough. The interval between the King's accession and his coronation is none too long for all the preparations.

Even now the Peers and Peeresses are beginning to order coronets for the ceremony. Few of them already possess them, and there is no such thing as buying an article of this description ready made. They must be most carefully made to measure or they would be unwearable.

Miss Loftus Had No Views.

A Brooklyn autograph collector has a letter from Cecelia Loftus, the actress, which is puzzling her considerably. The collector is in the habit of devising ingenious questions to put to famous persons in order to secure more of their handwriting than their mere signatures. She wrote to Cecelia Loftus recently asking her whether she thought the stage was degenerating or not. Miss Loftus replied as follows:

My Dear Miss Blank:

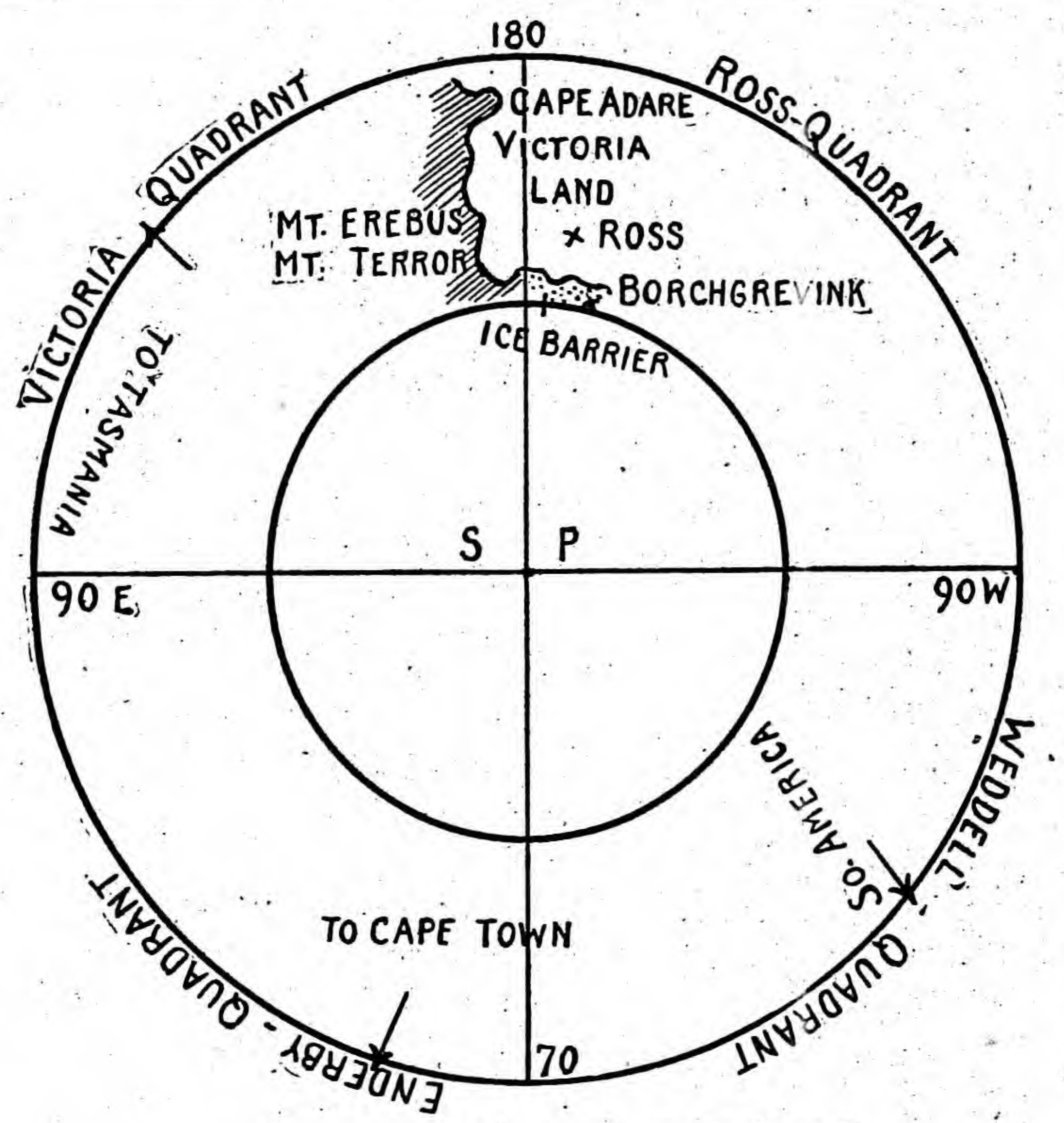
I am sorry I cannot send you my views on the degeneration of the drama. The truth of the matter is I haven't any. Sincerely yours,

CELIA LOFTUS

1901

The Search for the South Pole

THE two most important exploring expeditions which have ever been fitted out for the south polar seas will start from England and Germany this month—the English in the Discovery and the German in the Gauss, both of them new ships especially constructed for antarctic exploration and equipped with everything needful for the most complete and varied scientific observation, even including a captive balloon and an electrical plant. The Discovery left the Thames Wednesday afternoon bound for the Solent. King Edward, who is keenly interested in the expedition, will inspect the vessel prior to her final departure for the antarctic circle. The Discovery and the Gauss are about the same size—170 feet in length and 35 feet in breadth, and have displacements of about 1,500 tons. They are strongly built of oak and sheathed with greenheart. The bows are steel plated, and made with a great sheer, so that they will tend to ride up on the ice and break it with their weight. They are rigged for sailing, but carry auxiliary steam engines of about 400 horse power, and the screws and rudders are so arranged that they can be hoisted out of the water in case of danger from ice. The living rooms in both vessels are amidships, the stoke hold and engine room being placed right aft, while the whole lower hold is utilized as a coal bunker. Capt. Scott commands the English expedition and Dr. von Drygalski the German.



SOUTH-POLAR REGIONS
FARTHEST SOUTH 78° 50' BORCHEGREVINK SOUTHERN CROSS EXPEDITION.

It is expected that the commanders of the two expeditions will work together and follow a system suggested by Sir Clements Markham, President of the Royal Geographical Society, which divides the region into four quadrants, two on the Australasian side and two on the Cape Horn and Cape of Good Hope side. The first quadrant, from 90 degrees east to 180 degrees, he names Victoria; the second, from 180 degrees to 90 degrees west, in which the only known land is Peter Island, is called the Ross Quadrant; the third, from 90 degrees west to the meridian of Greenwich, is Weddell, and the fourth, extending from the Greenwich meridian to 90 degrees east, about which the least is known, is called the Enderly Quadrant. The English expedition will confine its operations to the Victoria and Ross Quadrants, the Germans taking Weddell and Enderby.

The great unknown region comprised in these four quadrants covers millions of square miles, extending over practically thirty degrees of latitude. It is continually modifying the atmosphere of the whole southern hemisphere, and yet we know almost nothing about its meteorology. It is one of the most interesting volcanic regions on the face of the globe; recent volcanic rocks are present everywhere and active volcanoes are quite numerous, and we are entirely ignorant of its geology. It is one of the two great world centres of magnetic phenomena, and yet we know scarcely anything regarding the magnetic conditions which prevail, not even with any certainty where the southern magnetic pole is located. It is by all odds the grandest field for ice study now existent, and yet no one has studied the ice there. The mysterious ice barrier rising out of 250 fathoms of water, and stretching its perpendicular face for hundreds of miles through the frozen seas, like a gigantic wall—perhaps the sea face of the greatest glacier in the world; perhaps the edge of an enormous island of ice anchored over the pole; perhaps, indeed, something still more remarkable than either of these—is certainly one of the greatest natural curiosities in the world.

The region has a fauna and flora of its own apparently very similar to that of the arctic world. The few fossils which have been picked up indicate that there was a time when it was crowded with plants and animals. The life of the antarctic seas is very varied and numerous. The great tropical oceans which now separate the two poles seem to present an effectual barrier to any communication, and it is a matter of much interest to discover what the arctic and antarctic identity of life forms is due to. Various speculations have been put forward; one of these is that deep, cold currents traverse the warmer waters of the ocean and form hidden roadways, as it were, by which the two polar faunas are connected. Another theory is that there was originally a uniform fauna throughout all the seas of the globe, which is now surviving only at the poles, having been superseded in the warmer regions of the ocean by newly developed forms.

The north pole, chiefly for geographical reasons, has been much more successfully and continuously attacked than its southern counterpart. The cause of this is plainly shown by the two diagrammatic maps.

The north pole is closely surrounded by large land masses, all of them inhabited and fairly accessible. The antarctic continent (if it is a continent) lies in the midst of a great ocean, the nearest land being the narrow extremity of South America, many hundreds of miles away. So that while the north pole has been approached to within about 235 miles, no human being has ever been nearer than about 700 miles to the south polar axis.

It seems at first rather surprising, notwithstanding the many geographical difficulties, that an enormous region of this sort, full of fresh material for the explorer and scientist, should still, at the beginning of the twentieth century, be practically untouched, especially in view of the great activity there has been during recent years in north polar exploration, expedition after expedition going out every year—nine, for instance, being planned for 1901. But, apart from the purely geographical reasons, in the absence of closely surrounding populations and large land masses, the climate and temperature conditions of the antarctic render it the most inhospitable and dangerous region on the globe; much more so than the Arctic. The midsummer of the Southern Hemisphere occurs near the time of perihelion, when the velocity of the earth is at its greatest. This makes the Summer south of the equator somewhat shorter than north of it, and hence colder. This, combined with the absence of large surrounding land masses, produces temperatures from 14 to 18 degrees lower in the Antarctic than in corresponding latitudes in the Arctic seas.

The coldest month is August with a mean temperature as observed by Borchgrevink of —13.4 degrees Fahrenheit. The mean temperature at Cape Adare, 71 degrees 18 minutes south, is above zero for six months of the year, and below it for the other six months. The mean monthly temperature is above freezing during only one month of the year—January. The highest temperature observed by Borchgrevink at Cape Adare was 48.9 degrees Fahrenheit, which occurred during a heavy snow storm on Jan. 23, 1900. At one time a temperature in the sun, by the black bulb thermometer, of 104.2 degrees was registered, while at the same time in the shade an ordinary thermometer indicated 8 degrees Fahrenheit. The most remarkable and trying feature of the antarctic climate, however, is the wind. The frequency and force of the gales, (sometimes ninety miles an hour,) which are always, in the higher latitudes, from the same direction, east-southeast, make outdoor life at certain seasons almost impossible. Nothing more appalling than these winds can be imagined, it is said.

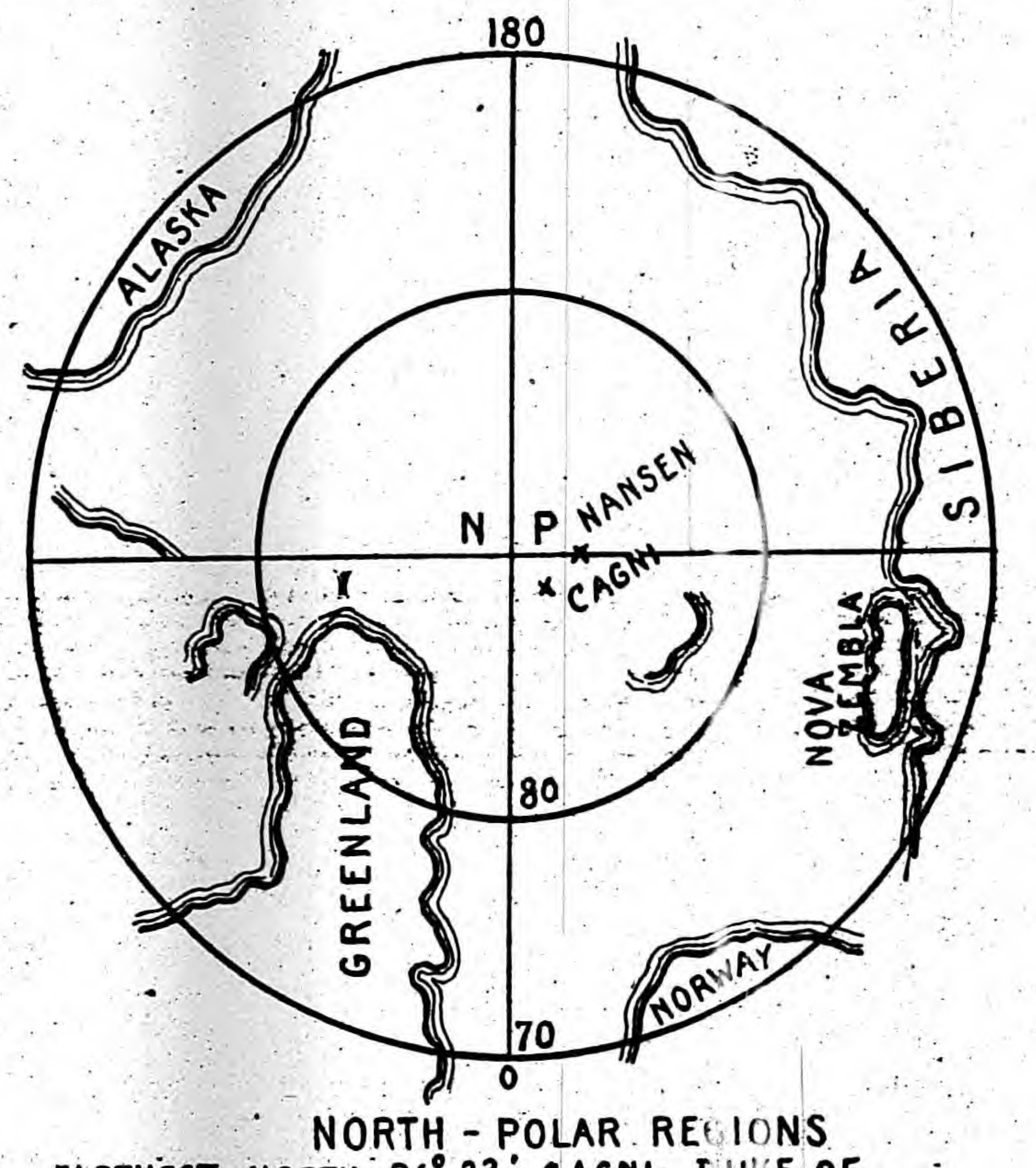
The weird and fantastic quality of the whole region is well described by Henryk Arctowski, a member of the Belgica expedition. He says:

"The silence which broods at times over this unknown world is singularly impressive, but occasionally a mountain of ice collapses with a thundering crash. One could hardly believe one's eyes when these changes in the fairy-like scenes occurred were it not for the dull rumbling growl of the disrupted glaciers. In fact, this realm of eternal ice is so different from anything one has seen that it appears another world altogether. In sober truth, I do not believe that in any fable the human imagination has described what we have seen here." In view of the great interest which attaches to the expeditions of 1901, and the very radical changes which their explorations may bring about in antarctic geography, it will be of interest perhaps to go over briefly the history of the region and our present knowledge regarding it.

When the belief in the roundness of the earth began to gain ground the old geographers decided that an antarctic continent would be necessary to preserve the symmetry of the earth. According to Pomponius Mela, between the "real world" which he knew and his hypothetical Antarctica there lay an intensely torrid zone, scorched by the sun and enveloped in mist, over which it was impossible for man to sail. And he accounted for the volume of the Nile by supposing it to rise in this southern continent, pass under the waters of the torrid zone, and again come to the surface in South Africa. As commerce was gradually extended in all directions these fantastic notions were one by one dispelled, and although during the middle ages the idea of an antipodes, or antichthone, as it was also called, was considered heretical and rejected by the church, geography was being gradually perfected on the basis of Ptolemy's great work. Through the perseverance of Prince Henry the Navigator, who sent out vessel after vessel, the southern limit of Africa was fixed and it was clearly shown that whatever land lay to the south had no connection with it. An antarctic continent appeared on Schöner's globes in 1515.

Portuguese, Spanish, and Dutch explorers worked away at the islands just south of the known continents, and many of them were named as portions of a great antarctic land. Cook, in his second voyage, 1772-5, sailed around the globe between 40 degrees and 60 degrees south latitude, discovered the great ice barrier, and finally settled the much discussed question of a land connection between the continents and Antarctica. Cook reached a south latitude of 71 degrees 10 minutes, the highest then attained. Here he found immense fields of ice which extended, unbroken, for miles. Whales, blue, brown, and white petrels, and a few sooty albatrosses were the only animals seen. The Russian expedition, commanded by F. G. von Bellinghausen, 1819-21, reached 69 degrees 53 minutes in longitude 92 degrees 19 minutes. James Weddell, in 1823, sailed with two vessels on a sealing expedition. He reached a south latitude of 74 degrees 15 minutes in longitude 34 degrees 16 minutes west. At this high latitude, exceeding Cook's by three degrees, he found the sea open and only three icebergs visible. Many minor expeditions followed these, and a number of new islands were discovered and named. Among these minor expeditions may be mentioned those of Lieut. Wilkes of the United States Navy, and a French expedition in charge of M. D'Urville. The next expedition of leading importance was that of Sir James Clark Ross, 1840-3, and indeed the only one, up to the two which will start this month, with anything like a satisfactory equipment, which has ever attacked the antarctic seas. This was a purely scientific expedition, its chief purpose being to study the magnetic elements in the Southern Hemisphere, and to locate the south magnetic pole, which Gauss had placed at about 146 degrees east longitude and 66 degrees south latitude. (As determined by the Borchgrevink expedition, the south magnetic pole is 73 degrees 20 minutes south latitude and 146 degrees east longitude.) Sir Joseph Hooker, the famous botanist, then plain Dr. Hooker, accompanied the expedition. Its ships were the Erebus and Terror. Victoria Land was discovered and named; Mounts Erebus and Terror, the former an active volcano, 12,400 feet in height, were discovered. The ice barrier, from 150 to 200 feet in height, was followed for 250 miles, but no opening could be found. Ross subsequently reached 78 degrees 9 minutes 30 seconds south latitude in longitude 161 degrees 27 minutes west. Since this expedition until the voyages of the Belgica, 1898-9, and the Southern Cross, 1898-1900, the Southern Arctic was left almost exclusively to sealers. Borchgrevink of the latter expedition reached a south latitude of 78 degrees 50 minutes, exceeding Ross by about 40 minutes.

It will be seen that despite the fairly numerous attempts to explore the antarctic regions, the veil which shuts off this mysterious land has never been pushed aside to any extent. Whether there exists an enormous continent with the pole as its centre, or merely a collection of ill-laden islands cannot as yet be answered. The marked shallowing of the ocean toward the pole, however, seems to favor the former view. The grandest and most beautiful phenomenon of the Antarctic is the Aurora Australis. As observed by the Southern Cross expedition, which was the first to winter on Antarctic land, it was very constant, being seen nearly every night in the Winter, usually manifesting itself between 6 P. M. and 3 A. M. It was always observed in the north, never in the south. Diffused auroral light would first appear about 3 degrees above the horizon. Soon afterward a [illegible] would



NORTH-POLAR REGIONS
FARTHEST NORTH 86° 33' CAGNI; DUKE OF ABRUZZI EXPEDITION

form above the diffused aurora, its extremities resting on the horizon. This was generally the starting point for the radiant draperies of rays, of variegated colors, and with indescribably beautiful and graceful folds, which move laterally from east to west. Long shafts of light shoot down toward the earth with incredible rapidity. The intensity of the colors deepens as the earth is approached. The heavy gales are usually preceded by remarkably brilliant auroral displays.

An unfortunate difference has arisen between the scientific and naval portions of the English expedition, and has led to the resignation of Prof. J. W. Gregory of Melbourne, who was to have been its scientific leader. But despite this the probability is that our scanty store of knowledge regarding south polar regions will be notably increased if the ships survive the many perils of these dangerous seas and succeed in carrying out their programmes.

V. J. YOUMANS.

Lieut. Gen. Miles Criticises the American Soldier's Appearance

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Gen. Chaffee's recent statement that the American soldiers in China compared favorably with the soldiers of other nationalities except in the matter of dress has aroused considerable interest among army officers here. The question whether an American soldier appears shabby or negligent in dress when lined up with soldiers of other countries has never had a chance for solution except in China, when the armies of the civilized world were all represented together in a campaign. Nevertheless, there are some officers who have had a chance to compare American soldiers with others through examinations of the European armies, and none of these is better qualified to express an opinion than Lieut. Gen. Miles, who has made several critical studies of the armies of European nations.

Gen. Miles indorses Gen. Chaffee's opinion. He thinks that the American soldier does not compare favorably with others in the matter of dress. "The uniform of a soldier," he said, when asked for his opinion on this point, "must be strong and durable, and at the same time it must be of such a character that you must not only recognize at a glance that he is a soldier, but also the arm of the service to which he belongs—whether infantry, cavalry, or artillery—and what regiment, troop, or battery he belongs to. That is essential, and it must be indicated by his uniform. In the first place, you can tell when you see a man courageously doing his duty or running away where the credit or disgrace belongs. Then if he is found wounded or dead on the field you have the same means of recognizing him.

"But a uniform should not only be serviceable and comfortable and serve as a means of identification; it should also give its wearer a neat, soldierly appearance. There are some objectionable features to our uniform, particularly the campaign hat. It is a slouchy headgear at best, and the men are very apt to wear it slouchily. That hat would not be becoming to any man in civil life, whether a laborer or a gentleman of leisure. We seem to have drifted into it, and it is one of the things that will probably have to be corrected in the future. It is the most unsoldierly feature of the uniform."

Here Gen. Miles produced a collection of half-tone portraits of volunteers in the Spanish war. Each wore a campaign hat. "Now," said the Lieutenant General, handing the pictures to the interviewer, "I wish you would look over these pictures and tell me if you find in that entire collection any two who wear their hats the same way, or any one whose hat adds to his soldierly appearance."

After a careful search the reply was made that there were no two who looked alike and none whose hat looked soldierly. One man had the brim of his hat slightly turned down; another had his hat bunched up into a point at the top, with practically no crease in it; another had the brim down in front. They all looked soldierly up to the eyes, and hopelessly slouchy above.

"And yet," said Gen. Miles, "you will see by the names attached that they are all members of good regiments, and you have only to look at their faces to see that they are men above the average in intelligence—manly, fine-looking, sensible young fellows. Now, in any other service but the American, if they wear the same sort of uniform, they put it on in a way that makes them look like soldiers."

The General brought out pictures of the various foreign armies, many of them from photographs obtained during his trips abroad. He pointed to the British helmet as an example of a good hat. "It is the little things about it," he said, "which give it a soldierly appearance. Take the point at the top, for instance. But here is a picture of the Australian Rifles. They wear a campaign hat practically the same as ours, and yet they all look alike and every man looks like a soldier."

The campaign hat of the Australian Rifles is turned up at the side exactly in the same place in each hat, and there is a plume. Every hat in the picture looked like every other hat, and the same thing was true of every detail of the uniform.

"Is it the plume or the turning up at the side that makes them look so different from ours?" was asked.

"No," replied Gen. Miles. "It is the uniformity. They look alike, whatever they are."

The General showed the Turkish cap, a plain, square affair without the slightest ornament. The Turks look soldierly enough. The same was true of all the other armies. One of Gen. Miles's pictures was of colonial officers at the Queen's Jubilee. They were from many different military organizations, and consequently were not dressed alike. Some had one kind of hat and some another.

"But," said Gen. Miles, "there isn't a slouchy or unsoldierly man among them. Many of them wear a campaign hat, you see, and it is very much like ours; but there is something about it which makes it look soldierly.

"I think some of these points will have to be changed in future. At present the American soldier compares unfavorably in dress with any soldier in Europe."

The London Hippodrome.

ONE of the most novel and unique places of amusement in the world is the new London Hippodrome on Cranbourn Street, Leicester Square. The feature of it is that it not only contains an ordinary stage upon which theatrical performances are given, but in front of this is an arena which, if desired, can be sunk and filled with water, for naval and aquatic displays.

The building, which is of enormous size, stands on the corner of Cranbourn Street and Charing Cross Road. Here there is a high tower crowned with an octagonal open ironwork ornament. On top of this is a bronze group representing a Roman chariot and driver, which is visible from many parts of London.

On the right of the foyer is the grand saloon, which is fitted up and furnished as a ship's saloon. The walls and ceiling are covered with fumed oak, and there are portholes showing apparently a view of the sea beyond. There is a gallery at the top, with a skylight over it, as on board ship, and the attendants are dresed in naval costumes.

The interior shows on the first floor the stage and arena, with the usual stalls and private boxes, but there is no pit. Above are the dress and grand circles, amphitheatre, and gallery, all of which, as the advertisement states, are "furnished with comfortable tip-up armchairs."

On the left of the grand circle is the "Minstrels' Gallery," with a shell cover over it for throwing forward the music. Here an excellent orchestra of forty musicians holds forth during the performances.

At a recent visit the customary vaudeville performance was given upon the stage. At the conclusion of this the stage was sunk to the level of the arena, and the curtain was rung up upon a fox-hunting play called "Tally Ho." In this all the actors and actresses appeared on horseback and in full hunting costume.

The plot of the play was a curious mixture of two rivals for a girl's hand, an elopement, and a fox hunt. A synopsis of the different scenes would convey a fair idea of it as follows:

"The Cross Roads—on the Way to the Meet," "Old Buck Hall—the Meet," "The Meadows—'In Full Cry,'" "The Village and the Water Jump."

The last scene, the water jump, was the climax for which every one waited. Previous to this the huge tank under the arena, composed of boiler-plate iron and capable of holding 100,000 gallons, was sunk and filled with water.

The curtain rolled up, disclosing the scene of a village with the main street terminating in the tank. Down the street dashed a real red fox, which jumped into the tank and swam across, where he was caught by the attendants. After him, in full cry, came a pack of twenty hounds that followed him across the water. Then came the squire, the parson, the eloping couple, and the huntsmen, all of whom dashed into the water.

The last one to appear was an old market-woman with her cart filled with live ducks and geese. As she followed the hunters into the tank the ducks and geese swam out, and, as the audience dispersed, seemed to be enjoying themselves greatly.

"The First Volunteer."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the articles lately published in THE TIMES'S MAGAZINE on this subject, I have before me a copy of a letter of Adjt. Gen. Henry B. Carrington of Ohio of date Jan. 8, 1861, acknowledging the receipt of one of the 7th from Capt. Edwin C. Mason of Springfield, Ohio, in which Mason tenders the services of his Zouaves in case of war between the Government and the Southern States, which offer Gen. Carrington accepts, conditional on the necessity, and suggests it as the first made by any military organization.

Capt. Mason died two years ago at Fort Snelling, a retired Brigadier General of the regular army, after a most thrilling life as a soldier of the Republic throughout the civil war and under Canby, Miles, and others up to the time of his death. In 1860 he organized his Zouaves, and, being a most efficient officer, had them drilled to such a degree of perfection that, in January, 1861, he was in correspondence with Capt. Ellsworth of Chicago, of the world-famous Chicago Zouaves, proposing friendly competitive drill for July 4, 1861.

April 13, 1861, fell on a Saturday. The people of the whole country were breathless with the tension resulting from the evacuation of Fort Sumter. Neighbor was asking neighbor: "Will there be war?" "Will you go?" We had drill in bayonet exercise that night, and the drill was fierce. Company was dismissed at 9 o'clock, and after the Captain and I had blown out the candles in the tin sconces on the walls, we came down one flight of stairs, where was situated the telegraph office. It was crowded with the leading elder citizens, who, as we came to the threshold, were listening with bated breath to the operator reading some message. He finished, and Gen. Sampson Mason, addressing his son, said:

"Edwin, the President has declared war, and on Monday will call for 75,000 volunteers; the quota of Ohio will be seven regiments. Will your company go?" All eyes were on the "little Captain," (he weighed 105 pounds,) who replied, "Father, I offered my company in January, and it was accepted by the Adjutant General, provided war be declared."

I can never forget the shout of those staid old fellows, pioneers of Ohio and descendants of Revolutionary sires, as they gave vent to their pent-up enthusiasm and patriotic sympathy. I can recall but one then present who is living to-day, Samuel A. Bowman. The Captain turned to me:

"Well, my boy," he said, "if we are to go we may as well start now."

We climbed up to the armory, lit a tallow candle, found a blank form of enlistment as then used in Ohio militia. I filled it up with dates and he signed "Edwin C. Mason, Captain," and I signed "Harl. P. Christie, Private." This was about 9:30 P. M. Saturday, April 13. On Sunday morning we woke the people with our fife and drum, and proceeded to enroll those of our company who could go. "No married men allowed," was the order, but when Orderly Howard D. Johns with tears begged to go, we relented. He afterward became a Colonel. We had over three hundred applicants from whom to select by ballot seventy-five.

Our company was assigned as Company F to Second Ohio, Col. L. Wilson, and became a part of history, and the claim of Ohio is:

Company F, Second Infantry, Capt. Edwin C. Mason of Springfield, was the first company offered and accepted, and that—barring the volunteering a few days prior of Washington (D. C.) guards for protection of the Capitol—it was the first militia organization to enlist under the first call, Capt. Mason being the first officer and the first private

HARLAN P. CHRISTIE,
Now of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, Brooklyn.

Necessity for More Public Baths

MR. FRANK TUCKER, Secretary of the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, believes that the need for public baths in New York, always a chronic complaint, is reaching an acute stage.

"The days of the river baths are numbered," said he, "on account of the increasing volume of sewage poured into the water. Even now I believe they are unwise. An epidemic of pinkeye in Brooklyn last year was traced to one of the baths there near a trunk sewer. Besides that, the river bath can only be open during the Summer. It is the duty of the city to assume the municipal activity of providing for the cleanliness of its tenement dwellers. This is not merely to cultivate habits of cleanliness, although a bath is the beginning of self-respect, but as a preventive of disease. Personal cleanliness is the first condition of immunity from disease, and in the tenements there are no facilities for bathing. There are no tubs, in the cold water tenements there is no hot water, and above all, there is the maddening lack of privacy, which renders it almost impossible to take a bath.

"There is no excuse for the city," he continued with energy, "because the matter has passed the stage of experiment. The whole question has been proved; the money spent and the results shown. We have conducted the people's baths on Rivington Street since 1891. The first year there were 59,442 baths given there. Last year there were 130,477. The bath became self-supporting three years ago, and it now pays for itself on the small fee of 5 cents apiece. This fee is supposedly for soap and towels, but it really pays the entire running expenses of the bath. Last year the expense of conducting the bath was $5,775. We had a staff of eight attendants. The place was self-supporting, notwithstanding the fact that 6,000 free baths were included in our total.

"Commissioner Carney asked the city for an appropriation of $152,000 to run the city bath on Rivington Street. We offered to take it and run it for a year for $17,500. The Commissioner finally promised the Mayor that the bath should be conducted for a year for not more than $24,000, and it has been running on that understanding since April, with what success I do not know. Our bath, as it now stands, has cost us only $30,000, exclusive of the land. The Rivington bath has cost the city $100,000. We have twenty-six bathing compartments. They have seventy. I believe the Rivington has cost too much, both to establish and to conduct, and that it could be done more cheaply. I am led to this conclusion both by our own experience and by that of the Boston public baths, of which there are twenty-four.

"Ten public baths should be established immediately by the City of New York, of which eight should be in Manhattan and two in Brooklyn. They should be located in densely crowded centres of population; on the lower east side, on the west side up near Sixty-first Street, in Little Italy, somewhere near One Hundred and Tenth Street; near Eightieth, where it is very thickly settled, and at such other points as seem best. I believe these ten baths could be established, on plots of ground 50 by 100 feet, for an average of $70,000 each, the cost varying according to the value of the ground.

"That's a mighty small sum for the City of New York to hesitate over," continued Mr. Tucker; "a mere bagatelle. The city finds no difficulty in spending $8,000,000 for a speedway, and three or four millions for a Hall of Records, with enormously expensive decorations. Then there is the Court House facing Madison Avenue, with its costly statuary. I think it would be better to house justice with not quite so much splendor and give the masses a chance for personal cleanliness.

"As the best means of insuring success," he continued, "I would have the matter of establishing and conducting a system of public baths put into the hands of a special commission of volunteer members. The Boston Department of Baths is carried on by such a commission, which has been very successful in administering the public baths and gymnasiums of the city. Such a commission would have to be created by an amendment to the charter, passed by the Legislature. As to whether the baths should be quite free or not, I think the weight of experience is on the side of a small fee.

"Our experience at the people's baths is an instructive lesson in the benefits of co-operation. For the fee, 5 cents, the bather could scarcely provide his own soap, towels, and hot water in his home, and yet we can run the baths successfully on it. The Boston municipal baths have found a charge of 2 cents for soap and towels very satisfactory. Aside from all other considerations, I believe public baths would be more satisfactory to the great mass of the laboring population with a small charge than without. You see, a bath is something different from a library or a park. You can't pauperize people with public libraries or parks. But anything of such a very personal nature as a bath, a man feels better to pay for. Still, there must always be provision for free baths for people unable to pay. This should be quietly and tactfully managed by those in charge. It should be understood that the hobo who wanders in should be sent to a certain compartment, and allowed to bathe free, without making a formal and humiliating distinction."

Romance Followed Religion.

WHEN Mrs. Rudyard Kipling was a young girl she went out to a little mountain town in Colorado named Salida, to live with her brother, Wolcott Balestier. Salida was a railroad town, in a rough, transition stage. Miss Balestier struck up a great friendship with the daughter of Mrs. Emma Homan Thayer. Mrs. Thayer is known as an artist and writer, chiefly by her books, "Wild Flowers of the Rockies" and "Wild Flowers of the Pacific Coast." Her husband runs the system of eating houses connected with the Rio Grande Railroad, and they were then living in Salida. Mrs. Thayer tells how the two girls, her daughter and Miss Balestier, set out to get an Episcopal service. They wrote to the Bishop of the diocese, who told them that if they would provide a place for the service to be held he would send a clergyman. The girls hunted the town over, but the only suitable vacant room they could find was back of a saloon. They rented that, wrote the Bishop, got out their notices of a meeting the following Sunday, and set out to get the room ready. About 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon Mrs. Thayer went down to the room to see how they were getting along. They had got the room all properly arranged, except the cleaning of the floor. The woman who promised to come and do that had failed them, and as help of that kind was difficult to get, they could find no one to fill her place. So they had got pails of hot water and scrubbing brushes, and when discovered had their skirts pinned up, and were on their knees scrubbing the floor.

As a result of their efforts an Episcopal church was afterward established in Salida, and Mrs. Thayer's daughter subsequently married the rector, the Rev. J. Wallace Ohl.

Hippos by the Bunch.

At the Central Park Zoo.

Visitor—What is the cost of that big hippopotamus?

Keeper—$2,0[illegible], Sir.

Visitor—But that is not the wholesale price is it?

Gloucester

—WHERE THE FISH COME FROM—AND ITS PEOPLE.

ONE of the most picturesque sights to be observed along the famous north shore of Massachusetts is that of the dories, fishing smacks, and schooners of the fishermen of Gloucester as they go out for their daily or their weekly cruise. Famed as they are in song and story, these unpretentious fishermen go on in their characteristic ways year by year, little thinking of the world beside. Every Summer a considerable part of the world beholds these quaint creatures and wonders at the mystery of their lives. The life of a fisherman, silent and pensive always, makes one think of the mysterious rumble to be heard in the interior of a conch shell.

The fishermen of Gloucester, the "Captains Courageous" of to-day, call as their home a little town out on a neck of land, a little port that was the nursery of the American Navy. The population of the place numbers 26,000, but most of these are moderns, just as are the public schools and Fire and Water Departments. The fishermen wink their eyes and wonder if all this modern display is Gloucester. But it is the old place still, as well as the new one, and it maintains its place steadily as the largest fishing port in America.

The place smells of fish. Fish are everywhere in some shape or another, for the by-products of the finny tribe have come to be of proportionate importance to the meat itself. The inhabitants make their living by handling fish in one form or another. It is all fish.

Time was when the cod and mackerel and other fish were taken into Gloucester, salted, packed, and sent out in bales or boxes to be cut up and dried by the local grocer or market man, and weighed out to the customers, bones and all. But that was in the old days, when all the fishermen were Yankees. Modern commerce and invention has brought about a new order of things. It was once the housekeeper's job, wherever she might be, to remove the bones from the fish she had purchased from the market. Now, there are great business concerns in Gloucester which pack and ship the fish. The process of cleaning has reached such a stage of perfection that several Gloucester firms have out a standing offer of $1,000 reward for every bone that can be detected in any of the goods they send to market.

Of course, some of the fish continue to be packed in bulk, but every year sees an increase in the number of brands of picked and shredded fish which are put upon the market. These are sent out in neat packages containing from a quarter of a pound to considerably more fish ready for immediate use. Canned codfish and cream, codfish and potatoes, all cooked and ready for the table after a little heating, are among the delicacies sent to the trade for the first time last year, and the shippers are continually looking for new combinations that may be made to render more attractive the fish itself.

In the ancient days—days not so very ancient, either—there was a great deal of waste in preparing fish for the market. Now every portion of these scaly denizens of the deep is utilized, and utilized in Gloucester, too. That is the reason there are so many more people there than the fishing industry proper would warrant. So the city which had once but a single function, that of supplying fish food, now has several, but all dependent upon the same source.

The making of a certain brand of glue, famous in magazine advertisements, is the strange purpose to which the fish bones are devoted. Another by-product is isinglass, and a fertilizer is another. A patent coffee clearer consumes still another part of the fish. Other uses are now being experimented with. And thus it happens that what formerly brought only abuse and trouble because of the difficulty of carting it away is now worth about $12 a ton. This is Yankee enterprise.

As for the fish catches themselves, mere figures fail to tell the real story. The records say that during last year the fish landed at Gloucester amounted to 103,383,040 pounds. Including the fish landed at other ports in Gloucester boats and by Gloucester fishermen, the total catch to be credited to this ancient village is placed at 136,383,040 pounds. To imagine a pile of fish which would weigh 68,191 tons is as impossible as it is to grasp the real distance to the sun, yet such is what last year's captures by these fishermen mean. This amount of fish would supply a fish course for a dinner for every one of the 70,000,000 people in the United States, and there would be 100,000,000 pounds left over.

Gloucester seems to be a magnet for foreign fish as well as those caught off the shores of Cape Ann, for last year the customs duties on the imported fish at that point amounted to $4,500. Gloucester is a port of entry, and there is a custom house there, manned by individuals almost as interesting as those of the Salem custom house in the days of Hawthorne. Gloucester seems to have been a pet with Congress from time immemorial, and there have been duties on fish in every tariff bill since there was a tariff. And the amount of these duties has invariably been dictated by Gloucester.

Jealousy of the Canadian fisheries has always been felt at the Yankee town, and clashes between the Federal authorities and the English Government growing out of the conflicting claims of Gloucester and Nova Scotia fishermen as to their respective rights and privileges, have been of frequent occurrence.

But it is not the importation of fish that takes up most of the time of the Gloucester Custom House. It is the incoming salt, although the salt comes free of duty when it is to be used in the curing of fish—another illustration of the favoritism for Gloucester of American Congresses. If Gloucester had paid duty on its salt last year, the revenues of her custom house would have been about $50,000 more than they were. Gloucester, next to Boston, imports more salt than any other port in the country. Last year Boston received 71,000,000 pounds of this commodity, Gloucester 66,200,000 pounds, New York, 60,000,000, and Chicago 28,000,000.

The salt is used for the curing of the fish. Most of it comes in bond from Sicily. The fishermen are thus protected by the tariff at both ends. Foreign fish are taxed and the salt which they are to use is let in free. The knowledge of the tariff of a Gloucester fisherman is usually confined to familiarity with this one distinction. But he is thoroughly versed upon the subject of the absolute necessity for it.

Engaged in fishing around Gloucester are 304 licensed vessels according to the records of the custom house for the quarter ended March 31 last. Of these 226 were over twenty tons burden. Many of the vessels are built right in Gloucester, and the shipbuilding industry has reached some considerable proportions there. It was in Gloucester that the first vessel known as a schooner was built. As this first of her type slid off her ways at her launching, a bystander is said to have exclaimed, "See how she scoons!" Thereupon, tradition says, her owner responded, "Schooner let her be."

These hardy fishermen go down to the sea in their boats all the year round, braving the frigid storms of Winter, when disaster and death, and a grave in the sands of the deep, are only too often their only reward. But they also have opportunity to loll away the time in the long lazy days of the Summer, awaiting the schools of mackerel which have such an odd habit of appearing and disappearing with bewildering suddenness. It is when the mackerel do appear that the fisherman must do his liveliest hustling.

The unpoetic, matter-of-fact landsman of Gloucester, who has to work with more or less diligence and at the expense of a large amount of brow-beating in the fish preparing institutions of Gloucester, regards the life of the mackerel catcher as on the whole a pretty easy one, and his income very easily earned. Sometimes these mackerel catchers will be out for days at a time without sight or sign of a fish. Then, without warning, up will come the little creatures by the thousand, remaining near enough to the surface to be caught, perhaps, for only half an hour.

During this half hour, a mackerel boat is the scene of the greatest possible activity. Skilled to it by long practice, the fisherman works with an energy and agility that is little less than remarkable. In these few minutes he must get his reward of perhaps a week of waiting. The size of his return will then depend upon the facility with which he can haul the fish on board, and in the second place, upon how quickly he can get to shore afterward. For, when he has got his "fare," it is a question of a race against time and his rival.

The man who can land his catch first gets the advantage of the prevailing market price, and this may be high, because of a scarcity for several days. The early arrivals find their catch in eager demand, but as soon as the demand is satisfied the old law of demand and supply begins to operate, and the late comers have to be content with very much more modest prices than the early arrivals.

The advantage of a quick run to port as a factor in determining profits, whether the port be Gloucester or Boston, after a good mackerel catch, has been signally demonstrated during the past year by the fact than many fishermen have employed auxiliary power on their sailing boats. Five enterprising fellows have now equipped their vessels with gasoline engines. One of these netted its owner about $1,000 on one catch of mackerel a few weeks ago, simply because while sailboats were becalmed, this one could keep moving about over a wide area in her search for fish, and then, after securing a load, get to port, or to market, far in advance of her slow-going competitors.

These methods are certain to be contagious, of course, and those who profess to be able to prophesy about such things say that it will be only a question of a short time when vessels equipped with auxiliary power will revolutionize the mackerel industry. It seems doubtful now, however, whether steam will ever be used in this connection. Steam power involves the carrying of coal, and a generous supply, when long trips are in prospect, and the mackerel fisherman feels that he needs all the space on his vessel for his cargo. Electric power will doubtless be used, for this can be transported in storage batteries, ready for use at an instant's notice.

The mackerel fishermen do not think much of the results of the efforts of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington to tell of the habits of the mackerel, however much this institution has done to put science at the service of the fishermen in other respects. One of the natives in discussing this subject not long ago, said:

"Those chaps in Washington who know so much about other things must acknowledge themselves quitters when they tackle the mackerel. They can tell us of the habits of every other fish in the sea, but their information about the mackerel begins and ends with its name. The mackerel is the mystery of the seas. An experienced fisherman knows pretty well where to look for other varieties of fish, and when they are most likely to appear, but the habits of the mackerel are like a sealed book. All we know of this fish is that it travels in schools, and that when a school appears we have to get all we can and as quickly as possible. Nobody knows when to expect them nor how long they will stay when they come.

"On several occasions I have known them to appear near the surface of the water just about sunrise, with great regularity, but just about the time I thought I had made an important discovery relative to their habits I was disappointed. I began after this experience to look for them about sunrise every morning, and then off they went. This and every effort I have known of any one else to make to classify their habits failed."

Gloucester has figured in song and story ever since the first settlement was made on Cape Ann in 1623. Yet there is nothing which the old inhabitants regard with more resentment than the intimations which have appeared from time to time in books that rank as literature that Gloucester folk are possessed of idiosyncrasies or are in any way to be utilized to make up an amusing background for the picture of the novelist.

One conspicuous offender in this respect, according to the gossip of the town, has been Mrs. Eliabeth Stuart Phelps Ward. She has spent many Summers at Eastern Point, and she lays much of the scene of her story of "A Singular Life" in and about a place which bears a close resemblance to Gloucester. The identity of the two is firmly established in the minds of the patriotic citizens of this place—at least so many of them as can read or who know anything about books.

A Gloucester lawyer who read this book became so incensed at what he considered such slanderous word pictures of Gloucester life and character that he wrote an indignant reply which was put forth in the form of a pamphlet entitled, "Gloucester Vindicated." The author with careful pains set out to show that the city which Mrs. Ward had in mind could not be other than Gloucester, because Gloucester is the only place on the mariner's map which corresponds to the fictitious city described in the book. He then proceeded to show that a shipwreck as described in the book would be a physical impossibility, and to ridicule the account of a drunken riot on a certain street as an absurdity on the face of it, for the simple reason that the police station is situated on that street, and the police of Gloucester would never have allowed such a disturbance to take place before their very eyes.

There are a good many citizens of Gloucester who, while they appreciate the zealous loyalty of their defender, admit that his style shows a lack of imagination, and that his "Vindication" is almost totally lacking in a point of view at all influenced by a sense of humor. The humor is all in the unconscious lack of perspective of the diatribe.

It is Kipling's "Captains Courageous" that has given the world the idea of Gloucester, Gloucester ways, and Gloucester character, that even in the few years since the book was published has fixed itself in every reader's mind. Gloucester people say that Kipling came there and spent a month with them, only to go away and write a book that "ain't so." One of the more intelligent "oldest inhabitants" gave this description not long ago of Kipling's visit to Gloucester:

"When the writer came here a reporter for a local newspaper went out to interview him. He found Kipling really in quest of information and anxious to find out all about the place. Kipling turned interviewer. Then Kipling went and interviewed an old retired sea Captain.

"I have no doubt that this old fellow gave Kipling a great deal of accurate information for his story, and that to this extent 'Captains Courageous' is a fairly faithful picture of Gloucester life. But that was the life of at least forty years ago. All is different now. The fishermen of those days talked as do the fishermen of 'Captains Courageous,' and some of the incidents narrated in the book might have been possible then. But certainly no one who is familiar with the life and characteristics of the Gloucester fisherman of today would recognize him in Kipling's story."

GREAT TRIO OF NEW SHIPS FOR TRANSATLANTIC TRADE

DUE in New York to-day is the first of three great transatlantic liners soon to enter the New York-European trade. The leviathan that should round the Hook some time to-day is the much-heralded Celtic of the White Star Line. She is 3,600 tons greater than the Oceanic, while her capacity is nearly double that of the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and 10,300 more than that of that famous marine failure the Great Eastern. From these facts one may form an idea of the huge proportions of this new giant of the sea. Built for comfort and pleasant seagoing rather than for speed and unnecessary luxury, the Celtic is expected by her owners to do a rushing business in the transportation of the not over-wealthy class of tourists. The great liner has accommodations for 2,859 passengers, so that when all of her berths are taken for a passage she will veritably be nothing less than a floating town. Her crew alone will number 250. The liner also has a tremendous freight capacity. The furnishings of the Celtic, while not near so elaborate as those of the famous Deutschland or the great Oceanic or the North German Lloyd's renowned flagship the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, are nevertheless all that a person of less than the most luxurious of tastes could desire. Tastily decorated saloons for smoking, for lounging, for dining, and for music and recreation will make life between shores pleasant, while large and roomy staterooms will tend to remind the fortunate traveler in a certain sense of the comforts of the home that he or she is leaving behind. All of the above accommodations refer to the saloon and second-class passengers, but to them has not been reserved all that makes a week on the Atlantic an experience that for pleasure is not soon to be forgotten. In the steerage department the builders of the Celtic have made quarters less cramped and consequently more comfortable. Two thousand steerage passengers can be accommodated.

The second great liner that the observers at Fire Island expect soon to have a chance of sighting is the property of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique. La Savoie will be her name and she is to be a more elegant sister of the elegant Lorraine. It has been said of the Lorraine that she is interiorally the most attractive sight that is to be seen on the Atlantic. With the same delicate coloring and elaborate fixtures and fittings, only on a more extensive and expensive scale, will be the interior of La Savoie, which will also be a knot or so faster than her sister ship. La Savoie will register 11,000 tons and will have accommodations for 480 cabin passengers, 375 of whom will be in the saloon, and 585 steerage passengers. She will sail from Havre for New York on the 31st of this month.

The last transatlantic greyhound of the trio referred to is to be a part of the great fleet of the North German Lloyd Line. She has been christened the Kron Prinz Wilhelm in honor of the heir to the German throne. She was launched in March last and is expected to sail from Bremen on her maiden passage across the Atlantic about the middle of next month. The Kron Prinz registers 15,000 tons and is to be, if the expectations of her builders are realized, a six-day boat, making her one of the fastest craft on the sea. She is furnished according to the most modern plans, and nothing has been left undone or any expense spared to make her in point of luxury and magnificent fittings the equal of any ship afloat. She will have accommodations for 1,600 passengers, [illegible]0 cabin, and the same number in the steerage.

Not only the three companies referred to, but other companies as well whose American terminus is New York, are having constructed for their lines new vessels, which next season will be ready to enter the service. The Anchor Line is having built the Columbia, which will, it is said, make the trip between New York and Glasgow in seven days. She will carry 1,300 passengers, 600 of whom will be in the cabin. She will register [illegible]500 tons and will be the largest vessel ever constructed for the Glasgow-New York service. Every modern luxury will be accessible aboard the Columbia. The Holland-America Line will also add to its fleet.

It will be seen from the above how greatly increased will be the opportunities for Americans and Europeans to interchange visits next season. The season which is now drawing to a close has been one of the heaviest on record. Accommodations have been hard to get on any vessel, and almost impossible on those of the class of the Deutschland and Oceanic unless engaged weeks ahead.

In 1903 there will be two notable additions to the transatlantic passenger carrying fleet, one vessel of which is expected to lower the records of the Deutschland, while the other will, in point of size, be a trifle larger than the Celtic. Both vessels will fly the flag of Germany, one belonging to the North German Lloyd and the other to the Hamburg-American Line. The North German Lloyd ship, which will bear the name of the present Kaiser and is to be commanded by Capt. Engelbart, late of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, is the craft expected to eclipse in speed the queen of the Hamburg-American fleet. Her tonnage will be 1,000 less than the Celtic, but in length she will be 7 feet in excess of the White Star boat, measuring 707 feet to the Celtic's 700. The keel of the Kaiser Wilhelm II. was recently laid in Stettin. The other and latest of transatlantic liners to be authorized was contracted for by the Hamburg-American Line last week. She will be built by Harland & Wolff at Belfast and will register a few hundred tons more than the Celtic. Like the Celtic, she will be built for carrying passengers by the thousand and freight in the largest bulk. Also like her, she is not built for the breaking of ocean records for speed. The name she will bear has not yet been selected.

AUG

IS CONSTITUTION A FAILURE?

WHILE Sir Thomas Lipton is rubbing his hands over the news that Constitution has had to go to the shops for alterations, just as his second Shamrock did, it may be as well for us to pause and look over the ground which has been traversed by our representative yachts. This is the first time that one of our new candidates for cup honors has failed to show her superiority to her predecessor from the start. That is something for us to think about. Perhaps the alterations in Constitution will give as happy results as those in Shamrock II., but then, on the other hand, they may not. Mr. Duncan's idea, as set forth in the interviews following the defeat of Constitution on Monday, was that the yacht's main gaff sagged to leeward and gave her a poor peak for windward work. All sailors know that good windward work in a fore-and-after depends largely on the set of the peak. With a longer lower mast and a new lead for the peak halyards, this fault in Constitution may be remedied. If so, she will undoubtedly go to windward better, but any improvement in this particular will not wholly account for the fact that she has been at times much better in windward work than her opponent, Columbia.

That fact must not be forgotten. If Columbia had always beaten her to windward it would be safe to attribute the new yacht's failure to the bad set of her gaff. But in some of her races she has defeated Columbia most decisively in windward work. And she has beaten Columbia also in running and reaching, while in the race for the Astor Cup on Monday the older yacht made a better display on all points of sailing. The fact is that Columbia has won when there has been a good breeze and a bit of sea, but when the wind has been light and the sea smooth Constitution has been the victor. This is consistent work, and it goes to show that the real cause of the difference between the two boats lies deeper than the leeward sag of the gaff. For that gaff must hang off to leeward in light weather as well as in brisk, though possibly with a smaller angle of heel and a less heavy pressure of wind it would not sag quite so far. But, however you look at it, it is an element proportionate to the conditions of the race, and there is no substantial reason why its influence should be felt when there is a good breeze and disappear when the wind falls light.

Let us suppose, then, that possibly there is something in the model to account for Constitution's failure to keep Columbia astern. It is not a pleasant thing to contemplate, yet the truth is more wholesome in the end than a pretty delusion. What was the problem which confronted Mr. Herreshoff when he sat down to evolve his plans for a cup defender for the present year? Two years ago, it will be remembered, in the first attempts to make races between Columbia and Shamrock I. the winds were extremely light, and the British yacht proved herself to be an astonishing drifter. She had most inexpert Americans frightened. Experts said that in a good sailing breeze Columbia would lose her, and this proved to be the case. But these failures set Mr. Herreshoff to thinking. He had seen a lot of that sort of weather off Sandy Hook, and he had seen only one real stiff breeze of wind, in the last race of Vigilant and Valkyrie I. No doubt he said to himself: "Just where is the limit of light weather going to be reached? In other words, when will they send a boat which can float over the course in these light winds and glassy seas just inside the time limit of five and one-half hours?"

The questions were very pertinent. Year after year these racing machines have been improving in their ability to show high speed in very light airs. In the days of Puritan and Genesta there was no danger that the course might be covered in a mere zephyr. Now there is great danger of it. Any one who saw Constitution's wonderful sailing off Newport in the triangular race, in which she lost both Columbia and Independence and showed a ten-knot gait over the final leg, when there was hardly a ripple on the water, finishing the contest inside of five and one-half hours, must understand that the cup is not safe from an extraordinarily fast light-weather yacht, except with another one to meet her. Mr. Herreshoff, like the rest of us, has been watching the direction in which the ideas of British designers have been moving. We all know that year after year they have been striving more and more to build yachts to meet what they call Sandy Hook conditions. In their minds these conditions are extremely smooth water and very light winds. They have been pushing their model year after year further and further toward the light-weather limit, content to take their chances on the occasional stiff breeze off the Hook. For they know that almost invariably when it does blow in September along the Jersey beach it comes off the land and that a run of fifteen miles seaward will not carry the racers into very turbulent water.

So Mr. Herreshoff doubtless said to himself: "Now that Watson has another chance at it, he will try to make the lightest weather boat of them all. And that's the kind of boat I have to beat." To beat a light-weather boat you need another light-weather boat, and so the designer of Bristol set to work to turn out a yacht that would give a better account of herself in moderate breezes and smooth water than Columbia. The present writer called attention two years ago to the fact that Mr. Herreshoff had, in designing Columbia, adapted to modern ideas the fundamental principles of the old American yacht, the centreboard skimming dish. The old yacht had no overhang, and consequently her water lines could not show the elongation of the present day, nor could she in any circumstances get the same effects of fining away aft. But she had a flat floor and a high bilge, with a sharp turn and plenty of beam. She depended largely upon her beam for her stability and upon her big mainsail for her driving power. From the English we subsequently adopted the narrower beam and the low outside ballast. In Columbia we had a yacht which combined the diminished beam and the low outside ballast, the long overhang fore and aft, the elongated water lines with the flat floor and the high bilge of the old-fashioned American sloop, the last two elements just a little modified to combine with the others. The result was that we had a yacht with extraordinarily fine lines and a minimum of underbody. As a racing machine she seemed perfect. It was upon this machine that Mr. Herreshoff undertook to improve, and his endeavor plainly was to produce a yacht that approximated still more closely to the old skimming dish, without sacrificing the elements of depth, low ballast, and overhang developed in the modern yacht.

The principal difference between the dimensions of Columbia and those of Constitution is one of beam. In water-line length and draught the two are practically identical. But Columbia has 24.17 feet beam to Constitution's 25.17, a difference of just one foot. To the inexpert mind this seems almost nothing, but to the designer it opens up infinite possibilities in the way of changing the run of both fore and aft lines and the contours of cross sections. One-third of the amount might make vital differences between boats. Why did Mr. Herreshoff give his new yacht more beam? Because he was fashioning a light-weather boat, and he desired to approach even more closely than in Columbia to the old American model. By widening the beam of Constitution, as compared with that of Columbia, and wonderfully lightening her construction by the use of the often described longitudinal bracing, he was enabled to raise the bilges, flatten the floors, and thus give the hull more of the contour of the old skimming dish, while at the same time he did not have to increase or diminish the draught, but, on the other hand, was able to impose upon his creation a much larger sail plan.

In short, everything points to the conclusion that Mr. Herreshoff deliberately produced a yacht which was intended to be just what she is—a better light-weather performer than Columbia. And he did it because he was of the opinion that it would be this kind of a challenger that he would have to beat. Columbia is faster than Constitution in a breeze and a bit of seaway simply because the latter was planned to be faster in light winds and smooth water, and such she certainly is. Constitution's broader beam and fuller lines account for this. Flat floors, hard bilges, and full water lines are the characteristics of skimmers. Sea plowers have lower and easier bilges, more dead rise, and finer fore-and-aft lines. Columbia has these qualities in less degree than the old-fashioned rough-weather British cutter, it is true, but she has them in greater degree than Constitution, and therefore she is better in brisk weather. When a thirty-mile race can be sailed in less than four hours Columbia is pretty sure to beat Constitution, and she is absolutely sure to do so every time there is wind enough to make the race in three and one-half hours. When the breeze is such that the course cannot be covered in less than four hours and a half it is likely to be Constitution's day, provided that there is not an old sea or a steep swell to stop her. When it comes to a five-hour breeze she will beat Columbia every time. And in general terms it may be said that a four-hour limit marks the line between them.

The Lawson boat, Independence, it may be noted in passing, has all the characteristics of a skimming dish except one. Her water lines forward are so full that she becomes a new model. She has no entrance, no cutwater at all. Her bow is shaped something like the back of a shovel and is intended to slide over the water, not to cut through it. The forward frames are turned hard, with angular bilges, instead of being round and easy. The result is that this yacht will not make good way through a sea on any point of sailing which gives the sea any chance to hit under her bows. And her floor is so extremely flat and her bilge so high and hard that she is suitable only to smooth waters and brisk winds, a combination that can be found only under the lee of land in off-shore breezes. The ideal conditions for Independence would be a twenty-knot breeze and a sheltered canal. She would never do for the long sea roll off the Hook.

To sum up the matter, Mr. Herreshoff has designed in Constitution a yacht which will beat Columbia in light weather, and that is what the designer set out to build. But it is not likely that he suspected that he had made so large an advance into the light-weather realm that his new yacht could not hold her own with the old one in fair racing weather. If that five-hour condition had stood where the four-hour-and-a half one does, it is altogether likely that he and the gentlemen for whom he built the yacht would have been perfectly satisfied and there would have been no consternation at Newport last Monday.

On the other hand, no one knows how the new Shamrock would compare with Columbia in conditions similar to those in which Constitution was beaten. We know that she has beaten the old Shamrock decisively in smart sailing weather, but would not Constitution have done the same? These are speculations, and no satisfactory conclusion can be reached. The general public will applaud the decision to try to improve Constitution, for we cannot take chances on the challenger's proving better in a breeze and a seaway should such conditions prevail off the Hook in the latter end of September. We have, however, the comfort of knowing that such conditions are unusual and that the challenger was not designed to meet them, but to show us the way to sail in light winds and smooth water. If she can beat Constitution at that game she is a wonder indeed.

W. J. HENDERSON.

HOUSEBOAT'S POPULARITY.

THE recent death of Mr. Pierre Lorillard and the stories that have been published in consequence, of the luxurious life which the dead millionaire and a party of chosen friends lived in Winter on the houseboat Caiman in Southern waters, has directed public attention forcibly to Summer houseboat life in Northern latitudes. The growth of the houseboat as a means of Summer recreation has been exceedingly slow in America. The English, and next to them the French, have utilized the houseboat for Summer life on the water for over a century, and it is only within recent years that the houseboat has become known at all on our lakes and rivers. Who of the many Americans who have visited what has well been called the prettiest and most effective social aquatic spectacle in Europe, the annual regatta at Henley-on-Thames, does not hold as his or her most vivid memory of the beautiful scene the long line of houseboats with their floral and other decorations and their picture of refined and luxurious outing life. There were nearly 200 of these houseboats at Henley two years ago, and the Thames and other English rivers are filled with them during the Summer months. They are regularly owned or leased and can be hired or rented out to agents in London, just like Summer houses, villas, or yachts. There are many houseboats also on the Seine and other French rivers, and their number is increasing every year. Mr. Lorillard set the fashion of houseboats in Southern waters in Winter, and there are now to be found on the Indian River, Biscayne Bay, and the Georgia and Carolina Sounds perhaps a dozen or more of the comfortable and unwieldy craft every Winter. Their number, however, does not grow rapidly. The houseboat first had its origin in America when our grandparents traveled on the canals, and the pictures of E. L. Henry give a faithful idea of the canal houseboats of the early century. But a canalboat always conveys the idea of progress, even if slow progress, and the public conception of a houseboat has no idea of progress connected with it.

The houseboat is intended primarily for comfort. It is the tortoise among yachts. Perhaps the fact that it is unwieldy, has no means of self-propulsion, and can only be towed from place to place is the chief reason for its slow growth in popularity among Americans. Another reason for its comparative infrequency on this side of the water is, that the average American lake, river, or sound is not well suited to the houseboat, which requires quiet and sheltered waters. It is not a boat built to encounter rough seas or boisterous winds. Its home is the quiet reaches of inland streams or the sheltered bayou or tarn. The houseboat also needs truly rural or wild scenery surroundings. One does not want to live on a houseboat in a crowded harbor or a city reservoir. The combination of rural or romantic scenery and quiet waters is comparatively rare in America, and hence the slow growth of the houseboat in popularity. But there are many houseboats in the United States and Canada, and the number of their devotees is increasing every year. The Canadians, naturally from their English affiliations, have devoted much attention to houseboat life, and the real home of the Summer houseboat in America is on Georgian Bay and among the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence River. Some of these houseboats both on Georgian and Alexandria Bay are most elaborately appointed and decorated, and are really quite equal to many a Summer villa or cottage. They are so large as to contain twelve to fifteen sleeping rooms, in addition to parlor, dining, and smoking rooms, and kitchen and servants' quarters, and are generally two stories high, with a roof garden on the flat top of the second story. The English houseboats as a rule have the kitchen and servants' quarters on a small or extra boat. The most elaborate of the houseboats at Alexandria Bay this Summer are those owned by Messrs. Gilbert T. Rafferty, Jr., and E. W. Dewey.

The Terror of the Navy.

THE most feared vessel in the United States Navy, one that has struck terror to the heart of the commander of many a proud and powerful battleship, is soon to be retired from service. This naval terror is the scow-like little ferryboat which plies between the Cob Dock and the foot of Main Street, in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Its retirement will ease the mind of every Captain who has occasion to bring his ship to the local yard.

The Merry Andrew she is called, and the career of the pudgy little craft is rich in attempts to ram and send to the bottom huge battleships, great armored cruisers and heavy monitors, single turreted and double turreted. Nothing has been too big or too formidable for the pugnacious Merry Andrew to tackle. Once the stumpy little ferryboat even tried to put the mighty Kearsarge out of commission, but was pulled back before she could get to close quarters.

The Merry Andrew runs on a cable—that is, she does when she feels like it. When she doesn't feel like it, she runs any old way her fancy wills. She is especially cranky and eccentric when there is a stiff wind blowing in Wallabout Bay. Then the Merry Andrew takes the bit in her teeth, so to speak runs amuck and tries to ram and sink every warship moored roundabout. These are times filled with terror to the commanders of the fighting craft tied up at the yard.

Only by the most desperate efforts on the part of her crew was the Merry Andrew prevented from ramming the big new battleship Kentucky, when that floating fort was last at the yard. Something like a gale was blowing when the little ferryboat started on a trip across the basin for the Cob Dock. Moored to starboard, just ahead, was the Kentucky. Following the cable, the Merry Andrew could have passed the big battleship with plenty of room to spare. But the Merry Andrew was hungry for prey, and was not following any cable just then.

Sighting the Kentucky, she pulled her puglike nose around and pointed it threateningly at the unoffending battleship.

"Swing 'er over ter port, there," yelled the pilot down to the engineer, below decks.

The engineer did the best he knew how, but the Merry Andrew had scented prey and could not be swung to port, or any other way. Making the best of her cable's slack, she started for the Kentucky. The commander of the battleship turned pale, and the crew worked frantically to throw off the lines, which held the ship to the dock. But when the Merry Andrew was within a few feet of ramming the battleship, her engineer, by a desperate effort, brought her to and caused her to cross the bow of the Kentucky. It was a narrow escape for the Kentucky, but not more so than has been experienced by many warships that have met the belligerent Merry Andrew in the navy yard basin.

But the days of this terror of the navy are numbered. She is to be retired and replaced by a harmless bridge. A board appointed by the Navy Department last week came on from Washington and looked over the ground for the selection of a site for the proposed bridge, to connect the main yard with the Cob Dock. This board was composed of Capt. G. A. Converse, Commander J. H. Perry, Naval Constructor D. W. Taylor, Civil Engineer H. H. Rosseau, and Lieut. G. C. Davison. It is probable that the bridge will be built some distance east of the present ferry, and nearer the causeway. An appropriation of $115,000 for the building of the bridge has been made.

Had Fun with Chinamen.

AMONG those who get in line at the registry window of the General Post Office there are always a large number of Chinamen sending letters and packages to their native land. It is a rule with the Chinamen to elaborately seal their packages or letters with red sealing wax. If this has not been done before going to the registry window the Chinaman will get from the clerk his large stick of wax and proceed to seal his letter with dabs of the wax all over it.

Following this plan the other day, a Chinaman found that he did not have a match with which he could heat the wax. Looking down the line of waiting people he spied an apparently good-natured man.

"Got matchee?" asked the Chinaman.

"Certainly. Take one," replied the accommodating man as he handed out one of those little paper packages of safety matches which are used for advertising purposes.

The Chinaman fussed with the package a moment and finally succeeded in tearing off two of the matches.

Going back to the shelf just beyond the registry window he endeavored to ignite one of the matches.

He tried it on the woodwork, then on the sole of his sandal. He stooped down and drew it across the floor. This last effort broke the match. Meanwhile the spectators were laughing at his efforts to light the matches, which will only ignite when drawn across the preparation on the package in which they are contained.

Without suspecting anything wrong, he went back to the man who had supplied him with the matches and obtained two more.

After he had made heroic efforts to light one of them, another man in line took pity on him and gave him some ordinary friction matches. He finally sealed his package and departed.

WHY YACHT CAPTAINS NEED NO LICENSE AS PROOF OF COMPETENCY

WHEN, three weeks ago to-day, the yacht Venitzia was raised from the bottom of the Sound, where she had taken her owner and two of his daughters and her Captain and two of her crew, it was found that the yawl had every available sail set and that her centreboard was up and fastened in the trunk. As the yacht capsized in a squall, it is hardly necessary to say even for the benefit of the uninitiated, that the spread sails, if not the raised centreboard, argued either gross carelessness or unpardonable ignorance on the part of the Captain who went down in his boat. Yachtsmen throughout the country loaded the responsibility for the death of the five persons on the shoulders of the dead Captain, and for the first time is was brought home forcibly to them that there is no law requiring a Captain to prove his fitness by appearing before a proper examining board for a license, and that therefore many a sailing master wholly unfitted for holding in his hand the safety of a splendid yacht and the lives of those on board might be employed without the owner ever realizing his mistake in judging the man until too late.

There is in all New York probably not another man more fitted to discuss this subject than Howard Paterson, President of the New York Nautical College. He is personally acquainted with most of the Captains of noted yachts, many of whom are graduates of the Nautical College. Mr. Paterson said:

"Before answering the question as to the general fitness of the men in command of our American yachts, it may be well to define my own position more fully. Until last February a year ago there existed in the great sail traffic of this country a state of things that was remarkable. There was no law requiring a license of a Captain in charge of a sailing ship. Some of our finest American clippers were taken in and out of port by men who were no more sea Captains than are these who run the cable cars on Broadway to-day. There was simply the necessity of procuring command of a ship, and then a Captain, no matter how incompetent, could hire what he called a 'nurse' to see him through. The 'nurse' was a first mate, who understood all about his work and all about the work which the Captain should have known, and it was this man and not the Captain who actually navigated the ship across the seas in safety.

"For fifteen years I fought that state of affairs tooth and nail. I tried to interest Congress, I wrote letters to the press, and I used every conceivable form of pressure to bring about a law compelling sailing masters to pass an examination before a regularly appointed board of inspection, which, if satisfied as to the man's fitness, had the power to issue to him a master's license exactly in the same way as the engineers and the Captains of steam vessels must secure licenses before they can lawfully enter the service. I am therefore not in favor of taking a chance in trusting to the knowledge of a man in charge of a vessel, and, bearing this in mind, I say: 'There is not a finer or a more able body of men afloat to-day than are the Captains of the sailing yachts who, some now propose, ought to be compelled to seek a license.'

"To begin with, the red tape through which a man must feel his way before he can attain the command of a yacht is more trying than the proverbial trick of threading the needle. A Captain of a sailing yacht, or of any other yacht for that matter, occupies by virtue of his very position a scale in the profession of seafaring which is unexcelled and to which a dozen boards of examination could not lend a whit more dignity and security. Why? Because before a sailing master is hired he is put through a course of examination and re-examination and cross-examination by his prospective employer that is enough to make the hair stand on end of an ordinary Captain.

"Most of our fine yachts are not insured. The rates of insurance companies are so high in the case of yachts that owners prefer to insure themselves by hiring competent Captains and taking no chance. It is to be remembered that many of our prominent yachtsmen carry masters' licenses themselves, and that they are able to take even a steamship like the St. Paul or the Deutschland across the pond, as far as navigating the vessel is concerned. With men like that in the sport there is little chance for the Captain who is not really at the top of his profession.

"Take, for example, the mate of a modern yacht. The mate desires to become a Captain. He has been for years aboard a splendid and perhaps a crack racing yacht, famous, may be, in two continents. The mate at the beginning of the season applies for a berth as Captain. He learns that Mr. So and So has lost his Captain for some reason and he appears in person to press his suit. The conversation that follows is something like this:

"'You have been the mate for how many years?'

"'Four years, Sir.'

"'How many years have you been in the profession?'

"'Ever since I was a boy, Sir.'

"'Ever have command of a yacht?'

"'No, Sir; but as mate under Capt. Spray I was of course next in command, and I have letters from the Captain and from the owner of the Edna; here they are.'

"The prospective employer reads the letters. They may be excellent letters. As he hands them back, he says:

"'I may let you know in a few days,' and that is the end of Mr. Mate. He was an excellent man, bore an excellent reputation both as a servant and a sailor, yet—he was never before a commander. Hundreds of excellent Captains are running loose, only too willing to take the job. The yacht is worth a small fortune. Why should the owner risk trusting the vessel to a man who never commanded before? Too much is at stake, and the mate never is called upon to serve in the 'Jimcrack,' simply because he has not been tried out; because the dross may not have been burned out of him; because he worked under a Captain who directed him what to do, and because, therefore, he never was put to the test of thinking—thinking quickly and instantaneously—for himself and directing others in the work.

"Nothing remains for that mate in his climb except to begin again, as it were, at the bottom of the ladder. He may get a job as sailing master, but it will be on a smaller yacht, where less is at stake, and, season by season, he must work his way up from one vessel to another, increasing in size and value and fame until, finally, when he has been tested, he may become the sailing master of the Jimcrack in the end.

"Say, now, that the mate has worked his way up, that he has become a Captain, and that he goes to the owner of the Jimcrack. Again a searching scrutiny begins.

"'You have been in command of what yachts since you became a Captain?'

"The yachts are named, also the names of the owners.

"'Have you letters from the owners of those yachts?'

"'All but one, Sir?'

"'H'm, all but one, eh? Well, why did you not get a letter from that one owner? Any unpleasantness about it?"

"'No, but the gentleman went to Europe that year, and was in a hurry, and I could not very well trouble him at the time."

"'Well, I'll look him up. Let me have a copy of the names of the other gentlemen whose letters you have shown me. I'll let you know one way or the other in the course of a day or two more."

"The owner then visits about every man who ever engaged the applicant. Here are some of the questions he asks: 'How are his habits?' 'Ever stay away from your yacht over night?' 'Trustworthy in little things?' 'How is his manner toward the crew and guests?' 'Does he know well how to come to anchor in a crowded harbor?' &c.

"Finally, when all is settled, if the investigation is satisfactory, the Captain is engaged, not on the strength of a license, not on the strength of a few dozen or a few hundred questions which an examining board might ask him, but on the record of every day of his past professional life, both as a man and as a sailor.

"I have now in mind an extreme case which happened and which, though I must be excused from giving names, took place with a prominent sailing yacht within a very few years.

"Call the owner of the yacht Mr. Knight. He had built for himself a very fine sailing yacht, and during the time that the vessel was being constructed had engaged a certain Capt. Lorsh to superintend the construction of the vessel. After the yacht was finished she became very famous and was used by her owner on several trips which he made abroad and in the Mediterranean.

"While abroad on one of these trips Mr. Knight died. His yacht, along with his other property, was disposed of by his executors, and a man named Costairs bought the vessel.

"Mr. Costairs was one of my own graduates, and he came to me one day and said:

"'I have bought Knight's schooner yacht; can you recommend me a Captain to sail her? I want an A1 man.'

"I proposed Lorsh, saying that he had superintended the building of the yacht and had made her famous for her former owner through his clever handling during the five years that the owner lived to enjoy his vessel.

"'I suppose I could send for Lorsh here, could I not? I would like to have your own opinion of the man.'

"Lorsh came, and then began a cross-examination which, if I had to go through it, I would see a man higher than Gilderoy's kite before I would refrain from telling him what I thought of him. Lorsh carted out letters from Knight by the handful. He gave references of about every employer he had ever had. And when the evidence was all in Costairs asked permission to keep the letters for several days. He went to the attorney of the late Knight and had every mother's son of a signature to those letters certified. Then he wrote to or else called upon all of the other references given by the man, and after two weeks of investigation, when he was thoroughly satisfied, Lorsh was engaged. In a way it was worth while. His job is probably a life job. The mere fact that he is Costairs's Captain is enough now to open to him the cabin of almost any yacht afloat—providing he shows letters from Costairs.

"How was it, then, that despite all this the Captain of the Venitzia was overtaken with full sails up in the midst of a squall? Very simple. If you walk the streets of New York for ten years and you have become an expert at jumping over mud puddles on rainy days, and if just once, instead of clearing the puddle you jump into it, you would not say that you were a hopeless cripple for all that, would you?

"There is a certain element of the human in every man, no matter how expert or competent. A man is liable to err in his judgment. Thousands of times the mistake passes without cost. The next time it is fatal. Take the conditions of that particular squall which capsized the Venitzia. A squall was apparent. The Captain saw it, as was told by the surviving member of the crew. He looked about him, and he saw the squall draw itself off into the distance. Thousands of men would be fooled by a squall. While this man was looking at the black squall which was apparent on the sky, a white squall, coming straight from the clouds almost overhead, struck his boat, and away she went. There is not a man living who is not liable to err. Our steamship Captains make mistakes. Some of the Admirals of the world's fleets have made mistakes—and heaven knows not through the fault of an examining board or for want of proper examination.

"No, Sir, the Captain of the sailing yacht is competent as he is. He needs no further test than he already has. The bare fact that he is the Captain of a sailing yacht is enough to those who know, to insure for him a place in the profession which is unexcelled by any other Captain afloat."

CHILDREN IN SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS.

A GOOD deal of misdirected zeal appears to be devoted at the moment to creating against the owners of the cotton mills of the South a prejudice based on the allegation of the abuse of children by their premature employment in occupations which are destructive of mental and physical development. An estimable English lady, Miss Irene Ashby, has lately been making a great deal of literature on this subject which has just enough basis of truth to give it interest and make it misleading. Good women who focalize their energies upon one line of work are quite apt to develop more enthusiasm than discretion as reformers. There have been many illustrations of this, of which the army canteen is not the least conspicuous, and it would not be surprising to find another in the case of Southern legislation regulating the employment of women and minors in the cotton mills of the South.

As an abstract proposition I am quite willing to concede that the necessity of earning their own support or of contributing to the support of others should not devolve upon children, and especially upon illiterate children. They should be six hours a day in well-appointed schools with competent teachers, and what remains of daylight should be given to wholesome play in green fields and bosky woods, where the wild flowers grow and the voices of nature are an inspiration to communion with nature's God. In the early twilight they should come singing home to a bath, clean clothes, and a wholesome supper. Between 8 and 9 they should be tucked in their snowy little beds, soothed and quieted by the maternal good-night kiss, and angels should guard their slumber until the jocund daylight rouses them to a resumption of their happy activities. Anything which falls short of this deprives the child of some part of his birthright, no doubt, and those who cannot have it are wronged and defrauded.

Unfortunately the proportion of children in this world who get what belongs to them in these respects is deplorably small. That it is any smaller in the cotton mill districts of the South than in any other part of the country where the people are poor and where life is a struggle for the bare necessities of food, clothing, and shelter I do not believe. My skepticism on this point is the result of recent careful investigations, warranting conclusions which may be briefly summarised as follows:

A majority of the children employed in the Southern textile industries are better off in that employment than they would be in any occupation open to them. They have been brought up in dense ignorance and sordid poverty. Many of them are prematurely wise in the knowledge gained in the hard school of an experience which offered no other diversion than clay eating to satisfy the morbid cravings born of underfeeding and imperfect assimilation of corn and pork. They are initially incapable of study beyond what can be covered by the impressions of oral instruction and object lessons. It will perhaps be different with the next generation, but evolution is a process which can be stimulated only to a limited extent, and to stimulate it at all requires much greater wisdom than those interested in the reform of the Southern industrial system have thus far manifested.

Considering their antecedents, the intellectual status of their parents, and the conditions of their home life, a majority of the children employed in the cotton mills of the South are better off in such employment than they would be in idleness. The public-school system of the South is not yet sufficiently developed to give them, on the average, more than four months' schooling in each year, and that is not of the best. For the other eight months they learn more that is useful to them from employment in the mills than they would if running loose with such companions as they would be apt to find.

It is a mistake to suppose that the Superintendents of Southern cotton mills want children in their establishments. There is usually a good and sufficient reason for the employment of those employed. Only a certain number can be profitably utilized, and if it were not for the hardship involved in many cases in refusing them employment the number now at work would be materially reduced. In only a few of the operations of a mill can children be utilized with advantage. That the Southern cotton manufacturing industry is built upon the basis of an industrial organization which sacrifices children to the rapacity of flinty-hearted stockholders is nonsense. It would be difficult to find a Southern mill in which the number of children employed is not greater than it would be if more consideration were not given to the welfare of the children and their parents than to the returns realized from the wages paid them. Industrious fathers and mothers plead to have them taken in as the only way of keeping them out of mischief during working hours. One who goes through a mill observantly will see that the sweeper boys and other little people do a good deal more playing than working, and that the system of discipline, so far as they are concerned, is comfortably lax.

That there are evil conditions connected with the present system I do not deny. They should be remedied as fast as possible, but they will not be beneficially remedied by the enactment of the kind of laws which have been pressed upon the consideration of the Legislatures of most of the Southern States. A great expansion of the public school system of the South is needed, and this should be followed by the enactment of laws making school attendance compulsory. This cannot be accomplished at once, but until it is more harm than good would result from hasty and ill-considered legislation depriving children for whom no other provision is made of the right to work when it is better they should work than be idle under conditions relieving them of all parental restraint and supervision. There is plenty of room for reform work in this field, and good women are the ones to undertake it. They should, however, guard against accepting hasty and sentimental generalizations as safe guides to action, and broaden the basis of their benevolence sufficiently to make it include all the steps by which the reforms which will really benefit mill labor must be effected. Meanwhile the fact should not be lost sight of that the establishment of cotton mills in so many parts of the South has been of the greatest possible advantage to the poor whites of the Piedmont district, who have exchanged their sterile hillsides for the industrial villages, their log huts for comfortable houses, and their empty lives for satisfactory and profitable occupation under conditions better for themselves and their families. Their lives are not ideal by any means, but they are showing the results of substantial progress, and even the children are better off than they would be in the narrower lives to which they were born. They are better fed, better housed, better trained, and better educated than their ancestors ever were, and it will not be very many years before they take the initiative in reforms touching their condition which will be wiser and more practical than those urged by agitators who are at least premature in an attempt to force upon them by injurious legislation what they do not want, would not appreciate, and are not ready for.

J. C. BAYLES.

Now, Wouldn't This —?

THE proprietor of one of the shore pavilions at Bath Beach received a shock a day or two ago from which he has not yet fully recovered. He was moving about looking after his waiters, when he saw two smartly dressed women, accompanied by a little girl, enter the pavilion and take seats at the most desirably located table in the place. One of the women carried a small hand bag.

When a waiter approached the table this woman ordered a glass of milk and two glasses of ice water. The waiter filled this very modest order, while the proprietor looked on in disgust. But so far as the latter was concerned the worst was yet to come.

While the little girl was drinking the milk, one of the women took from the hand bag a small flask filled with gin, a lime, and a knife. She coolly proceeded to cut the lime in half and squeezed the juice of it into the two glasses of ice water. From the flask she poured a quantity of gin into each glass and stirred the whole with the knife. Then the two women, sipping their crudely made gin rickies, settled down to enjoy the cool breezes blowing in from the water.

The proprietor of the place viewed the performance in speechless amazement. He almost swooned when the two women finally got up, paid the waiter five cents for the milk and went out.

"Well, wouldn't that paralyze you?" observed the proprietor, as with a moan he flung himself into a chair.

Court Logic.

Lawyer—My client, your Honor, has confessed that he committed the burglary. You will admit this an eloquent proof of my client's love of truth and of his upright conscience. And, your Honor, a man with such delicate conscience should be accused of having broken into a house to steal? Never!

Needs of the Philippines

Adequate Land Registration.

New Banking and Currency System.

MANILA, June 20.—Rich as may be the commercial outlook for the Philippines, it is certain that development in that line cannot proceed satisfactorily until the land holding shall be made secure, and reasonable means be provided for financing agricultural and other undertakings. Land titles exist by grant, and the churches and a small percentage of other holders have documentary evidence to sustain their claims, but in general and covering the great bulk of inhabited territory tenure can be defended mainly by virtue of possession.

Banking in the islands may be defined as a business which rakes off all that exchange will stand, and money lending is a scheme of extortion and usury. To the extent that authority from Congress will be needed, recommendations of the Philippine Commission will be forwarded by the beginning of the next session. Meanwhile it will be possible to accomplish something in respect to titles and to advance banking and currency plans so that operation may speedily follow enactment.

Evidences of title now available consist almost wholly of certificates in private hands, apart from Crown grants. Deeds never passed, but when two persons agreed in relation to a contract the parties appeared before a notary, who reduced to writing the matter of their agreement. When this paper had been properly executed the notary kept it. If it were a land contract the buyer might obtain a certified copy on payment of a fee. In the case of contracts whose performance did not close upon the attestation of papers, copies might be obtained by both parties. Further copies were available for use in a lawsuit by direction of court or otherwise. The office of notary was quite comprehensive. He served as registrar of contracts for a city or province, and the records which he kept were official.

Ability to obtain land certificates through a notary did not make general the practice of doing so. Many were content to leave the record with the notary. Others, finding possession undisturbed for years, saw no advantage in looking up owners simply to pay money for something that they already had without cost, and they remained as squatters.

A succeeding law entitled persons who had long occupied land to apply to court for title on the ground of adverse possession. They were required to produce evidence of occupancy from owners or holders of contiguous lands, or from witnesses competent otherwise to testify in their behalf. It appeared in practice that holdings often failed to correspond to descriptions. A holder wishing to add to his possessions merely extended his lines, if there was no neighbor to interfere, and used the extra land as his own. Storm, fire, or riot destroyed many of the offices in which records were kept. In the offices not so afflicted papers have become so jumbled and confused that they could not be arranged in order without infinite time and patience, and the task could not be undertaken with anything like a guarantee that the records would be complete when the work was finished.

It is proposed to provide a remedy for these conditions by the adoption of the Torrens system of land registration, introduced in New Zealand and Australia and since extended elsewhere, including some of the American States. Since the tenure of all lands held by title in the islands would be adjudicated and fixed under this system, courts assigned to pass upon such business would doubtless be so crowded with it that they would become virtually land courts. It would be necessary not only to gather testimony of possession, when petitions were based on that ground, or to bring in other evidences to support a petition, but also to fix boundaries by accurate survey. To this end it may be desirable that the Supervisors appointed in the various provinces shall attend to the survey of private land. The provincial law requires that the Supervisor shall be a civil engineer and surveyor. He is now specifically charged with the construction of public buildings, roads, and bridges, and with keeping the same in repair. In order that land surveys may be submitted to court officially certified, and in the interests of economy to all concerned, it is not unlikely that the Supervisor may be directed in person or by deputy to make surveys of land in all cases in which application may be made for the establishment of title. The court would give ample time by advertisement or other public notice for all interests regarding an application to be heard.

Having taken testimony deemed sufficient and conclusive, the court will allot title, keeping a record for itself on a form devised for that purpose and issuing a duplicate form to the buyer. For purposes of negotiation the form issued will correspond to a registered certificate of stock. If an owner obtains a loan upon property, the fact and the terms of the loan must be indorsed. Since neglect to indorse will imperil the interests of one party or the other, there is little danger that the record will not be kept straight. A certificate will amount to a guarantee by the court of the validity of title and the fees for the issue of duplicates will constitute a fund out of which persons wronged by mistakes of title issue may be satisfied. There have been few calls upon funds gathered elsewhere by this method, and they have grown to large proportions. Since the method has been encouraged to this extent, it is not doubted that a similar result would follow its operation here.

Change of ownership in property in the islands has not been frequent, families owning or occupying the same lands for generations, and branches of old families taking up or buying land near by. Unless this practice should change, a certificate of original issue will be evidence of title for many years. In the event of rapid transfers or other negotiations, however, the original certificate may be retired whenever it may not have room for further indorsements and a new one issued with an indorsement of conditions existing at the time of transfer. There will thus be no business for title searchers. A certificate will be proof of ownership and a buyer will have the court's guarantee that the property is not affected except as the certificate may plainly state.

The restrictions of the Spooner bill in relation to charters and franchises bar the way to a system calculated to put banking on a basis permanently satisfactory. With the natural and inevitable growth of Philippine commerce, there will be fine opportunity here for the employment of large banking capital. Banks now here have or doubtless could gather resources for that purpose. Apart from the consideration that they are foreign institutions, and that there can hardly be a continuing disposition to shut out American enterprise in their behalf, their course has not been such as to credit them with intentions promotive of the best commercial results. Silver having been formerly the currency of the islands, they refused at one time to accept gold deposits. A depositor had to buy silver with gold in order to get his money in bank. A commission was charged on this transaction. If the depositor wished on any account afterward to ship gold or send a gold draft, he had to rebuy the gold at the cost of another commission. A depositor getting money originally in gold might thus have to pay from 2 to 8 per cent., regardless of foreign exchange, to get any of that gold out of the islands.

Demand for Mexican dollars, consequent upon the invasion of China, enabled the banks also to speculate in that commodity, whereby the ratio between Mexican and American dollars fell from $2.07 to $1.98, whereupon merchants, unable as formerly to get two Mexicans for one gold dollar at the banks, refused to accept gold from customers at better than $1.75, or even $1.50, and there was fear that Mexicans would advance to par as currency. Meanwhile the banks exported Mexicans at wholesale, even depleting the Government Mexican deposits for that purpose.

These conditions explain the laws passed by the commission, one putting an export tax of 10 per cent. on Mexican dollars and the other requiring the banks to receive gold and Mexican deposits and to pay drafts in the money in which the deposit was made. Against both of these laws the banks naturally made vigorous protest. Other obligations were also laid on the banks, that they might appreciate that they were not wholly outside of government. They were required to make reports to the Insular Treasurer every three months; a law directed the Treasurer to examine them every six months, and in case of provincial deposits the law provided that the banks should certify weekly balances to the Provincial Governor and to the Insular Treasurer. Penalties were provided in every instance sufficiently heavy to keep the banks always mindful that the period of non-accountability had passed, and that the privilege of exacting enormous tolls from the business of the islands carried obligations with it.

The early establishment of a ratio of 2 to 1 between Mexican dollars and gold served immediate purposes by restoring the equilibrium of trade, and keeping Mexican money in free circulation. It was intended as an expedient, however, and not as an announcement on behalf of either the Insular or the General Government of willingness to stand behind the Mexican coin endlessly. Since silver bullion has not reached a price to tempt gold exports as a speculative enterprise, other repressive measures have not been necessary. It is hoped that they may not become so, but that a check upon conditions likely to provoke such measures may be provided that shall be fair to trade and can hold its own against devices having speculation in bullion as their motive.

Banks will have a good field here if the managers come with capital enough to deal in foreign bills, to handle commercial paper, and to make call and mercantile loans. Rates of interest prevalent in colonial countries would doubtless be permissable and acceptable here. A bank considerate of its customers in respect to rates would win instant favor. It might take that course and yet get larger returns on its outlay than would be possible in the United States.

There is need also of some form of banking which will facilitate the cultivation of the soil. Those who engage in agriculture in the islands need money in advance of marketing their products as regularly and as certainly as do cotton and wheat growers. This need is likely for some time to be keen and widespread, for much land that yielded well in other years, suffering neglect through the period of insurrection, has become prolific in foreign and worthless growths. They must be cleared away before the land can again be successfully cultivated. Money for this purpose is in great demand. Such loans as can be obtained are issued privately, and at rates averaging at least 25 per cent. Some of them run much higher. Lenders frequently stipulate that they shall handle crops and then squeeze and save in that way. If a season happens to be poor or if the market turns unfavorably, an owner may accumulate a mortgage for his labor.

There would be good average profits in the soil if it did not have to carry loans at exorbitant rates. Under present circumstances, agriculture is at best a precarious pursuit, and at the worst it is hampered and blocked and made almost impossible. The Civil Commission on its southern trip learned of estates lying waste in the richest islands, and of others which, yielding abundantly in some years, yet averaged returns, because of money lending exactions, which had left them loaded down with mortgages, their owners being little more than agents for the holders of liens against them. Many of the provinces have suffered from a disease that has carried off the cattle and caribou, adding pestilence to the common affliction of war and usury. The commission received no appeals more earnest than those in behalf of some plan of money accommodation that would encourage cultivation of the land under conditions that would enable owners to get on their feet.

There seems to be a common notion that agricultural banks would serve the purpose, to be authorized to lend money on land or to advance it on products or crops, and to be restricted in their charges to rates of interest that will give owners a living chance. It seems probable that much of the land held by the friar orders will come under private ownership. They claim title altogether to 403,713 acres out of 89,600,000, estimated as the area of lands tillable, and wild in the archipelago. Revenue from friar lands is stated by them to have been about 450,000 Mexican dollars annually. Taking no account of their church, residence, or other unproductive property, a great quantity of good farm land is likely to change ownership, going mainly to those who have long been its tenants, should it be decided to buy out the friars. Those tenants will need to provide some way to pay for the holdings, for, while the Government may carry through the initial proceeding of satisfying the friars, tenants must buy. They are too poor to do it unaided, while banks might tide them over if the Government arranged purchases on an easy payment plan. If extortionate interest or usury is to be effectively discouraged, ordinary banks, started for commercial business, would not seem competent to finance the agricultural situation, which must be studied out and treated as an independent problem.

United States currency finds increasing circulation in the islands because it is practically the only kind imported. All employes of the Government, civil and military, receive pay in it. Natives prefer silver because they have used it longer and more than anything else. When the average Filipino gets a few dollars in his possession his sense of satisfaction is not complete unless he gains thereby on the scales by the bullion weight thereof. Spain tried to introduce gold, but the native clung to silver so persistently in the face of its decline in value that all the gold left the islands. The peso, weighing a little more than the American silver dollar, passes for only 50 cents American. As it is not clearly understood why this should be so, the Filipino will feel himself richer at any time with two pesos than with a dollar.

Among the propositions heard has been one that the British dollar, a bullion coin circulated in Hongkong, in parts of China and the Straits Settlements be introduced here. Except that the adoption of this coin would make work more lively and profits a little larger for the British mint, there would seem to be no advantage in this coin over that stamped by Mexico. It might compensate the existing banks for some of the decrease in dividends they are sure to suffer when the law becomes thoroughly reformed, by providing a new chance for speculation in exchange, but that reason appeals to few except the banks.

The recommendation for an American silver piece to supplement the currency brought into use through Government payments will doubtless be renewed. The mint here could turn out silver pesos and subsidiary coins as required. If the law is to cater to the native propensity for weight and jingle, it seems likely to be decided that an American mint may better get the profit of that indulgence than the mints of some other country. Whether the process of insular transition and assimilation be long or short, or whatever currency plans may be tried, it is safe to say that the American unit will, of course, become and continue the monetary basis of the islands. They may become gold territory operated for in domestic business with silver tokens.

FREDERICK W. EDDY.

New York Nurse Heroine.

When Miss Margaret C. McDonald returns to this country from the seat of war in South Africa she will be greeted by the alumnae of the New York City Training School for Nurses with a reception which will proclaim their pride in her achievements. Miss McDonald, who is a native of Nova Scotia, was graduated from the City Hospital Training School in 1893 and did private nursing for three years in this city. When the Boer war broke out she went to the front, and was wounded on the firing line while assisting in surgical work. She was hit in the shoulder by a piece of shell, but a delicate operation was being performed upon a soldier at that moment, and she stood at her post until it was completed. She was in the column sent to the relief of Kimberley, and was the first woman who entered that city after it was relieved. Letters have been received in the city telling of her bravery. Gen. Roberts visited and complimented her after she was wounded.

Monkey and Pig as Lovers.

HE is but a little, young, white pig—Piggus youngus ordinarius—but he is a very superior article of pig, with an important mission in life and an ample consciousness of his own importance as contributing to the amusement of mankind, for thousands, young and old, stand for hours viewing his funny antics in the rôle which has been especially cut out for him. Dennis is his name, and he has become a full-fledged member of the menagerie at Glen Island.

Dennis stands 8 inches in his stocking feet and weighs exactly 18 pounds. In color he is snow-white and as prim and spotless as if his mother had just washed him and turned him loose to show off. When last seen, however, Dennis's mother was traveling incognito, and Dennis has not forgiven her the escapade. She was traveling incognito in the shape of a string of frankfurters. Dennis, however, does not mourn his loss. He has made other friends, some thirty-odd monkeys, whose antics with Dennis are a show in themselves.

The experiment of putting a young pig into a monkey's cage along with monkeys was tried some years ago in the Boston Zoo, where it occurred to the Superintendent that the combination of antics of the two kinds of youngsters ought to prove interesting. As a result, many of the menageries throughout the country have put young pigs into their monkeys' cages, invariably with satisfactory results.

But to return to Dennis. Dennis is "boss of the ranch." The first day when he was put into the cage was the only time when there seemed danger of a misunderstanding. Somehow the monkeys got the idea that it was Dennis's aim in life to race at breakneck speed around the cage with a half-dozen monkeys sitting on his back, digging their nails into him and having an all-around picnic. That was Dennis's reception the day when he was first admitted, blushing, into the distinguished company. He galloped around and around, like the Common People in the cartoons, and then, with his little red tongue hanging out between his milk teeth, he lay down gasping for breath and fearing death might not come to his relief.

But Dennis's exhaustion marked a new era in the life of the community within the bars of wire. No sooner did the monkeys notice that their new friend was in distress than they came from all sides to bemother him. Some whisks of grass were lying on the floor of the cage, and these the little fellows gathered up and deposited one by one on the little heaving sides of the baby-pig.

Some one in the crowd noticed this and suggested that more grass be put into the cage, and Superintendent Healey had a whole pitchforkful put inside. Then began a scramble. One monkey got the idea that the more grass was on Dennis the better he would feel, and he soon arrived with an armful as big as he could manage to stagger away with. The other monkeys followed suit, and in no time Dennis was covered with a heap of cooling, newly cut grass. He managed to wriggle his snout from under the load enough to get breath, and the monkeys sat about awaiting his speedy recovery.

When the recovery came on schedule time, Dennis had learned a lesson. Hardly was he on his feet before another half-dozen monkeys were on his back ready to continue the fun where it had been cut off. But this time with a motion that said plain as day "nothing doin'," Dennis lay flat again. He had found it easier to lie down than to establish new long-distance records on a 100-lap track, and from that day to this no monkey rides on the back of Dennis.

But Dennis has a love affair. Among the monkeys there is one that has taken a particular liking to Dennis. Her name is Nell, and she so much prefers to be with Dennis than with even her own kind that at night when the floor of the cage is opened and the drove is chased below within the inclosure, or night barracks, she simply refuses to leave the company of Dennis. Where Dennis is, there is Nell. When Dennis sleeps, then Nell sleeps, and often, in the daytime while crowds surround the cage, as Dennis flops himself on the floor for a snooze, Nell comes to sleep at least near her friend. She does not care much who reads her inmost secret. As Dennis stretches himself, she climbs from her perch and sits beside him. She touches him about the head and ears to make sure that he is asleep. Then, as she regards the unconscious form of her beloved, sleep comes to her mightily. She twines her arms about the little fat neck of her hero, nestles her cheek against "hisn," and meets him in the land of dreams.

As for Dennis, he has the proper idea of courting. He lets the other half do it all. Why should he not, having proved that this is a success?

But Dennis's name will be Dennis one of these days. He will grow and even, as his mother did, he will travel incognito—piggus ordinarius frankfurterius.

AUG

1901

OGUNQUIT VIEWS ON LABOR PROBLEMS

SILAS LARRABEE DISCUSSES STRIKES

A BOOT and shoe drummer who was here yesterday drew fire from Mr. Silas Larrabee by indulging in a tirade on the subject of "government by injunction." While the drummer was waiting for the Wells stage he became involved in a discussion of the steel strike. At first he threw in an occasional word, but after a time he shouldered the whole business—took the floor and held it against all comers.

He was an extremely frothy young man, and raged like a heathen as he defined himself a great friend of the poor man, a deadly enemy of the capitalist, and a thorough-going despiser of the American judiciary because of its alleged subservience to corporations and money "magnates."

"We'll have a revolution in this country before long—mark my words," he said. "The American people has had about all they can stand. This ain't a free country any more. It belongs to Morgan, Rockefeller, Jim Hill, Vanderbilt, and two or three others. Rest of us ain't nothing but slaves."

That is the way the drummer's talk ran. He said the same thing over and over again, forward, backward, sideways, on the bias, and about forty other ways.

Mr. Larrabee stood it as long as he could, all the while fidgeting about on his nail keg, just as if it was full of black ants instead of four-inch spikes. His patience exhausted, he interrupted the drummer.

"Be you from Philadelphy?" he demanded.

"No. What made you think I was?"

"Because you talk consider'ble like a feller talked that I seen out in South Dakoty the Winter I was out there. Said he come from Philadelphy and represented the house of Spruggins, Muggins & Bruggins, or something like that. They was some kind of a strike goin' on, and this feller was obleegin' enough to speak a piece about it. Sounded jest like yourn. I shet my eyes while you was talkin', and I couldn't hardly keep from believin' it was the Spruggins, Muggins & Bruggins feller broke loose ag'in. He was tuk full as bad as you be. Nobody could feel wuss than he did about the way the rich is swattin' it to the laborin' man.

"You fellers reminds me of the old hand organ that used to come to Ogunquit about ten year ago. It was one of them organs that has to goom most of their pieces jest as a man has to goom his victuals if his teeth's so sca'ce they don't tech when he's mastercatin'. They wasn't but one piece that ere organ would come anywheres nigh playin', and that was the 'Dead March in Saul.' B'jocks, it would play that four miles to a stretch, from one end of the town to t'other, and then it would turn tail and play it all the way back ag'in, makin' eight miles in all.

"Well, the folks stood it for about two years, and then they riz up ag'in it. 'This ere town ain't no graveyard,' says they to the Seelectmen.

"'That's right,' says Barick Marston, Barick bein' one of the Seelectmen. 'I move, Mr. Chairman, the next time that ere organ is ketched in Ogunquit it be drug down to the bridge and huv overboard.'

"The motion carried unanimous.

"You fellers is wuss than that old goomy hand organ. Accordin' to you, they's misery an' oppression all over the country wherever they's a steam biler or a hoss power. The laborin' people is solemnly, mournfully marchin' to the strains of the 'Dead March in Saul.' Folks that makes the wealth of the country is slaves of them that's stealin' it away from 'em.

"Well, anybody that wants to can swaller stuff like that but it's assyfetidy to me.

"What's the matter with the laborin' people of Ameriky? I've been up to Dover and seen thousands of men and women drawin' wages that looks to me like pootty good pay for the work they're doin' of. They have plenty to eat, good clothes to wear, comfortable homes, and they's terrible few of 'em that ain't got money in the bank. The men folks gits to the front in everything that's goin' on. More'n half the Deacons in the town works for wages. Lots of the laborin' folks gits into the city government, and every year some of 'em gits elected to the Legislatur'.

"That's the way things looks over to Dover. Down to Biddiford it's jest the same way. So 'tis over to Lewiston, and so 'tis in every manufacturin' town I was ever into.

"I don't want to talk about places I never was to; but accordin' to my reasonin' if they ain't no indoostrial slavery in the towns I've been to, it ain't likely they's any indoostrial slavery in other towns that's doin' the same sort of business.

"I s'pose they is folks that's workin' for less than they ought to git and folks that ain't gittin' treated jest right by them that hires 'em, but, so fur's I can find out, sech persons, gener'ly speakin', is folks that ain't all-fired skillful; gener'ly speakin', too, they don't work for Morgan and Rockefeller, nor no other soulless millionaires, but for little fellers that has to screw their help down hard or bust.

"The idee that the richer a man or a company is the wuss the folks that's hired will be treated don't find no comfortable home in my mind. Do you s'pose a man's wuss treated that works for Vanderbilt on the New York Central Railroad than the feller is that's hired himself out to one of our down-east, up-country roads, where the locomotives travels on crutches and has to wear liver pads and chest pertecters all the year round?

"If you wanted to git the best wages goin' and the best chances fer goin' ahead, would you rather go to work for a consarn that's run by jackass power and does putterin' work for a little town like Ogunquit, or would you rather ketch on to an establishment that hires thousands of men and sells its perductions all over the world, from Peking, Chiny, to Patigony, South Ameriky?

"When I hear a feller growlin' about the condition of the laborin' men of Ameriky, tellin' folks how its gittin' wuss and wuss, I feel like askin' him if he will obleege me by shettin' up. Sech talk don't go with folks that remembers back thirty and forty years. We know the American laborer has been goin' ahead all the time, and, b'jocks, I believe he's goin' to keep on goin.'

"They's a better show for folks that's got skill and sense than they ever was before, and even the common plugs is gittin' all that's comin' to 'em and more too, I believe.

"I may be showin' poor jedgment, but I ain't got a terrible lot of sympathy for men that's too lazy to be somebody. A man that's jest over from Rooshy or Prooshy or Mesopotamy or any other of them benighted countries ain't expected to git ahead an awful sight, but his children that's born and edicated here, is. If they don't it's most always because they ain't up and comin'. I can't git up an awful lot of excitement when a man talks to me about the wrongs of that kind of laborin' men.

"Somehow I don't never hear much about sufferin' among them that's got good trades and 'tends up to their work. When I hear from them they're after a little more pay or a little shorter hours. They don't say anybody's oppressin' of 'em; they jest take the ground they're entitled to what they ask. They git a good many things they ask for and everybody is glad of it.

"Fair dealin' for all classes is one of the fundymental principles of this country. Pop'lar sentiment has backed up the American laborin' man in every jest demand he's ever made. I never knowed a case where laborin' men p'inted out an injestice that pop'lar sentiment wasn't on their side. Folks that makes the laws knows this and folks that enforces the laws knows it.

"Now, you say the Jedges is all agin' the laborin' man and shows it every chance they git. You say the Jedges is deprivin' the laborin' man of his rights by issuin' injunctions agin' him. You ought to know better than that.

"I s'pose you read about the ice wagon strike over to Cincinnati. Drivers wasn't satisfied and quit. They had a right to do that. But they didn't stop there. 'They shan't nobody tech them wagons,' says they. 'It's perishin' hot in Cincinnati, but folks can't have no ice till we git all we're askin' for.'

"Folks hitched hosses to them wagons and started out to deliver ice to stores and houses and hospitals. What did them brutes do but pull the new drivers off the wagons, and beat 'em so's some of 'em, I believe, up and died.

"S'posin' you was a Jedge and I come to you and ask for an injunction forbiddin' sech doin's.

"'Can't give it to you,' you say. 'They ain't no ice trust runnin' this 'ere court. I ain't manufacturin' slaves out of American citizens. Strikers has got a right to kill folks if they want to. I don't believe in gover'ment by injunction.'

"You'd have said the same thing down to St. Louis where the strikers was blowin' up street cars with dynamite, poundin' the life out of men that had tuk their places, strippin' woman passengers naked, and paintin' of 'em green. You'd have said:

"'Them strikers is all right. They've got a right to dictate to the railroad they're workin' for and they've got a right to use clubs and dynamite and green paint to keep the company from operatin' their cars. Nobody has a right to take the jobs they've throwed up. I stand on the broad propersition that the way to settle labor questions is by brute force. All laws ought to be suspended in times of strikes.'

"I am glad to see that your idee is losin' ground. The courts, all over the country, is upholdin' the principle that other folks has rights as well as strikers. They're pertectin' the property of the employers, and, what's jest as important, they're presarvin' the right of the individual American citizen to go to work wherever him and the feller that wants work done can come to terms.

"You give up a job and I'm willin' to take it. Have you got a right to holler 'Scab!' at me, to pester the life out of me every time I stick my nose out of the door, to make threats agin me, to thump me over the head with clubs? No, Sir, you ain't got no sech right, and that's what the courts is sayin'. 'Do anything that's lawful,' the Jedges says, 'but don't trample on other folks's rights; if you do we'll jug ye.'

"The laborin' men of Ameriky don't need clubs and dynamite and license to kill and burn and blow up. They can git fair dealin' without doin' nobody no violence.

"The trouble with fellers like you is that you don't read the signs of the times right. You fellers thinks the formin' of that ere Steel Trust was bad for laborin' folks. I don't believe no sech thing. S'pose the work that's done by that institution was divided amongst a lot of little one-hoss consarns, scattered all the way from Dan to Beasheeby, how would the laborin' men go to work to git things they was entitled to?

"But look at 'em now—thousands on thousands all j'ined together, organized and drilled like a army! They're goin' to come pootty nigh gittin' satisfaction every time they step to the front with any jest demind. They don't desarve to git satisfaction when what they're askin' for is onreasonable.

"Folks that's at the head of billion-dollar factories ain't got no stomick for trouble with their help. Accordin' to my jedgment the laborin' men of Americky ought to git down on their marrer bones and thank the Lord for the Steel Trust. If them that works for the trust don't make fools of 'emselves, demandin' things that's all out of reason, they'll establish in all the trust mills the things they're after and other consarns all over the country won't have no way out of it but to foller suit.

"Don't worry about no revolution in Americky. If you was as much of a friend of the laborin' man as you perfess to be you wouldn't insult 'em with no sech talk as that." ROBERT W. WELCH.

Ogunquit, July 31.

A Kentucky Argument.

LIEUT. PRESTON BROWN, who has been acquitted at Manila by a court-martial on the charge of murdering a native, it having been proved that the native was killed while trying to escape, is a Kentuckian. He is the son of the late Col. John Mason Brown, who was one of the leading lawyers of Kentucky during his life. Col. Brown's record as a soldier during the civil war was excellent.

Young Brown about seven years ago enlisted in the regular army as a private. Afterward he was made a Sergeant, and, through the influence of his father's friends and his own soldierly qualities, became a Lieutenant.

A year or two before he enlisted he had a fist fight that was interesting because of his antagonist and the cause of the fight. This antagonist was Calvin Duke, a son of Gen. Basil Duke, who was one of the most noted of the Confederate cavalry leaders.

Both the young men are 6 feet in height and perfectly built. Then they were known as athletes and were excellent boxers. The quarrel started over the relative merits of the Federal and Confederate cavalry and became so bitter that only the interference of friends prevented blows. The two young men were playing baseball on a lot just out of Louisville, Ky., and were on opposing teams. During the game each found the excuse he was looking for, and the fight was on.

It was an even thing for a few minutes, and then Brown went down. He got up and again measured his length on the ground. He arose again to meet a like fate. He decided to stay down. Duke begged him to get up, but he wisely refused until Duke was led away. As Duke walked off the field he said:

"That proves the Southern cavalry was the better."

"Not at all," called out Brown; "it only proves you a better man than I."

THE "MEDICINE SWEAT," OR TURKISH BATH OF THE INDIANS

FEW, if any, of the writers on the habits, folk-lore, and history of the American Indian have devoted any space to the red man's Turkish bath, an institution, home made, to be sure, but a recognized necessity in every camp, and a feature of the daily life of the Indian. On the contrary, commentators have conveyed the impression that habits of cleanliness are foreign to the Indian, and that he has an inborn aversion to water except for culinary purposes.

By the avidity and frequency with which the Indian indulges in his home-made Turkish bath he proves the fallacy of this belief and shows that he, as well as his white brother, can live up to the precept "Cleanliness is next to Godliness," only in the practice the Indian puts cleanliness first.

The term Turkish bath is unknown to the Indian. He calls that method of abluton a "medicine sweat." It is to him a rite both physical and spiritual, for he cleanses his person and then "makes medicine" to the Great Spirit. That the rite is religiously observed was shown by the band of Brule Sioux now encamped on Glen Island. On their arrival, even before they raised their tepee poles they erected a "medicine sweat" tent. The framework of this tent is of hooppoles so trained that it is about 9 feet in diameter, 4 feet high, flat topped, and almost circular in form.

Just within the framework there is a bedding of straw about two feet wide, and in the centre of the tent there is a hole in the ground about three feet in diameter and three feet deep. There are no steam vents or pipes, no marble slabs, no rubbers, and no sheets. When the Indian is ready for his "medicine sweat" a number of stones or rocks are heated to almost white heat and dumped into the hole in the ground. Then the red men, twenty or twenty-five of them, in a costume even scantier than Adam's after the fall, range themselves upon the straw. They sit mummy fashion, their chins on their knees and their arms around their shins, packed so close together that even if they would they could not move.

When they are all ready blankets, skins, and canvas are thrown over the framework until the tent is almost air-tight, two or three buckets of water are passed in and thrown upon the hot stones, and the "medicine sweat" begins. The moment the steam begins to rise the Indians begin a chant, which is kept up without interruption until the sweat is over. Packed together, enveloped in steam so thick that none can see his neighbor, the Indians sit, singing and perspiring for an hour or more. Not an Indian moves; he neither can nor wants to.

At a signal from the chief or the medicine man a section of the tent is torn away and with a heave and a whoop all the bucks make pellmell for the water. A run and a jump, and in they go. It is just as much sport for the oldest warrior as for the boy who has not yet won his war bonnet. Once more on land, the Indian, having performed a duty he owes to himself and his neighbor, is ready to "make medicine." This is always done after the "medicine sweat," in fact, it is part and parcel of the ceremony, for it is regarded as a ceremony.

The Indian, clean in person and at this moment, before his communion with the God of his Fathers, supposed to be equally clean of mind and guileless of soul, now proceeds to the highest point of land in the vicinity of the camp, thus getting as near to the Great Spirit as it is possible to do while on earth. On the way he gathers up a little soil, a stray leaf, some old tobacco quids, a dead fly or bug or two, in fact, anything which may be deemed refuse, for he is about to convey to the Great Spirit that he has cleansed his person, and that all things unclean have gone from him.

These things that he has gathered he places in a piece of white cloth, which in turn is fastened to the end of a long stick. The other end of the stick is thrust into the ground at the top of the hill or knoll, and the good Indian has made medicine. Two days seldom pass without the repetition of this ceremony. It never varies. The scene may change, the Indian may wander to new lands, or be driven to them, but where he is there also is his "medicine sweat" tent and there he "makes medicine."

Not as Bad as They Looked.

An unpublished episode of the late Matthew Arnold's visit to this country in 1883-4 is interesting in that it shows that, while many Americans show bad manners abroad, some Englishmen are equally guilty of a lack of them when away from home.

In 1883-4 Matthew Arnold lectured in this country. He brought with him his daughter. At Baltimore they visited the family of the late Mr. Whittredge, a rich ship owner, to whom the Arnolds had been very polite in England.

At the first breakfast there were buckwheat cakes. In those days the buckwheat cake did not look as it does now. It was a thick, soggy, indigestible-looking mass, but it was good to the taste. A stranger, it can be said for the distinguished Englishman, was excusable for looking on it with suspicion.

When the cakes were passed the daughter refused them. Mr. Arnold took one, to be polite, and found it good. So when they were again passed to his daughter he said;

"You had better take some, daughter; they are not half so nasty as they look.'

An Englishman, in defending Mr. Arnold, said that he used the word as it is used in England, where it has not the same meaning as it has here.

"Umbrella, Lady"?

The throngs that descend from the "L" road station at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue during the rush hours in the afternoon and evening are accustomed to the mad rush and noisy greetings of the newsboys and newsgirls with "Extrys." But there has been a new stimulus to life in Harlem provided by some of the enterprising parents in that district. In case of sudden showers about the time the express trains disgorge their loads a score or more of boys and girls, ranging in age from five to fifteen years, gather at the exits from the station. Each carries an umbrella, some two. They are the Umbrella Guard of Harlem and Morningside. They are little purveyors of rain shelters. They do not as a rule solicit the masculine passengers, but shrill voices ring out above the din of the busy corner in the cry of "Umbrella, lady; umbrella?" A customer secured, the youthful solicitor trots along with his or her customer until the latter's home is reached. Then an outstretched hand grasps the loaned umbrella and another tiny palm closes around the penny, nickel, or dime given as a fee.

Political Affairs Which Are Agitating "Newest England."

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, July 2.—Their royal highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York have completed their progress through "Newest England," as Mr. H. D. Lloyd has called New Zealand, and have sailed for Tasmania. Great enthusiasm and excitement prevailed throughout the tour, but it is somewhat of a relief to settle down to the routine business of our internal affairs again. Two functions stand out pre-eminently in the host of ceremonies in which our royal guests were engaged—the Maori reception at Rotoma and the military review at Christchurch. Rotoma would linger in the memory of every visitor even without the Maori ceremonies of the royal visit. The place is a veritable wonderland of volcano and geyser, of boiling mud and medicinal baths. Everywhere there is danger, everywhere healing powers. In Europe or America the baths and scenic wonders would long ago have proved a veritable mine of wealth to the country to which they belonged. Our harvest is still to reap. And during the ducal visit there was added to the natural interest of the place the attraction of the natives themselves, who assembled in thousands to pay homage to their future King. Their wild "hakas," or war dances, the graceful "poi" dancing of the women, and their wonderfully poetic and picturesque oratory, for the Maori is pre-eminently an orator, must have been a revelation to our guests. They made the Duke sensible of their loyalty, although in them, as in the white New Zealander, there is none of the Old World reverence and awe in the loyalty they feel to their King and their King's son. The review in Christchurch was a "record" one in the colony's history. Eleven thousand and fifty volunteers took part in the day's proceedings, although it was impossible to mass the entire force of the colony in one centre. For the first time the school cadets shared the dignity of being "reviewed," nearly 3,000 of them—all schoolboys—marching past the Duke.

Now that the royal visit is over, Parliament has convened and is settling down to business. The chief matters looming ahead are the consideration of the report of a commission which was set up to consider the question of federating with Australia, the framing of a measure dealing with the salaries of State school teachers, and probably some liquor legislation, and an increase in salaries of members of Parliament. It is not unlikely that during this session some complaints will be heard on the subject of the railway carriages recently manufactured for us in America. The State workshops were too busy to complete the cars required in the time available, so orders were placed in the United States. The cars are now in use, but some of the traveling public are commenting on the roughness and want of finish displayed.

The resignation of a Cabinet Minister is "in the air." The Minister of Public Works, who has been generally regarded as a weak man and a mere "puppet" of the Premier, appears to have grown restive under the discipline of all the uninteresting work and none of the glory. He rebelled recently when his quarters in Wellington were "commandeered" for the use of some members of the royal suite, and, according to a paper published in his constituency, the Premier had to request some of the offended Minister's electors to induce him to withdraw his resignation. People generally are rather surprised and pleased at this exhibition of spirit on the part of the Minister, and when he realizes that fact he will probably be confirmed in his rebellion. At all events, it is not anticipated that he will stay much longer on the ministerial benches.

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The Public Service.

A bill for the regulation of the departments under the control of the Federal Government has been introduced, and one member, commenting upon it, declared that it showed "the trail of the American system." The bill provides for administration by a Public Service Commissioner and six Inspectors. These officers are to be appointed for seven years and to be eligible for reappointment. Provision is also made for their removal or suspension in certain cases. The grading of the public servants is to be in the hands of the Commissioner, and a full list of servants in their proper grades is from time to time to be gazetted. The public service is to be divided into four classes—the "special," "professional," "clerical," and "general" divisions. The "special" division will embrace the permanent heads and chief officers of departments; the "professional" will include all those whose duties call for special technical knowledge or skill; the "clerical" describes itself, and the "general" covers all those not included in the other divisions. Salaries are to be voted every year by Parliament. The permanent head of each department is to be responsible for the general working of his department. There are to be no idlers kept "hanging on." Officers not required in one department may be transferred to another which requires men, but no appointment is to be made or promotion granted in any class or grade from which an officer has so been transferred until a vacancy occurs through death, retirement, or dismissal. And if there are officers in excess in one department, and no other department requires them, they are to be retired from the service. Other bills before the Federal Parliament include such important measures as the Federal Judiciary bill, which provides for the establishment of a Federal High Court of Justice, and the Federal Arbitration bill, which introduces the principle of compulsory arbitration in trade disputes.

An interesting discussion arose during the debate on the Supply bill on the question whether, in addition to their salaries as Ministers, members of the Cabinet should accept the £400 salary allotted to members of the House. It was finally decided that they should.

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The Commonwealth Parliament.

The Prime Minister anticipates that this, the first session of Parliament, will be prolonged for fully six months. There is much work to do in providing for the actual machinery of the Commonwealth, and the discussion of the Federal tariff, when it is introduced, will be lengthy and keen. Already there has been a case of conflict between the Commonwealth powers and those of one of the States, and already the Senate has insisted on the full recognition of its status as a popularly elected, not a "nominated" body. The occasion of this self-assertion was the introduction of the first Supply bill, voting £491,882 for the service of the year 1901. Senator Drake, the Postmaster General, introduced the bill, moving for the suspension of the standing orders in order that the measure might be passed through all its stages. The Constitution, while giving the House of Representatives the initiative with respect to money bills, following the practice of the English Parliament, extends the powers of the Senate or upper house, enabling it to suggest amendments to the House of Representatives, though it cannot itself insert them in financial measures. The Supply bill in question consisted of four clauses only, and contained no information as to the estimates or items of expenditure which the Senate was asked to ratify. Copies of the estimates had been circulated among Senators, but simply as a public document, and not as part of the Supply bill. Accordingly the Senate refused to consider the bill in its then form. How could the upper chamber, it was asked, exercise its Constitutional right of making suggestions as to the items, when there were no items before it? The Government had evidently had no intention of offering an indignity to the Senate, and accordingly the bill was allowed to pass its second reading, and then "returned to the House of Representatives with a respectful request that the House of Representatives will so amend the bill that it may show the items of expenditure comprised in the sums which the bill purports to grant to his Majesty." The desired amendment was at once made, and the first conflict between the two chambers terminated satisfactorily. The Commonwealth Senate fully realizes its powers as an elected Chamber whose members hold their office independently of the will of the Premier. In most of the State Legislatures and in New Zealand the upper house is a nominated body, which can be kept in order by the threat of additions to its membership when any Government measure is in jeopardy. The Supply bill has passed both Houses and received the Governor General's assent. It thus becomes the first "Act of the Commonwealth of Australia."

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Tasmania on the Defensive.

The Post and Telegraph bill, now before the Commonwealth Parliament, makes provision for the control and management of the entire post and telegraph system of the States, which was taken over by the Commonwealth Government from the several States on the 1st of March last. In respect of one provision of this bill the Federal Parliament has come into conflict with Tasmania, which asserts that her State rights are being infringed. The provision in question gives the Postal Department power to refuse to distribute communications having reference to lotteries and sweeps. The history of lotteries in Australia is briefly this: Thirty years ago or so an enterprising lover of the turf decided that there was a fortune to be made out of properly organized lotteries on a large scale. He issued circulars widely throughout the colonies and soon established a tremendous business, the publication of the results in the various colonies undoubtedly stimulating the gambling fever, for the prizes won were no inconsiderable sums. The headquarters of this gambling institution had to "move on" from time to time, for State after State refused to allow its Postal Department to be the medium of a system which was considered to be a danger to the morality of the community. Finally the home of the "sweeps" was established in Tasmania, and since 1896 the business has been conducted from there. The Tasmania betting laws generally are very stringent, and these sweeps are only permitted so long as they are conducted under State supervision. The drawing of the lotteries is supervised by the State, and in this way it claims to have secured fairness and honesty and to have removed the most objectionable features from the institution. The little island draws a revenue of over £20,000 per annum from the post and telegraph business incidental to these sweeps, and naturally rebels against any Federal legislation which robs it of so large a slice of its revenue. The Premier of the State has entered a formal protest against the provision in the Federal bill in the following terms:

"This Government emphatically protests against the passing in its present form of Clause 54 of the Post Office bill now before the Federal Senate as being an interference with State rights. The Parliament of this State has legalized certain lotteries under certain stringent regulations while prohibiting betting and other forms of gambling now permitted in other States. No power is given to the Federal Parliament by the Commonwealth Constitution to pass laws regulating gambling, and I contend that it is an infringement of the Constitution and of our State rights for the Federal Parliament to attempt to override and nullify State legislation by the proposed insertion of the said clause. If the people of this State desire any alteration in the law relating to lotteries they should obtain it through their State Parliament. The people of the other States have no more right to interfere with lotteries established legally here than we have to interfere with betting and other forms of gambling now permitted there and objected to by our people. The Federal Parliament cannot prevent betting and gambling in other States, and, I submit, should not by postal legislation interfere with lotteries established here under the provision of an act of Parliament of this State. Further, private correspondence in sealed envelopes should be regarded as sacred, and not subject to interference by any postal officers."

The protest, which was courteously "received," had no effect. The Federal Parliament is not expressing any opinion at all about lotteries directly, it is legislating for the Federal postal system. And in any case, the argument of the Tasmanian Premier could only be regarded as sound and valid if this particular piece of Tasmanian legislation affected his own State alone. As it is, the bulk of the support and the money received by the sweep promoters comes from outside Tasmania, and the other States have as good a right to protect their people from themselves in the matter of lotteries as the Tasmanian Government has to protect Tasmanians from themselves in the matter of "betting and other forms of gambling." The clause objected to was finally adopted by the Senate after a long debate on the point raised by Tasmania.

Kafirs' Strike Spreading Throughout South Africa.

LORENZO MARQUES, July 27.—It seems likely that the trouble with the natives which originated in Cape Town and has now extended to Port Elizabeth, will spread throughout the whole of South Africa. It is an industrial warfare, which the natives have commenced, being really only a part of the movement commenced some two months ago, for which the inoculation order in connection with the bubonic plague is now merely the pretext. The general opinion is that too much latitude has already been given the Kafir, and that it must be curtailed, or the black man will get the upper hand. The latest report from Port Elizabeth is that the native question there has become accentuated. The native leaders have called out all "boys" in stores and shops, while the few that had been working recently on sea work have ceased doing so. The girls from the locations have been ordered not to work, and pickets have been placed on the roads leading to town from the large locations. Several girls who tried to get in were beaten, though some succeeded in eluding the pickets and went to their domestic employment. The streets are denuded of natives. White people never walked about with such ease as now. What few lighters are at work are being engineered by white men, whose ranks have been recruited. Efforts are to be made to get crews of steamers and sailing vessels to do landing work, as the Harbor Board wants to show the natives that they are not altogether indispensable.

There are so many races of natives in South Africa, and their condition in different parts of the country varies so greatly, that it is quite impossible in a limited space to convey a comprehensive idea of their status and habits. Of course in the centres of population they are merely unskilled laborers, and to the working of the mines in Johannesburg, to which the interest in this country of the outside world principally attaches, they are admitted to be absolutely essential. Before there can be a general restarting of the mines there are several difficulties which have to be overcome in connection with the natives. The principal of these is that while the war continues to drag on but few Kafirs can be induced to return. Even if there is shortly a general return of whites and fighting is confined to a few and very remote parts, it will be impossible, so long as there is any firing going on anywhere in the country, to convince the Kafirs that there exists no danger for them.

There is nothing to prevent the natives of South Africa from prolonging a strike for an indefinite period. For the many thousands of them who were thrown out of employment by the closing down of the mines of Johannesburg at the commencement of the war, and for whose labor there has since been no demand in other parts of the country, no charity has been organized, as in the case of the white refugees. There is a good deal of natural freemasonry among the Kafirs. If there is no "scoff" in one district, they simply trek to another, and very rarely will a Kafir refuse to share equally any food he may have with any black, or even white, brother that comes along. In other respects the South African natives are not very different from other human beings who have little necessity to work. Their customs, which are permitted to exist, only help them to shirk work. In many parts they have land or grazing ground attached to their location, upon which they can keep cattle, pigs, fowls, &c., at an annual rent for hut and dog tax of about 20 shillings. They are very fond of getting hold of a good greyhound or similar dog for hunting purposes. The dog, like the poor man's pig in Ireland, is expected to pay the rent from what he can catch in the way of a stray fowl, sheep, or buck. Should he fail a good old hen could manage the rent at the present price of eggs and chickens, so the rent is no bother, nor is clothing, either. A cast-off suit will do for a twelvemonth or longer. The native can grow mealies for food; if he cannot, a few weeks' work, with board and lodging occasionally, will be sufficient for his wants, or, if he is married, his wife will earn sufficient out of her poultry, milk, vegetables, and in several other ways. If they have children, a small boy will earn sufficient to keep the family, and so will a girl who chooses to work, and when she marries the father is made for life.

There is therefore no wonder that so many of them won't work. If they did, what could they do with the money? What inducement is there to lay out money in land, fine houses, clothing, and education, when they know they can never be anything but servants? Naturally they do as little as possible, and only sufficient for their real wants. Not until the Government increases these wants shall we be able to obtain their labor in better supply. They are not animals that one can put in harness and force to work, but there are many legitimate ways in which they could be made to contribute toward the administration of the country. A native cannot be given a vote until he can conform with the laws of civilization, and can read, write, and converse in the English language. It would probably be better, in their present condition, that they should be placed under the control of a native high court. The ordinary members of Parliament take little or no interest in them. These only claim to represent the natives when they want an additional member for the county. It is only in the boroughs that natives are represented, and only as far as putting up buildings for their accommodation, such as schools and churches, to make them comfortable. But this won't make them work. Their idleness is daily becoming more dangerous to the community; we are losing all power over them, and are compelled to put up with their impudence, laziness, and other annoyances for our comfort's sake, because we cannot afford to dispense with their services, or, in other words, we are afraid to check their behavior for fear of their running away. So they are really permitted to do almost what they like.

This is most noticeable, perhaps, in Natal, where the selling of liquor to natives is prohibited, and where many people are of opinion that, if the liquor bars were open to the natives, it would cause such a necessity for money that they would be compelled to work. At any rate, in several towns of Cape Colony, where it is permitted to supply liquor to the natives up to a certain hour in the evening, they seem far less averse to continuous labor.

What is most remarkable is that the Government should allow the importation or manufacture of assegai blades, which are retailed by the thousand, made up by the natives into javelins and sold all over Natal. It is a dangerous weapon, no longer necessary for their own protection, and only used by them in tribal fights and beer-drinking rows.

Twenty-four years ago Durban had a native population of 4,000, kept in order by thirty-six native constables. There are now four times that number of natives in this town, and it is found impossible to keep them in order by seven times the number of constables, although three times the percentage of natives are arrested daily.

It is a scandalous thing that native touts should be permitted and licensed to interfere with native labor. Such a thing was unknown ten years ago. Old servants after their holidays came back to their employers as regularly as fowls go to roost. Now they are waylaid in every thoroughfare and persuaded by all sorts of inducements and fraudulent acts to enter other services and to work at what they do not understand or care for, and are bound by threats and other means to stick it out for the benefit of the tout and his agents, who make a rich harvest out of the natives' labor. These touts are little better than press gangs. The native in no way benefits, because he can always find work more to his liking without paying a portion of his wages to any agent.

W. S.

LIFE AT THE CITY HOSPITAL.

WHEN I told my friends that I was bound for the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island they shook their heads as who should say, "Alas, poor Yorick!" and sorrowfully wished me good luck. But I persevered in this determination, and now I am as sound as a dollar.

Afflicted as I was with an acute and recurrent ailment, I was fully aware that any kind of a hospital, charity or charter, was better for a man of slender means than dispensary treatment and lodging-house nursing. These thoughts were uppermost in my mind when I hobbled off the boat at the hospital landing.

There I was sympathetically received and promptly conducted to the initiatory bathroom. Instead of being hustled and bundled into the tub in my condition of helplessness, I was gently assisted in my ablutions and no time was lost in getting me into the ward.

I found the nurse solicitously attentive, and the doctor was promptly on hand to administer medication. I knew that these signs augured well, for it has unfortunately been my lot within the past few years to learn too much about the methods in vogue in charity hospitals.

POOR UNIFORMS, GOOD FOOD.

In compliance with the salutary regulations of the place I donned the customary hospital attire when I got up from bed. My own clothes had been taken in charge when I entered, made into a compact bundle, and stowed away with hundreds of other such packages in the cramped and unventilated clothes house. They will come back to me as creased and wrinkled as if they had been pounded by a trip hammer. Nothing better can be done with them until the proper authorities provide a clothes house where they can be hung up as at Bellevue.

The outfit replacing them consisted of a muslin shirt, a pair of trousers whose outward appearance indicated an age that was almost geological, and my own shoes and socks, slippers being scarce. And so were jackets. I would have felt more natty in one of the pajama uniforms worn at Bellevue, still, as I cared but little to appear as a howling swell, it seemed good to be about on any terms.

I had been kept on beef tea and milk while in bed, and the dietary for convalescents was a most agreeable change. Plain food, but wholesome, and five meals a day. Bread and molasses, eggs, and tea for 6 o'clock breakfast, a bowl of oatmeal and milk at 8:30, soup, meat, and vegetables at 11 o'clock dinner, with fish and potatoes on Friday, beef tea and crackers at 2 in the afternoon, supper of bread and butter, tea, and a wee nubbin of meat at 4, and at 7 o'clock, an hour before bedtime, a bowl of hominy and milk.

Meal times are red-letter occasions to the more active patients. There are no separate dining rooms for the male wards, and everybody gathers around a long table which is set by the "table man," who also portions out the food. This is brought down from the kitchen on the top floor in large tin boxes by two of the most able-bodied of the convalescents.

Its savory odor, however distasteful to the consumptives or those on special diet, is extremely grateful to the others whose appetites have been sharpened to a razor edge by the bracing air which blows about the island. All hands sit about sniffing expectantly and eagerly watching for the three raps or other signal denoting that the banquet is ready. Then we all do yeoman work as if we had been fasting for weeks.

Next to the grub the principal item of interest in a hospital ward is the daily visit of the doctors attached to that division; much enhanced if doctors happen to be accompanied by one of the visiting physicians, or professors, as they are usually termed. That is the time when new cases are examined, old ones gone over again and fresh instructions given to the exceedingly deferential nurses. Every one speculates as to what changes will be made in his own treatment, or whether his admission card will be signed by the attending doctor and converted into a discharge in consequence.

"CRANKISM" AND OTHER DIVERSIONS.

Every individual in the ward is self-centred. He has to devote so much time to crooning over his own troubles that he has no time to spare for others. The sick are proverbially selfish. If somebody coughs or groans in the night a dozen voices with one accord cry "Shut up! I want to go to sleep." Inordinately fretful and peevish, a delay of a few minutes in serving a meal is looked upon by the average patient as wanton neglect, and a temporary slip-up in the rations of eggs or milk is regarded as an unpardonable outrage.

Checkers, chess, and greasy playing cards are brought into requisition to help out the scant supply of good reading matter in beguiling dull care away. As a rule, however, everybody is too busy nursing his aches and pains to care very much for these recreations. Daily papers are not easy to get, even by paying for them.

For other amusements one can walk about the roadways—dusty because a new supply pipe has not been carried over to the island, which is consequently short of water—or ensconce himself in a comfortable armchair in the men's pavilion, encircled by a grass plot, which is also bare and brown for want of [illegible] water. But simply looking out of the windows of the wards at the passing kaleidoscopic show of all sorts of marine craft is no small relief from the daily humdrum routine. The East River, less than a hundred feet away from either end of the building, is at this point one of the busiest waterways in the world.

"HOSPITALISM" AND "HOBOISM."

It was Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B., who remarked that love was a platform on which all ranks could meet in common. So it is in a hospital ward. In this cosmopolitan institution of a huge cosmopolitan city many nationalities are always represented. In the writer's ward there are Irish, Germans, Italians, Hebrews, and a sun-kissed child of the Orient, by name Sam Gong. Their occupations range from longshoreman and bottle washer to clerk, salesman and Coney Island "barker."

Some have no gainful occupation at all. They are the "hobos," who manage to slip by the doctors because they get the benefit of the doubt, when in truth their only disease is the complaint known as "hospitalism." Some of them, to be sure, have sore spots on their limbs and bodies, and these they nurse as carefully as an East Indian mendicant does the self-inflicted deformities which constitute his stock in trade.

In the hospital ward the hobo is forced to flourish a broom or mop, or wipe dishes, or fetch and carry in some fashion—for the convalescents are all expected to do something when the nurse so ordains—but whatever his task may be, he performs it in such a manner that he is never in danger of injuring himself by overwork or suffering from heat exhaustion. As a trencherman, however, he comes out strong. At meal times he is energetic, loud, and assertive. This is a typical piece of table talk heard not long since:

"Good time now for strawberry pickin'," said the chunky wanderer, giving his hard-working mastiff jaw a temporary rest.

"What's that?" queried his neighbor with the white and purple piebald face. "Yer call yerself er man of business, do yer? An' yer talk about strawberry pickin'! I'm serprised at yer. Strawberry pickin' ain't no fit job fer a man. It injures de spine. Too much stoopin' over. It's only fit fer kids. Talk erbout peach pickin' or hop pickin' an' yer show yerself wise ter der game. But yer 'spiel' erbout strawberry pickin' gives me er crick in der back."

"You gettee ten dollals fine ebly day you no workee. You no good. You too muchee dlunk. You bum," commented Sam Gong, who figures as the Mezzofanti of the hospital because of his picturesque rendition of Bowery New Yorkers into pidgin English.

"Shut up or I'll break yer ugly yeller face," hotly retorted the man of the blotchy countenance.

"No quarreling over there," called out the watchful nurse, and, notwithstanding Sam's derisive grimace, the white-winged dove of peace once more brooded over the festal board.

Why firemen wear red suspenders and how effectually wrinkles can be made to disappear from clothing by sprinkling with water were other stirring topics of debate. With the discussion of subjects of like weighty import, varied by hammer-and-tongs argument on the merits of their pet prizefighters or violent denunciations of every "billion-dollar guy" whose name happens to be paraded by the yellow newspapers, do the hospital hobos refresh themselves.

Mention should be made of another subject of never-ending speculation on their part. It is "the black bottle." This delusion, shared by many other ignorant people, is to the effect that when the physicians wish to get rid of an inmate they give him a dose from a black bottle, meaning thereby one of the dark blue vials used for poisonous drugs.

Some newcomers are so thoroughly inoculated with this silly idea that they obstinately refuse to take their medicine. When every resource in the way of reasoning and persuasion has utterly failed, the nurse has but one course to pursue. He must fall back on a process which may be termed "digital dynamics," a jocund feat of legerdemain when properly performed.

It is done in this way: The wary operator watches his opportunity and grasps the recalcitrant's nose firmly between the thumb and forefinger of his left hand. When the tightly closed mouth is sufficiently relaxed the medicine is dexterously tossed down the throat with the right hand, and, after the deglutitionary act is completed, the convenient protuberance is released with an encouraging smile. It is not until the subject of these thoughtful attentions finds out that he is getting better instead of worse that the black bottle bugaboo loses its terrors.

"KICKERS," MARPLOTS, AND WARD HELPERS.

Other types of patients might be discussed indefinitely, but it would be a mistake to pass by the chronic "kicker." With him all is wrong and nothing right. The doctors do not know their business and give him the wrong medicine. The nurse unjustly forces him to make a dozen more strokes with the broom than some other fellow. His meals are never to his taste and while grumbling at them he sizes up the contents of each man's plate to see who has the smallest portion. Afterward he seeks out the man of the minus quantity and urges him to make a complaint. And so it goes with fifty other things.

There is only one person to whom this fermentable and pestiferous nuisance is of the slightest use. That is his analogue, the marplot. This piddling peanut intriguer is usually an old hand at the bellows. His vaulting ambition seeks its goal in the position of tableman, who, in addition to ruling the roast in his own department with more or less hullabaloo, regulates the ward in the absence of the nurse.

The aspirant for this high honor adroitly eggs the kicker on and then follows him up with his own complaints, addressed to the dispenser of this valuable bit of patronage, the nurse, the burden of his song being ingeniously designed to put himself in and put the other fellow out. Naturally enough, he pulls other wires, but the kicker is his best hold. Ward politics in a hospital, as elsewhere, is somewhat complicated.

And yet, like all men who have greatness thrust upon them, our ward helpers are not always happy. Every one of them wants to be boss. They pattern after the worst specimens of the paid administrative employes, who order them about, though some of these imperious gentry are set high enough in authority to make it their bounden duty to restrain, so far as in them lies, their congenital boorishness and vulgarity.

A little leaven leaveneth the lump. Their evil example bears its legitimate fruit among the underlings and in the wards. The screen man, the bathroom man, the bedmaker, the sweepers, and the dishwashers watch, lynx-eyed and implacable, for a chance to turn each other down. A mere patient is too easy. Their intercourse with one another is conducted on a basis akin to formal military civility, or, rather, of armed neutrality.

Let it not be supposed, however, that the environment of our hospital life is wholly made up of greediness, hubbub, bickerings, churlishness, and kindred banalities. We witness plenty of acts of patient endurance, self-sacrifice, and clear grit, as heroic as any act of courage on the battlefield. We see plenty of generous and helpful attention from one sufferer to another. The puerilities of uncouth invalidism and the offensive exhibitions of brief authority—more comical than annoying withal—are abundantly offset by various grateful compensations.

MODEL NURSE IN "SHANTY" WARD.

One of the graduate nurses of the male training school of the City Hospital possesses the qualities of an ideal nurse to an uncommon extent. He has been cordially commended therefor in various reports of the State Board of Charities, its last unusual tribute being in these words: "But the success of this ward [the detached erysipelas pavilion] is remarkable, for the nurse—and he has been in charge for several years—says the deaths are very few. This low death rate is due, not to the environments of the patients, but to the fidelity of the nurse."

It is always well to give credit where it is due. It is still better to give it in just measure. John H. Moore, the nurse in question, is not only an expert in the management of erysipelas cases, but he looks after many of the worst victims of delirium tremens who come to the hospital. He has never lost a case. Some of his cures—due entirely to intelligent and faithful nursing—have astonished the physicians.

Being fully disabused of the "old fogy" idea that a hospital is run exclusively for the benefit of the sick and infirm and taking an honest pride in his calling, he utilizes with hearty enthusiasm any and every agency which makes for curative results. He has, at his own personal cost, made the rickety and worn-out frame building where his erysipelas patients and himself are housed almost to blossom as the rose within.

The chief and crowning glory of the City Hospital is the broad humanity which animates its management and exercises a controlling influence in its every department. Not so very long ago it was known as a slaughter house. To-day it ranks as one of the best charity hospitals in the country.

In due course the narrator got to know the story of the passing of the old order of things. It is sufficient to say that when Charity Commissioner John W. Keller took hold of his department, more than three years ago, he knew the City Hospital was what is popularly termed a tough proposition. He further knew that its regeneration needed the whole-souled determination of a Superintendent of practical experience in dealing with all sorts and conditions of men. He found him in the person of ex-Alderman Joseph Schilling.

It is the head of an establishment who sets the pace. The new Superintendent quickly found out that the thousand or more people under his charge required close watching, and he forthwith proceeded to watch and wait. He soon made his presence felt in the gangrened institution.

He first opened his guns on the pauper attendants about the wards, who were in the habit of charging patients for everything they should have had for the asking. Three eggs or a mug of milk cost a nickel. Sugar and butter could only be obtained for a cash consideration. The blanket coats provided for house wear were leased on a royalty, like some patented invention. Some of the nurses—the male ones more particularly—kept in step with the predatory procession and unblushingly took their share of the "swag" which their vampire attendants raked in.

This harpy traffic the reconstructive Superintendent broke up by the simple expedient of furnishing incoming patients with marked money to buy their way into favor. When a transaction in food or other necessaries had been completed he would have the offender brought to his office and catch him red-handed.

"Too much pork for a Schilling. We can't stand for that," would be the comment of this opportune Vidocq, who always tempers his even-handed justice with genial persiflage. Thereupon the steamboat would be brought into requisition and the wretched cadger deported, the deportation sometimes taking place at midnight.

All of these paupers, both male and female, when not given to filching and pilfering, were lazy, impudent, and fully persuaded that they had acquired by peaceable possession a life interest in the institution or at least a permanent home therein. Some of them had squatted there for eight years. As soon as he had sized up the crowd, this Superintendent, who really superintends, fired out 114 of them in one day. It was only after six months of this sort of harassing crusade that he was able to report to Commissioner Keller that all was well.

Equally productive of good results were his Haroun-al-Raschid tours of inspection at midnight, daybreak, or any old time. He still keeps them up. All of the employes know that he knows to a dot how much time, skill, and energy they put into their work. Every individual having a near or remote connection with the establishment knows that the "Super" looks them over in some fashion, but just when or how the scrutiny takes place they never can tell.

In point of fact, the City Hospital is three hospitals in one, with two schools for nursing added thereto. The maternity and orthopedic pavilions are classed as separate institutions, and the New York City Training School for Nurses—with its hundred or more supervisors and pupils—and the City Hospital Male Training School—with thirty-three nurses and supervisors—all have their habitat at the parent institution. Miss Amanda J. Silver, Superintendent of the male school, is untiring in her devotion to duty, and, although a rigid disciplinarian, has the unbounded respect and esteem of her pupils.

Miss Mary S. Gilmour and her assistant, Theodora H. Le Febre, are in charge of the women nurses, of whom fifty or thereabout are assigned to the City Hospital, the remainder being scattered around among the Gouverneur, Harlem, and Fordham Hospitals. Miss Gilmour is not only full of resources in stimulating her sweet girl undergraduates in their gentle vocation, but she has succeeded in enlisting in behalf of her school the sympathy and practical assistance of such public-spirited personages as Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. Seth Low, Miss Eleanor Agnew, Everett P. Wheeler, Dr. Edward G. Janeway, Dr. Francis P. Kinnicut, and Joseph H. Choate, all of whom are members of her advisory board. Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Miss Annie Leary, and other members of the Four Hundred also lend a helping hand.

With Commissioner Keller's hearty co-operation, waste and extravagance were checked to such an extent that, notwithstanding meagre appropriations, the main building has been furnished with new hardwood floors, new metal ceilings, and a most pleasing wall decoration of cheery particolors very restful to the eye. A woman's solarium has been erected close to the water, a gift from Elbridge T. Gerry as a memorial to his daughter; a men's pavilion near the main building, and a diet kitchen installed.

When ten or fifteen times as much more has been done for the institution it will become what its rapidly augmenting host of friends mean it shall be—the finest poor man's sanitarium in the world. Travelers and visiting experts from other countries enthusiastically affirm that its location at the extreme southern end of the Island is not only ideal, but idyllic. Their verdict will unquestionably be indorsed by the hundreds of thousands who have seen it in their journeys up and down the East River.

That the City Hospital, in spite of its glaring deficiencies in equipment, appointments, and apparatus, should have reached its present condition of high efficiency as a curative agency is undoubtedly its most meritorious claim to public consideration. As may be supposed, an eleemosynary institution of so much real benefit to the community, such a haven of refuge to "the submerged tenth," has many friends among that class of philanthropists who have a keen business eye for accomplished results. They have been generous in their contributions of respectable wearing apparel and other supplies, and they promise other and more substantial help for the future.

Their plan seems feasible and there are thousands in the same predicament as the writer, who wish them godspeed in their noble endeavors. The greatest glory of any city, the touchstone of its humanitarianism, is its charities. Measured by such a standard, this open-handed metropolis stands high among the world's municipalities. It may easily be made to surpass them all. That it may achieve this beneficent result, with the City Hospital as its outward and visible sign, is the fervent hope of one who has profited greatly by its ministrations and willingly subscribes himself.

A GRATEFUL PATIENT.

AUG

A STOREHOUSE OF INVENTION

THE success of the young Brazilian Santos in repeating the aerial trips of Lieut. Krebs of the French Army and of Count Zeppelin in Switzerland brings up once more the old question of balloon and aeroplane—which of the two methods of navigating the air will prevail. Or shall we have a combination of the two, notwithstanding the apparent opposition that exists between them? Maxim's experiments were with the aeroplane because he saw that swiftness was unattainable if a large surface like a balloon's was to be urged against the wind. The dirigible balloon is no novelty, and can be made to work in still air; but the air is seldom still; even when quiet near the surface of the earth, it is generally in movement at some height. The announcement that Edison has perfected an extremely light yet powerful motor will be more likely to advance the cause of air navigation than the balloon trips of Santos.

The aeroplane, like so many other inventions, had its origin in the observation of the movement of an animal. The balloon itself in the days of the brothers Montgolfier may have had its first suggestion through observing the air trips of little spiders, which sail away on a cobweb spun from the spinnerets drawn out by the breeze to a sufficient length to support the daring creatures. They may be observed any Summer's evening standing on the tops of pickets, and their invisible but not intangible balloons are often annoying enough when they strike one's face. In Germany these roving cobwebs are called Virgin Mary's threads. But if there is no historical evidence as to the suggestion of the balloon from the spider's trips through the air, it is certain that the aeroplane resulted from studying the flight of birds. The late Lilienthal of Berlin imitated the up-and-down movement of the bird's wings, and also the soaring of bird and flying squirrel. His motive power was his own muscles. But Maxim followed the action of the bird's wing feathers, which present a mass of minute aeroplanes, and supplied with an engine the muscular activity that drives a bird as it beats the air with its wings. Santos and Zeppelin and Krebs combined the balloon idea with propulsion by a motor, the buoyancy the spider gets with its thread, and the forward motion that a fish gets with its tail.

The idea of the screw was taken directly from the motion of a fish's tail, as was the motion of an oar in sculling a boat from the stern, only a complete revolution was given the screw. And it is the screw that has driven the aeronauts who have pretended to direct their balloons at all. We may fairly say then that the most successful navigation of the air yet shown can be traced to the observation of a fish and a spider.

Indeed it is not so much to be wondered at that famous inventions have their origin in observing living creatures as it is strange that inventors do not search more systematically for guiding threads among the insects and other living creatures. We can hardly doubt that silk was suggested by the caterpillar, whose snug coverlet is a piece of woven silk, which man had only to unravel and work up again in the form that he required. Nor is it all improbable that the idea of nets to capture animals for his food and clothing was suggested by the spider to primitive man. Weaving may have been learned from the oriole, or weaver bird, as well as the spider. The mud hut of the tropics is perhaps a copy of the cell the mason wasp arranges for its grub. The ant-hill, with its dark galleries, is the object lesson whence early men may have caught the suggestion of strange piles like the pyramids and the stone nurhags found in Sardinia, whose inner plan seems ill-adapted for human needs, either as a residence or as a place to escape from a raid from pirates, or as a tomb.

But, to speak of inventions we know were evolved from hints furnished by animals, there is the solution of the hard problem of driving piles in sand. Enormous power would be needed to force a stake or tree trunk into sand under water had not some one—was it Ericsson?—observed the action of the clam when settling in the sand out of danger. The quahaug or hard-shell clam spurts water under itself, loosens the sand, and settles down. In imitation of this a pipe is carried down by the side of the pile and water injected in the sand just below the spot where the pile rests. As the water loosens the sand, the pile settles down by its own weight.

The teredo, that ruins ships and wooden piers, is another well-known example of a low-grade animal which has served men well by suggesting the drill and auger, the small shells at one end of the wormlike creature acting as borers; while the stone-boring pholas is even more effective and easily seen at work. The starfish, which destroys the oysterman's crop, is said to perforate the shell of its victim by using the central spines about its mouth as borers; there are other inhabitants of the sea which use their sharp shells to break through the walls of clam, oyster, and other shellfish, evidence of which can be seen on any beach where shells are found. The blowpipe used by tribes in India and Africa may easily have been learned from a widely spread fish which is kept in captivity in Java and India owing to its amusing habit. Coming to the surface of the water, it watches for a fly, and suddenly spurts a few drops of water from its mouth at the insect, rarely failing to bring down its prey.

Efforts have been made to drive a boat through the water by imitating the siphon of the squids. By spurting water through the siphon this creature drives itself through the sea and inventors have used steam to force water aft through a tube like the siphon of the squid and thus send the boat forward. The screw, with direct steam action or with the steam turbine to quicken the revolution, has proved better so far; though all inventors will not be rebuffed, but some will continue to grope for a mechanical adaptation of the motor of the squids in order to gain rapidity of motion and economy of fuel. Doubtless there have been thousands of abortive inventions like this, taken directly from a hint given by bird or beast, insect or fish; but the field is practically limitless, and only an insignificant number of creatures which might give clues to useful inventions have been studied at all.

In the realms of music, merely to take an example, the world of insects offers a fascinating chance for the discovery of new musical instruments. Quite possible that the rude fiddle of the savage was an imitation of a locust or grasshopper. But since the lyre and the violin developed, people have been content with modifications of string and wind instruments, without trying to develop new powers in music by new inventions drawn from an observation of the organs of sound in insects. For how many centuries did not people observe the water spider taking down bubbles of air to stock his subaqueous web before the idea of a diving bell occurred to some enterprising mind? The savage lives close to nature, and for his simple needs imitates various creatures which he sees performing feats of all kinds. He is right enough, according to his own standard, in granting non-human creatures a respect that civilized people deny. He calls himself a wolf, or a bear, or a fox, and traces his origin to a bird or beast of a supernatural kind, to a fish or a reptile even, and later on he may worship some such creature as the mask and outward form of a spirit. But the civilized man, although he has studied them far more thoroughly, so that he knows their structure and anatomy, does not often take advantage of the stores of facts accumulated by scientific observers in order to increase his inventions. That is a somewhat singular result of all the attention paid to "natural history" during the past two centuries.

Some of these studies are the outcome of endeavors to understand the psychology of man by striving to grasp the psychology of the lower animals, particularly owing to the striking forms of activity in these animals and the possibility of watching them at work, that of the ants and the honey bee. Much has been learned of their commonwealths in the endeavor. Who shall say that we have no more to learn from them, now that population is advancing by leaps and bounds on the earth and our cities are becoming veritable ant heaps and swarms, whose populousness is a standing menace in various ways—a menace because of the danger of famine, if anything goes wrong with the supply; a menace because sickness is contagious, and closely packed men and creatures are equally exposed to devastation by diseases which are not crushed out at their start.

We have, indeed, not merely the observation of methods of doing certain things, as so many lessons to be learned of the lower creatures; but we have complicated relations to study which may contain the hint of something useful to us as citizens of a crowded community. How do the bees and ants provide for all? How do they keep themselves from disease? Instinct may lead them to acts that solve problems of city cleanliness and order, civic success. It is worth trying to see whether other and more intricate lessons than industry may not be learned of the ant, or than courage of the bee.

These creatures, among other things, seem to have solved in their own way the Malthusian question of overpopulation by separating themselves into workers and soldiers and propagators, classes that seem to labor each in their own way for the public good without malice or envy. In some mysterious way a hive of bees or a colony of ants is not merely a family, each member of which pursues the department of labor assigned it, but an entity or whole composed of separate parts who feel their solidarity. In a way the modern community has similar divisions of laborers and military and propagators, but the laborers and military do not remain sterile. The Buddhist and Catholic priesthood are such classes, however. It is not necessary to imitate the lower animals crudely or completely, but there is always a possibility that the study of them will reveal a germ of suggestion whence important benefits to the race may grow. Nature is a storehouse for inventors to-day, as it was in the period of the cave man, and its lessons could never be studied so conveniently before. It is our own fault, our own dullness if we do not take advantage of the situation.

CHARLES DE KAY.

DECAY OF JAPANESE ART

IN a little village in Surrey, a good many years ago, I bought three tiny Satsuma boxes for half a crown the lot. Shortly afterward I made the acquaintance of a Frenchman who was, or said he was, in England for the purpose of buying art objects for a rich and foolish American. I showed him the little decorated boxes, and he offered a price for them which no schoolboy on earth could be expected to refuse. At any rate I parted with them, thinking to myself that, as soon as I could afford it, I would buy some others like them.

Since that time I have seen many collections of Japanese antiques, but never anywhere have I found anything that for perfection of glowing color and delicate detail resembled the bits of Satsuma with which I parted. And this circumstance is characteristic of Japanese art. That art is disappearing, or rather it has almost disappeared, and the traces of its past greatness that remain are becoming fewer and more elusive every year.

There was recently exhibited in this city a collection of paintings and prints in color which, it was asserted, marked "the revival of a dormant, if not dead art." It consisted of work produced in Japan within the last four years, by artists who had been encouraged by two Americans to return to the traditional methods of the past. The collection was spoken of as the first fruits of an artistic Renaissance in the Land of the Rising Sun. It was related how some of the men whose work was shown had been found occupying various menial positions, and never expected that it would be made possible for them to practice the art they learned in their youth; and it was stated in the catalogue of the exhibition that a little effort would result in the wonderful art-crafts of old Japan being revived.

It seems to me that, much as those who care for beautiful things would like to believe this Renaissance to be possible, it is actually an impossibility. The very admission made by the well-intentioned Americans alluded to, that they discovered old men who once were famous artists, and set them to work again, appears—though the promoters of the exhibition forgot it—conclusive proof that the supply of artists in Japan has run dry. The Americans did not find promising young men who were capable of producing good work if a market were found for it. Perhaps a few such young men can be trained in the old methods, and execute prints and pictures which will be fair imitations of the styles of Hokusai and the other great masters, but never yet in the world has an artistic Renaissance, or any other kind of a Renaissance, been made to order.

There is no use in trying to alter this state of things, and very little in regretting it—the art of Japan is dead, and lovers of the wonderful things that were once produced, the metal work, and ivory carvings, and kakemonos, and lacquer, and textiles and pottery can only seek to acquire whatever good pieces they are able to find in the market. Soon there will be none left. The museums and millionaires will have them all—and of all arts that of Japan requires to be studied at home, closely and continually and unhurriedly.

Take a piece of old Japanese metal work—a sword guard, for instance, which you can now purchase at a sale for a dollar or two—to any of the manufacturing jewelers in this city. Order a fac-simile of it made. The chances are that the order would be refused as impossible of execution, but if it were accepted, the bill would not amount to less than $75. And even then the copy would not be nearly a perfect one. Those old craftsmen of the Land of the Rising Sun were masters of secrets that are now lost—secrets of cunning alloys and hardening processes—but, what is more to the point, they lived and worked amid surroundings which, it is probable, will never exist again in the world. They could spend months of patient labor on a tiny piece of lacquer or carving. They belonged to the entourage of one or other of the daimos—the richest men the world has ever seen—and the question of adequate payment for their work and adequate return for the payment never came up. The Prince supported the artist-craftsman, and all he asked in return was an occasional inro or kakemono or enamel.

For these reasons the art of old Japan is in some respects the most precious heritage left from post-mediaeval times that is ours to-day. For another reason—perhaps a more powerful one—it should command the attention of American collectors. Good specimens of old Japanese work form an investment which is more secure and more certain to be profitable than that in any other kind of art production. Fashions in pictures, in old books, in prints, in European ceramics change. Moreover, all these things can be perfectly imitated, and are imitated continually. But it is absolutely certain that fine specimens of Japanese work will increase enormously in value within a few years. Fewer and fewer of them will appear in the market, and, as has been said, they cannot be reproduced.

L. W. CRIPPEN.

A Bar to Marriage.

Daughter, (coaxing)—Papa, do have a little mercy, and let Charles and me be happy together.

Papa, (mathematical professor)—What? You want to think of marriage when you don't even know where to find the hypothenuse of a right-angled triangle?

Art Notes.

Popularizing art through cheap reproductions of famous buildings, sculptures, and paintings goes on apace, improvements in photography and half-tone printing permitting results never before attained. The five and ten-cent Cosmos pictures are new in the field. They are printed in black and white or in a soft olive brown, and begin with a list of three or four thousand prints of works of art, notable views in America, Europe, Asia Minor, and North Africa, and portraits of celebrated persons after well-known originals. The art works of Italy, France, Spain, Holland, Germany, and England, as well as of the United States, are reproduced in what may be called cabinet and imperial size. Sculpture of Greece, Rome, and the Renaissance, together with modern statuary, are represented. To avoid the shiny look and the network that mar ordinary half-tones the surface is slightly grained. Among the American wall paintings are those by John T. Sargent in the Boston Public Library, showing the prophets of Israel. Portraits of George and Martha Washington by Gilbert Stuart, specimens of George H. Boughton's work, and that of Ridgway Knight, Elizabeth Gardner, Blashfield, Vedder, Thayer, Winslow Homer, W. M. Hunt, Hovenden, and others, and sculpture by French form some of the American contingent. The Cosmos pictures will prove a boon to schools, being far better in tone, in light and shade and general excellence, than the "Perry" pictures used in the public schools. They are more accurate than photographs, as well as cheaper, and do not roll up like unmounted photographs, but may be kept indefinitely until framed or arranged in a scrapbook. People who interleave unbound books with pictures will find them very convenient in size and excellent in quality.

⁂

Two large frescoes by a master hand have been found at Carrara, the home of the famous white marble, in a palace belonging to the Duke of Massa-Carrara. The covering of whitewash is being carefully removed in the hope that they may turn out to be works by Raphael.

⁂

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has commissioned the London painter Mortimer Mempes to paint her in all her leading parts. He will visit her for a month in her Brittany residence and take careful sketches.

⁂

A monument to German soldiers has been unveiled in Dresden which has roused the anger of loyal and patriotic Britons who make that charming old town their residence. It bears in large gilt letters the inscription: "Hurrah for the Transvaal and Liberty!" Not content with this outspoken condemnation of the war in South Africa the sculptor has lent to the head of a dragon which winds about the pedestal the unmistakable features of Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary. The British colony in Dresden has entered a formal protest against this mixture of politics and art.

⁂

The International Society of Painters, Sculptors, and Gravers of London will hold its third exhibition at the galleries of the Institute in Piccadilly from October 5 to December 10. Last year no exhibition was held. It is announced that only those artists who shall be invited by the Council may send exhibits. The International is, like the old Grosvenor Gallery, a protest against the methods of the Royal Academy. It is managed by artists who do not believe in the Academy's way of inviting everybody and then throwing out all but a small proportion of the pictures submitted, which in their opinion is a cruel and cumbersome system, despite its apparent fairness. The two exhibitions the International has held in former years were received by the critics with applause, nor is there reason to suppose that the coming show will meet with different treatment.

⁂

A figure of the the late Empress of Austria by Hellmer of Vienna has been unveiled at Salzburg by the Emperor. Salzburg is one of the cities most happy in its location. Whether one approaches it from Munich or Vienna it is equally beautiful. When she came from Bavaria as a bride, the Empress was made welcome in Salzburg, and it was Salzburg she saw last of all Austrian cities when she went to her death at the hands of a degenerate. The statue is an excellent portrait of Empress Elizabeth when still young, before domestic troubles had fallen successively on her own family and the house into which she married. It stands on a low pedestal on the spot in the grounds of the railway station where she sat just before leaving Austria for the last time. Verses by the Austrian poetess, Marie Ebner, are carved on the side of the pedestal. The unveiling was marked by all the ceremonies usual on such occasions, wreaths from the Austrian and Bavarian relatives, deputations from cities and societies, gala performances at the theatre, torchlight processions and illuminations, and a grand turnout of salt miners, rustics, and mountaineers from the surrounding country. Elizabeth spent much of her time in Corfu and Italy away from the Court, but all classes in Austria admired her and latterly all pitied her misfortunes as a wife and mother, and sister. There was genuine mourning at the death of this Empress.

⁂

Fifteen original drawings and copies after Landseer made by Queen Victoria in the forties and presented to Landseer by her are about to be published in London. They were etched by Prince Albert in 1848, and a set of these etchings was stolen by the printer who was taking the impressions on a hand press in Windsor Castle. Before they could appear, their publication was stopped. Their appearance is now authorized by the King.

1901

Soldiers for the Salvation Army.

THE intersection of Broadway and Sixteenth Street, out on the asphalt just opposite Union Square, is a well-known station for a Salvation Army meeting, which may be seen in progress there at nightfall nearly all the year around. Only the observant will note, however, that there is one peculiarity about this meeting. It is conducted entirely by women. The army has, in fact, a special permit from the city for the students in its women's training school to hold their meetings there. The students are really practicing on that portion of the public that passes Sixteenth Street and Broadway, and many a young officer has spoken her first trembling word in public at that point.

The army does a peculiar work in its training schools. It has at all times in this country about 150 young women under training for officers. There are four schools. of which the largest is in this city, and the others are at Portland, Oregon; San Francisco, and Chicago. The schools are in session all the year around with the exception of very short furloughs in the Summer. The one in this city is situated on West Fourteenth Street, and is under the charge of Brigadier Annie Osborne and Staff Captain Hull. The Fall session began late in July, with the admission of thirty-six young women who want to be officers in the army of the Lord.

These girls lead a peculiar life. They live in one big building, where they are clothed and supported entirely by the army. Their time is regulated with military precision, and the military system prevails even to the extent of a "Sergeant" to oversee the kitchen work. The training varies between the strictly practical and the deeply religious. Every girl has to learn to cook, if she doesn't know how, and the Bible and the text book of the army regulations are her daily mental pabulum. The young candidate rises at 6:30 in the morning. She does housework, either preparing the breakfast or cleaning the house, until 8 o'clock, when she breakfasts. Then there is more housework, until 9:15, when school is called to order. The class devotes the first hour to topical Bible study, with an exposition by the teacher; the second hour to the doctrines of the army, and the third to its rules and regulations, along with instruction in its history, methods of managing a corps, and so on.

After luncheon comes the visitation work. The girls "hunt in couples," a greenhorn being sent out with an older and more experienced student. They select a district inhabited by poor people, and patiently go from house to house, seeking admission at each door. They try at each place to read the Bible, pray with the people, and talk with them of religious matters. They are taught to use discretion, and not press their offers where they are resisted. As a matter of fact, however, the army visitors generally find a welcome among the classes which they visit. Curiously enough, although they are the most strictly and rigidly evangelical of Protestants, the Catholics do not reckon them as Protestants at all, nor do the Jews set them down as Christians. They are just the Salvation Army; a Church by itself, whose practical work is understood where its doctrines are not. They also investigate and report all cases of distress encountered in their travels, and the army relieves them, either from its own exchequer or by co-operation with other agencies.

One day a little country girl, with pretty gray eyes and hands hard and rough with farm work, started out on her first afternoon's visitation. At one of the first places where she was admitted she found an old man, sick with rheumatism. He was so stiff and helpless that when placed in his chair he could not get out of it alone, and there he sat all day while his wife was away at work. Next, she found a blind man, who was also supported by his wife when she could get work. But she was without work, and they were both nearly starving. The curious thing about it was that the woman had married the man when he was blind, knowing that she would have to support him. Before the day was over the two students ran into a queer little old woman who rented one room in a tenement house. She had a bed, but she herself slept in the corner and rented the bed to opulent persons who had ten cents to spare for a night's lodging, while less plutocratic guests paid her a nickel for the privilege of sleeping on her floor. This, of course, in Winter, when the streets were not available. The little country girl went home with her gray eyes big as saucers, and a dazed expression on her face.

This was nothing, however, to the first Tuesday evening "stunt" she had to do. In company with an older girl she was sent out to sell The War Cry, the army paper, in the saloons. They started at Fourteenth Street, and walked up Broadway, stopping at every saloon. At some they were refused permission to enter. At others they slipped in, and began to offer their papers for sale. At the first place they entered the little country girl shrank back trembling, but following her more experienced companion she plucked up courage to offer The War Cry to a well-dressed man, who good-naturedly laughed and paid for it.

"Go the rounds of the place, sister," said he.

"You're very kind, Sir," said she, "but I want to talk to you about your soul."

"Go the rounds, go the rounds," he replied; "I'll pay for all the papers you give away, and then you can come back and talk to me about my soul."

One after another chaffed her in something the same way, but she did not understand that it was chaff. Suddenly, however, a man threw an arm around her shoulder and kissed her on the cheek. She flushed scarlet, struck out from the shoulder, and landed a resounding smack, much to the amusement of the onlookers.

"What! Do you call that religion?" asked the man who was smacked.

"No, Sir," she replied, "I call that self-protection."

The ostensible errand of the army girls in the saloons is to sell The War Cry, and they dispose of vast numbers of the paper every week. But the sale of the paper makes an opening for the religious exhortation which is the real object of all their efforts. They go not only to the fashionable saloons on Broadway, but to the lowest dives on the Bowery. The army wishes to keep itself always before the people as a refuge and a message to what it considers the lowest and wickedest of the community. And it has wonderful tales to tell, of drunkards attracted to the meetings through these nightly visitations, and of women in winerooms leaving their cups and going away hand in hand with the Salvation Army lassies.

The army girls have to learn to take all kinds of chaff, but their uniform is usually an effectual protection from anything more serious. Often they collect money for the army work in saloons. There is one girl who has a permanent pass to the Haymarket. It was right after the Galveston disaster, when the army was collecting a relief fund that she resolved to try the place one midnight. She found the proprietor and won him over. He started her fund with a bill, and then took her around to all the men in the place. She left with a good round sum for the sufferers and a pass which entitled her to admission whenever she liked, but which was not transferable.

At the end of four months, if her health and fortitude have held out, and she has made sufficient progress in her studies, the young cadet, now a probationer, is sent away to some corps. She still pursues a course of study, and lists of examination questions on her work are sent her every month from headquarters. At the end of another year, sixteen months in all, she is a full-fledged officer, and is given a corps. There she has charge of all the work described, and, in addition, she has to collect money enough to run her barracks and to pay her own salary, $5 a week, exclusive of house rent, which is always provided. They say at the army headquarters that the girls are a great deal better than the men at collecting funds, and bring most of the money into the coffers of the army.

These Salvation Army women have queer experiences. They are scattered all over the world now, in every country in Europe except Russia and Spain, and in Asia, Africa, and the South Sea Islands. Not long ago two young women officers went to a Salvation Army station among the Zulus in South Africa. One of them died, and for months the other one did not see a white face, until word could be gotten to Cape Town and another sent to join her. During all that time she had lived in her tent with a Kafir girl, and the Zulus, who, it is said, were devoted to her, took turns in watching her tent by night. The niece of the renowned African chief Cetewayo was a Salvation Army officer. She died at eighteen, but her brother is still an officer of the army.

The girls who come as candidates to the American training schools are usually self-supporting girls working for small wages. But here and there scattered throughout the army are refined and educated women, who feel that they have been called to service in this particular way.

MINNIE J. REYNOLDS.

The August Heavens.

THE August stars are beautiful. The last of the Summer months brings forth rich gifts from its treasure house to make the moonlit and starlit nights sources of untiring enjoyment. Antares, the red, shines in the southward section, while Spica is one of the gems in the western heavens. The brilliant Vega is high overhead in the early evening hours, and not far away shines the Swan, its starry cross resting on the Milky Way. Altair is one of the brilliants in the central portion of the dome, having near it the pretty diamond that marks the Dolphin. Arcturus, also red-tinted and radiant, is found not far from the prolongation of the handle of the Dipper, as the group forming the Great Bear is popularly called, and to the eastward of it, and about one-third of the distance to Vega, is a semi-circle of brilliants called the Northern Crown, whose brightest twinkler is known as Alphacca.

Later in the evening a large white star called Capella may be seen showing itself above the horizon to the northward and eastward. There is a satisfaction in learning the names and the positions of the stars that does not belong to the study of the planets. The stars apparently never change so far as their position relative to each other is concerned. The planets are always moving, and to those who do not watch the heavens with particular attention it is a cause of surprise every now and then to find a "new star" adorning a certain section of the sky. If, however, this new-comer be carefully observed from night to night, it will be found to change its distance from the fixed stars, and the observer will discover that it is a planet and at liberty to wander about from place to place under the sole condition that it obeys certain rules of motion. When the bright stars that grace the Summer heavens become familiar to observers, they will know just what to expect on each succeeding August.

Another attractive feature in the programme for August is offered by the meteors. For while November is considered as the best month for meteoric showers, August comes in for its share and is by no means a bad second. There will probably be an exhibition of these fiery little stars that have been prettily named "tears of St. Lawrence," in memory of the martyred saint, whose birth occurred Aug. 10 in a year generally accredited as being the two hundred and fifty-eighth after the beginning of the present era. We must see if we too can hear the sea maids' music at the time when "certain stars shoot madly from their spheres" and "the rude sea grows civil."

The speed with which the sun is hastening toward the equator warns inhabitants of the earth that the longer days are far too rapidly equalizing themselves with the shorter nights, and that it will not be many weeks before people will be talking about the Autumn happenings. The sun's motion to the southward increases almost 50 per cent. over its present movement, and the close of the month will find it with less than nine degrees of declination to go before the Autumnal equinox is reached. The conjunction of Mercury with the sun is the only number of the programme in which Old Sol is booked for a special part this month. When the month opens the day is almost fourteen and a half hours in length, which amount is reduced to thirteen and a quarter hours at its close.

The moon begins its phases for the month on the 7th by being reduced to its last quarter—a state of affairs that will no doubt find many sympathizers among those at the seaside and on the hill side whose Summer vacations are drawing to a close. On the 14th we are promised a new moon, when we may be able to decide the matter so vitally interesting to Tul Will Shan, the exiled nabob of Nepoul, whose claim to the new moon as a saddle for his charger may be considered as somewhat visionary. On the 22d we shall have the first quartering of our satellite for the month, which on the 29th will have a sense of fullness. The planetary conjunctions for August, in which the moon also takes part, are not particularly close, nor do they promise anything of an interest much beyond the average. Neptune on the 10th receives a visit from the waning crescent, followed about three days later by a call upon Mercury. At this time of the year the latter is generally quite high, so that the extra exertion entailed by an endeavor to reach him merits more than the usual praise given to such ventures. It is Venus's turn on the 16th, and that of Mars on the 19th, which latter is the closest meeting for the month. Uranus on the 23d is followed by Jupiter on the 24th, while Saturn brings these informal gatherings to a close on the 25th.

The Milky Way toward the south at this season is well worth more than a casual glance. It is strange when those complex branches, loops, and curdling masses are looked at to find a number of works on astronomy still asserting that the Milky Way is a faint stream of misty light circling the celestial sphere. Remembering, too, that it is entirely made up of clustering stars, as sands on the seashore for multitude; each star, we are told, glowing with its own inherent light and heat, startling thoughts are suggested respecting the immensity of the universe. To Mercury all others yield the palm for the month of August, for that planet is in superior conjunction with the sun on the 27th, having adopted a veritable rapid transit in passing from its point of greatest westerly elongation on the 2d to this changing place from a morning to an evening star. About midway in this mad career for place he is in conjunction with the moon, but dodges the issue quite cleverly by keeping quite an amount of clear blue space between himself and his visitor. It will be about Oct. 12 in the west, after sunset, that this elusive member of the planetary brotherhood will again show himself to us, at which time he will be at his greatest eastern elongation from the sun.

Neptune is one of the few remaining morning stars, and, after Mercury crosses the line, he will be the only one. The planet is in the constellation of the Twins, where he will be found shining most insignificantly in comparison with Castor and Pollux. He is gradually increasing his distance from the sun, and next month will find him half way on toward the point of opposition, after which latter event he will become an evening star.

When the soft [illegible] of the sunset horizon have [illegible] from rosy pink to tender enveloping gray, to gradually deepen into restful [illegible], the observer can see what the [illegible] meant when he spoke of "only one is shining in the sky," for there, a few degrees above the disappearing line, is the beautiful queen of the skies alone in her beauty. To be sure 'tis only for a very few minutes, but the interval is sufficient to confirm her supremacy over all the starry host of the early evening. Venus, the fair, continues drawing away from the sun until early in December, when she arrives at the point of greatest elongation east of that great luminary. Venus does not take much of a hand in any of the monthly events in which other of her planetary friends are interested.

Mars and the growing crescent of the moon offer the best celestial picture of all conjunctions for the month, but even in this case four times the diameter of the moon separate the two. The movements of this planet are rather slower than those of some of the others we have been considering, and there is a change of interval of only two hours and a half between his distance from the sun at present and that separating the two when the year closes. Now the planet comes to our meridian about 4 o'clock, and in December he will get there at 1:45. In the meanwhile his declination will change from 4 degrees and 6 minutes south to 21 degrees and 20 minutes south. Uranus keeps beyond the limits of human vision unless aided by a telescope or powerful glasses. His general locality is quite fairly well indicated by the position of the moon on the 23d, on which date the two are in conjunction. Early the coming month Uranus will be half way on toward conjunction with the sun, as on that date the planet will be in quadrature, or 90 degrees from the sun. At present the constellation of the scorpion includes Uranus.

Jupiter is getting to our meridian considerably earlier now than he did last month, as he sets about 2 o'clock in the morning. He is Lord of the Ascendant for August and he seems as he treads his celestial path, like the embodiment of majesty and power. From now on until the middle of November it will be extremely interesting to watch the battle waged between Venus and Jupiter for the sovereignty of the evening sky, and even after that date the strife will not be ended, for the two are rivals as long as they are in the same section of the heavens. On the date mentioned they will be in conjunction, and while on this occasion the meeting is not particularly close, it will be of interest to see these beautiful wanderers draw nearer and nearer together as one moves away from the sun and the other continues a course in the opposite direction.

Saturn remains among the evening stars and majestically moves on toward the quarter post of his path about the sun. He is in conjunction with the half grown disk of the moon on the 25th, but the spectacle will not be a very impressive one, owing to the amount of clear sky intervening between the two. Saturn has already begun to grow smaller, and will continue to do so until the year closes.

Pawning Jewelry as a Business

"YES," said the hawk-faced man, "I make a living by pawning jewelry. Queer? That's so, but there are many other queer occupations besides mine. If you want to buy anything in my line, I'll sell it to you for less than you can get for it in the hock." Saying this, he drew from the inner recesses of his clothes a case containing enough diamonds to make a chorus girl grow green with envy. "The business is straight enough; that is, all of my goods are paid for, and I have receipts for each article I have. I have been in this business for some time now, and my father had it before I was born. Do you think that if it was not on the level I could keep it up? Of course I do not pawn the material myself, for every pawnbroker in town knows my face, and would throw me out of his shop if I attempted to do business with him. If I meet a young fellow whom I can trust, I employ him, dividing with him the profits I make. Now, here is a watch I bought for $35. It cost $70 when it was new, and can easily be pawned for $40. All you've got to do is to throw a hard-luck story at the gentleman behind the counter, and, with a good respectable front, you can easily make him give up. But the best people for this business are the women. They can get more out of a pawnbroker than anybody else. I have one woman among my people who could get $10 for a tin dipper. As I said before, my father started this business a long time ago. He was an expert watchmaker and jeweler, and in the course of his business found that pawnbrokers, after holding unredeemed pledges for some time after the interest became due, sold at auction such articles as they could not find a ready market for themselves. He found, furthermore, that many pieces of jewelry were defective and sold for a good deal less because they needed repairs. He visited auction rooms where these were sold, and buying anything that offered a chance of profit, took it home and repaired it. He then proceeded to pawn the articles in various shops at an advance on the price he had paid for it, afterward selling the ticket to some one for a small sum, if he could. Sometimes he was unable to sell the ticket, and the pawnbroker was the one who was left. After a while he became known to the various brokers, and they refused to accept the goods. Then he brought my brother and myself into the business, but we, as our faces became familiar with the men from whom our profit comes, have had to employ others. In transacting this business we do not confine ourselves to New York, but travel all over the country, sometimes going as far as Chicago. Of course, if we find customers, we sell our stuff, but our chief source of profit is from the pawn shops. The only difficulty we encounter is in finding [illegible] who will deal [illegible] with us, and [illegible]

AUG

GOWNS WORN BY VISITORS TO TOWN.

MRS. CLARENCE MACKAY appeared in a simple and exquisitely cool white frock one very hot day while in New York. The skirt, long and sweeping, was made of white pique, with strapped seams and an applied flounce. The blouse, of white India silk, was tucked all over—both body and sleeves—in tucks an eighth of an inch deep and three-quarters of an inch apart. The tucks ran vertically, and in the sleeves stopped midway between elbow and wrist, the fullness being gathered into a narrow tucked band of the silk. The stock was of lace and silk. Mrs. Mackay's hat was a moderately large one of soft white straw that drooped slightly all around. It was worn almost straight on her head, and at the left of the front there were loose knots of white liberty satin, and around the brim's edge, to a depth of two or three inches, white lace was plaited.

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Miss Waterbury, while lunching at Sherry's the other day, wore a dainty dimity frock. It was striped alternately in plain ecru and tiny pink rosebuds. The skirt was tucked about the hips, the tucks running through the ecru only. An applied flounce finished the bottom of the skirt. The bodice was tucked all over vertically, the tucks taking up the ecru and bringing the rosebuds close together. The bishop sleeves were similarly tucked. A large hat of ecru lace and chiffon was worn.

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Mrs. Harry Lehr wore, while lunching at the Waldorf recently, a charming blue and white India silk, the white in fine spraylike designs. The skirt was long and sweeping, with many underlying plaits in the back. The bodice was tight-fitting in the back and bloused in front. It had a rather wide folded girdle of plain blue silk and even in the back the bodice seemed to blouse or puff out a trifle over it. The bishop sleeves were finished above the wristband with crossing folds of blue tulle and white silk, and the stock was the same, and touches of the blue and white formed a narrow vest. Mrs. Lehr's hat, worn straight on the head, had a saucer brim rolling up slightly all around, and a round crown. The crown was formed of alternate narrow braids of red and navy blue straw. The rolling brim was of navy blue, and under the left side and running up and over the brim and arranged flatly on the upper brim were folds of brilliant red ribbon, matching the straw in the crown.

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Another of Mrs. Lehr's simple gowns is a black serge, the skirt perfectly plain, with applied flounce and a plain, short Eton jacket, worn over a white blouse. She was seen the first of the week in a dark blue taffeta skirt, gathered around the waist and falling with a long sweep in the back. It was trimmed with three bands of blue velvet, each about eight inches above the other, the lower one, at the skirt's edge, being about two and a half inches wide, each band narrower than the one below. At intervals straps of silk crossed the velvet. The blouse worn was of extremely fine white material, made very simply. The hat was of dark blue chip, the back caplike in effect, and flaring at the front and rising high, covered with soft puffs of white silk with small polka dots of blue.

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Mrs. Frederic B. Esler, who has just returned from abroad, wore at luncheon at the Waldorf the middle of the week an unusually charming frock of ecru batiste. The skirt swept the floor about six inches, and was edged with six-inch tucks, separated in clusters of three by an insertion of Cluny lace. About eighteen inches above the tucks there was another insertion of Cluny lace, and the skirt was fitted around the hips with several tucks and horizontal insertions of Cluny, each about an inch wide. The waist had a deep yoke formed of squares of the Cluny lace and batiste over white silk, the body of the bodice being tucked to fit. The bishop sleeves showed the Cluny and tucks, with a band of lace at the wrists. The stock was of lace. Mrs. Esler's hat was a broad-brimmed affair of white straw, turned down in the back to rest closely over the hair. It showed an inch-wide binding of black velvet under and over the edge. About the crown were massed bluish white hydrangeas.

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Mrs. E. Reeves Merritt wore on the same day a simple white pique gown. The skirt cleared the floor and was absolutely plain, without even an applied flounce; the Eton jacket was equally plain, and was short. The hat worn was a small box shape of white straw, with a fold of white silk laid across the front, the ends on each side covered with a knot of black velvet; strips of velvet ran under the brim to the back and ended there in a tiny knot. The blouse was white.

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Mrs. Robert Ralston Crosby was shopping in a deep blue muslin thickly sprinkled with tiny white polka dots. The skirt was laid in tiny tucks an inch apart around the hips, and a gathered straight flounce a foot wide edged the skirt. The bodice had shallow tucks to fit, and the straight-across high yoke was of thin embroidered white material, as were the stock and the tiny turn-back cuffs that covered the wristbands of the bishop sleeves. The hat worn was a sailor of white straw, the brim edged with black velvet, and trimmed with mauve pink orchids, and loops of black velvet.

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Mrs. Chauncey Anderson, who was with Mrs. Crosby, wore a black veiling skirt. The applied flounce was headed by a band of black taffeta, and another band a trifle wider was stitched on the flounce's edge. Strapped bands of the silk ran vertically from the waist line to the flounce, covering the seams. The blouse worn was black taffeta, tucked to fit, and blousing only slightly. Mrs. Anderson's hat was a broad-brimmed black straw, with a large bunch of feathers at the left, and a black veil of fine net floated at the sides and back. Mrs. Anderson wore a string of pearls around her neck.

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Mrs. Norné Sellars, who was in the city for a short time, wore a white linen frock one hot day. The skirt showed tucks at the bottom, and heavy lace insertions. Just above the belt in the bodice there was a wide band of heavy lace. This was met by a band of the canvas, the upper part of which was laid in tucks to form the yoke. These tucks were so fine as to give an almost imperceptible fullness below, and the back fitted smoothly. The front bloused somewhat, and matched the back as to arrangement. The sleeves also showed lace and tiniest tucks. The hat worn had rather a wide brim, and the crown flared outward at its top. It was of light brown straw, almost yellow, and had around the crown folds and loops of narrow black velvet ribbon polka dotted in white. A brown chiffon veil covered the hat, and fell full from the sides and back.

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A most charming and unique gown was seen Wednesday in the Astoria. It was pale green organdy. The skirt had no seams save one in the back, and was stamped in the process of manufacture so as to have the wide border form at its lower edge, and the green flowers and vines tapered like seams from the waist line to this border, which simulated an applied flounce. There were long back-turning leaves outlined in pale brown and creamy white, and large green figures, half flower, half leaf, forming the eighteen-inch border. The sprays of green flowers and leaves in different shades that ran from belt to border were small and fine at the top, but grew larger as they descended. The back was fitted with underlying plaits, and six inches below the waist line on each side the plaits was a large rhinestone button. Black velvet streamers fell from the buttons about eight inches and were then tied and formed a long looped bow. The bodice was a bewildering arrangement of the small green flowers on the lower part, the yoke being of finely plaited plain light green organdy, outlined with cream lace and black velvet. Cream lace roses and narrow black velvet ribbon formed a fanciful lattice work over the back. The sleeves conformed to the bodice. The hat worn was a broad-brimmed dead-white straw, with masses of pale green leaves. On the left brim, at the edge, a flat bow of black velvet ribbon appeared. The left side rolled up and showed a large black velvet bow, with straps running around under the brim.

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Mrs. Henry A. Barclay was lunching at Sherry's in a simple black serge costume. The Eton jacket and skirt were severely plain, and a blouse of lavender batiste had only a little fullness, and bloused directly in the front. A white turnover collar and wristbands were the only relief. Mrs. Barclay wore a black hat, feather-trimmed. Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman, who was with her mother, was in the finest black batiste, simply made, and wore a black hat.

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Mrs. Robert Osborn wore at a dinner given at Sherry's the night before her departure for Europe a beautiful frock of Irish crochet lace. The foundation was a princesse slip of white taffeta, sleeveless and cut low in the neck. The Irish lace was applied flatly to the taffeta, it came high up around the neck, but the sleeves ended at the elbow with a frill of the same lace. The lace fitted very closely to the figure until it reached the knees, where it grew more full and a flounce of the lace was joined to the upper part of the skirt by cat-stitching. Mrs. Osborn wore a large flat white hat well over the face, and lavishly trimmed with white roses and green leaves.

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A frock seen at a Fifth Avenue modiste's and which is to be worn at Bar Harbor by a beautiful New York girl is of shrimp pink gauze embroidered in the same color. The design is orchids. They start with small flowers which grow larger and describe great wreaths on the material. The foundation slip is taffeta of the same shade and the crêpe is draped softly all over it. A twelve-inch flounce makes a mass of fluffiness over the feet. The gown is high as to neck, the slip alone being cut low, and the elbow sleeves are finished by a fold and knots of pink. The hat to be worn with it is of white straw, and a large shrimp pink ostrich feather starts from the left side and covers the brim. The kid slippers and silk stockings that go with this toilet match the frock in hue.

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Mrs. Hildreth K. Bloodgood was seen in town on Friday in a chic frock of denim. It was an extremely dark navy blue with a pepper and salt effect in white. The skirt fitted smoothly and without tucks about the hips. The applied flounce was probably eighteen inches deep in front and two feet in the back, and had tiny uplifted tucks perhaps two inches apart running vertically, and these gave the skirt a stiff flare at the foot. This flounce was headed by a quarter-inch band of white cloth that formed shallow scallops or curves around the head of the flounce. The bodice fitted smoothly in the back, where it was severely plain. The front was a blousing jacket effect. It pouched out over the belt, which was rather wide and of black patent leather, and closed well to the left. A band of the white piping and a row of medium-sized white buttons slanted from the left centre of the belt to the outer edge of the left shoulder. The sleeves were large coat sleeves, and were tucked vertically, and were close about the wrists. A rather small black boa was worn. Mrs. Bloodgood's hat was a wide-brimmed black Leghorn flat, pressed down in the back over her hair, with a wreath of white roses crushed closely together around the crown, and covered with fine black dotted net.

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Mrs. William Goadby Loew was seen during the week at the Astoria in a beautiful white Swiss frock, dotted with black, the tufts being extremely tiny. The skirt, long and clinging, had a wide pointed band of black lace about 16 inches from the hem of the skirt, and in the back this dropped slightly, and a second band of the lace crossed the back breadth and outlined an oval of the Swiss. The bodice had a tucked yoke of transparent white material, and below this there were crossing bands of the black lace. The elbow sleeves had frills of the Swiss headed by the lace, and a black lace girdle finished it at the waist line. Mrs. Loew's hat was a small, rather flat affair of white horsehair in layers, each layer edged with black. It was set back off the forehead and slanted to the back. On the front of the brim were bowlike tabs of the black and white horsehair. The whole costume was extremely light and airy, and delightfully cool for the hot day on which it was worn.

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A unique linen frock, in the natural shade, seen at the Waldorf had the upper portion of the skirt laid in graduated box plaits, stitched a quarter of an inch from the edges, two-thirds of the way to the floor. The hip yoke was perfectly plain, cut to fit; its lower edge was cut in small battlements bound with white. The yoke was also cut in battlements and bound in white, and the body part of the bodice was so tucked, or the tucks were so turned and stitched as to simulate inch box plaits. The full sleeves were tucked to match, and the wrist showed the battlement effect, as did also the stock. The hat was a rough straw much the color of the gown, and was trimmed very simply with black ribbon, and a black chiffon veil draped it.

American May Become Duchess.

ALTHOUGH the echoes of the sensational escapade of ex-Lieut. Putnam Bradlee Strong and Lady Francis Hope, better known as May Yohe, have died away since the couple left San Francisco for Australia, there is much curiosity felt and expressed at Newport as to what action, if any, Lord Francis Hope will take against his wife, and whether the Duke of Newcastle, who is unalterably opposed to divorce, will permit his brother to sue for divorce. As the Duke holds the purse strings, and Lord Francis has not a penny of his own, the former will naturally have everything to say on the subject. Added to this curiosity is a deal of speculation as to the chances of May Yohe's escapade giving English society another American Duchess. The chances of the Hon. Mrs. Charles Stapleton Pelham-Clinton, who was Miss Lizzie di Zerega of New York, becoming the Duchess of Newcastle would seem to be rather remote, but experience has proved that heirs to English titles much further removed than is Mrs. Pelham-Clinton have reached them. Briefly summarized, Mrs. Pelham-Clinton's chances of becoming the Duchess of Newcastle depend upon Lord Francis Hope's divorcing his present wife, not marrying again, or if he marries again, not having any children by this second marriage. The present Duke has no heir, and is not likely to have any. Lord Francis Hope is similarly situated as regards his present wife. The dukedom, heirs failing to the present Duke and Lord Francis, will pass, if he survives the Duke and Lord Francis, to the Hon. Charles Stapleton Pelham-Clinton, their first cousin. Mr. and Mrs. Pelham-Clinton have no children, have been married nearly fifteen years, and are not likely to have any, so that if they by chance should become the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle, the dukedom would pass in time to Mr. Charles Pelham-Clinton's younger brother, who is unmarried. It would be a coincidence if the next Duchess of Newcastle should be an American, a compatriot of the Duchesses of Manchester and Marlborough. The Hon. Charles Pelham-Clinton is well known in New York, where he lived for nearly ten years, and where he married. He is an exceedingly tall, slightly built, swarthy and handsome man, and is now about forty-two years old. During his life in New York he was actively engaged in newspaper work, and was one of the best of New York racing reporters.

Consuelo's Changed Appearance.

IF the young Duchess of Marlborough comes to Newport in August, which is not yet a settled fact, the curiosity of numbers of people there who have not seen her since her marriage, only four or five years ago, will know no bounds. They will find that the few years that have elapsed since Consuelo Vanderbilt left Newport, a maiden of eighteen, to become the wife of the descendant of Marlborough, "the Prince of Commanders," and to preside over Blenheim, perhaps the most noted castle in England, have brought marked changes in the demeanor and appearance of the Duchess. She was, when married, a tall, slim, not overgraceful girl, with a sweet expression, a delicate olive complexion, and large, soft, and appealing eyes. Her manner was a shy and retiring one. She has now the dignity of carriage and bearing of a matron of twice her age, and has matured in figure and face. Her expression is a quiet and sad one, and whether the stories that her married life has not been an entirely happy one are true or not, a stranger who should see the young girl for the first time, and who might be ignorant of her identity, would probably say that she was a woman with a tragedy in her life. This very sadness of expression, however, heightens her good looks, and the Duchess of Marlborough may be said to be, while not a rarely beautiful woman, a more than ordinarily handsome young woman. The Duke of Marlborough will not come to Newport. The story that he would visit the resort this Summer was not credited from the first by those who knew and who were with him during his one and only visit to the place prior to his engagement to Miss Vanderbilt some six years ago. The Duke cares nothing for society, and was bored beyond measure by the entertainments given for him at Newport. Since his marriage he has been on much better and closer terms with his wife's father, Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr., than with his wife's mother, Mrs. Belmont, and the Newport gossips say that the Duchess, if she comes to Newport, will be her mother's guest at Marble House. This of itself precludes the Duke's coming, as it is understood that he is not anxious to accept the hospitality of Marble House and its owner.

The Colorado Countess.

AT the tiny mountain hamlet of Palmer Lake, on the very crest of the continental divide, fifty miles from Denver, old Countess Murat sits on the porch of her little vine-covered cottage these long Summer days. Countess Murat has two claims to distinction. She is the only Colorado Countess, and she was the first white woman to enter Colorado; neither of which claims has ever been disputed.

Countess Murat was born at Baden-Baden on the Rhine seventy-seven years ago. In 1848 she was married to Count Murat. Not much is known of this romance of her life, for the old lady does not care to discuss it. The tradition among the old timers is to the effect that her husband was a wild young sprig of the French aristocracy; and that upon his culminating a long series of escapades by marrying the pretty daughter of a German innkeeper, he was discarded, once and forever, by his family. They came away immediately to America. Countess Murat traveled with her husband overland to California in 1852, over the old California trail through Wyoming, and back again; overland to Denver in 1858, and once overland from Denver to Montana in 1864. Twice since coming to this country she has been back to Europe for a year.

The Indians held up the emigrant train on which she came into Denver, and she, the only woman in the outfit, was concealed among the flour sacks for safety. She and her husband built their cabin on the spot where now stands the Denver Chamber of Commerce. No prophet told them their site was some time to be the centre of an opulent business section, and later settlers made the fortune they might have had. Their only neighbor then was a great Indian lodge that stood directly across what is now Lawrence Street. The Indian women used to bring water and wood for the young white woman, the first they had ever seen, and they helped her to make the first American flag that ever floated over Denver. She made it out of her own red petticoat, with blue and white cotton bought of a Mexican trader. Count Murat was a well-known character in the early days of Denver. Suave, polished, and agreeable, he was a general favorite. He tried his luck at mining with some success, and two or three times accumulated what would have been a comfortable little fortune for some men. But his passion for gambling was inveterate, and he never rested till he had staked his last penny. During his impecunious seasons he would turn to the trade which seems the natural refuge of exiled Frenchmen, and shave the populace for a living. It came to be one of the attractions of pioneer Denver that it had a real live Count for a barber, and tourists made it a point to be shaved by him. Schuyler Colfax, Horace Greeley, Sam Bowles, and numerous other famous men have sat in his chair.

Finally he died, and left his wife not a cent. And that's the reason old Katherine sits on the porch of her little cottage at Palmer Lake. She earned that cottage herself, with her two hands, washing and doing housework after the Count died. She came up here because she thought she could make her living keeping Summer boarders. And so she could, for old Countess Katherine's linen is snowy, and her table smiles with home-made fare. But now rheumatism has lamed her back and crooked her fingers, and erysipelas has impaired her eyesight. So she has but little except the $10 a month with which the Colorado Pioneer Society pensions her.

The Tactful Jeweler.

A woman who had just passed her fiftieth birthday took a ring to a jeweler to be repaired the other day.

"Please be careful of it," she said. "I am very fond of that ring. I got it when I was a girl."

"Oh," said the jeweler, "anybody can see it's an antique."

1901

Women Here and There

TWO horsemen were talking recently of the carelessness of foot passengers and the difficulty they found in not running over people who threw themselves under the horses' feet. One of them had, within a few days, run over a young girl of fifteen or sixteen, and the other had had a younger girl thrown between the wheels of his carriage, but fortunately not run over. The first horseman was driving a mettlesome young horse in a light two-wheeled racing gig. He was exercising the horse, and had a small boy between his knees in the little carriage enjoying the sport. As he drove down the road two young girls were standing on the sidewalk at one side talking, with their backs to the street, which they suddenly decided to cross. The light carriage made no noise on the smooth road, and, without stopping to look, both turned and ran directly for the carriage, one of them fortunately in such a position that she was able, when she saw the horse, to steer clear of it; but the other ran directly into it, was thrown, and one wheel passed over her. The vehicle was so light that even with the weight of the man and boy she was not hurt, bore only the marks of the wheel across her white dress skirt, and picked herself up and hurried down a side street, apparently frightened to death, before the man could pull up his horse.

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The second man's story was almost identical in showing the carelessness of victims of the accident. In his case there were two girls, this time only ten or a dozen years old, standing with their backs to the street, who in the same way turned suddenly, started across on a run, and ran directly into the passing vehicle. This was a two-wheeled cart drawn by a gentle horse. One girl ran into the horse, pushed herself back, and did not fall; but the other, being nearer the cart and perhaps running with more vehemence, fell forward and back of the horse, so that as the cart passed she was between the two wheels. The horseman drew up, drove back to a near-by house, into which the girls had quickly run, and where one of them lived. Both girls admitted that they were altogether to blame for the accident, and no harm was done further than the nervous shock of the girl who had been thrown. That was severe enough, and it was some weeks before the child, as the horseman, who called several times to inquire, learned, could sleep quietly without tossing and crying, "Oh, the horse, the horse!" a serious enough result to a young girl's nervous system.

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Both horsemen acknowledge having a genuine fear of young children, whose movements can never be surmised, and whose safety is only in the watchfulness of the horseman and the interference, as they agreed, of the guardian angel of the child. One instance in the case of a little girl illustrates this. She was, with a number of children, begging for a ride as the horseman drove by in a heavy carriage. Not getting the ride, the little girl mockingly thrust one foot between the spokes of the carriage, and the revolution of the wheel immediately carried it off the ground and against a bar of the carriage, when, but for the quickness of the driver and the presence of mind of the child in calling to him to back his horse, an accident too frightful to be considered would have occurred.

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"Never," says a woman who has had experience and a variety of hats this Summer, "take advantage of the kind offers of any one but a very dear friend, and never of a mere acquaintance. This year I had an opportunity to send several pupils to a New York milliner, who taught millinery in addition to making bonnets, and in return she volunteered to do some work in her line for me. 'Just bring your materials in any time,' she said, 'and I will make you up a pretty hat and it won't cost you anything.' As to its not costing me anything, I had no mind to allow anything of that kind, but this seems to be a hat year for me. I have a number, and late in the season, having a good hat left from last year and the material for trimming it, it occurred to me that I would take it to the milliner, who I knew would take a special interest, and have still another chapeau. I made up my mind that I would pay her $1 for the trimming. That hat was a leghorn, to be simply trimmed with feathers and a few flowers and a bit of lace I had, and velvet ribbon which I bought. I went for the hat a few days after I had sent in the materials, found it ready for me, and after I had duly admired it I asked the price.

"Of course, I knew what the answer would be, 'Oh, nothing, I was very glad to do it; not busy,' &c. Then I was to come in with my insistent offer of a dollar, which I knew would be accepted, as I have never yet found any one who could not be made to take money when it was offered though they may demur at first. But was that what my milliner said? Not a bit of it. 'Two dollars,' she answered, calmly, and I laid down the two-dollar bill and departed, expressing my thanks for her kindness.

"No, I wasn't even angry. It was too funny, and I have had the money's worth in telling the story as a good joke on me. I could have gone out on Fifth Avenue at this season and bought a hat for $5, a stylish hat with all the materials in it, and had it sent home in a bandbox. As it was, I paid over $8 for my hat, counting the velvet ribbon which I bought, and was obliged to tote it home in a paper bag, and now keep it wrapped in paper because I have no box for it. In addition to that I found, when I reached home, that the hat was not my style, and I have taken the flowers out and changed the whole effect of the hat, and don't really like it even now.

"'You need never be afraid to send your friends with their own materials,' said my milliner condescendingly, 'for I have no objection to using anything that has been worn before.' I hope I may have a chance to recommend her. It will be another opportunity to tell my story."

It is a fortunate woman who can make her own hats. One woman who can do this has eight or ten always in Summer and as many as she has gowns in Winter. She enjoys the work she puts into her headgear, and it gives great distinction to her costumes to have hats to match them. One gray hat which goes with a gray gown has the underside of plain gray straw and the top of the hat is covered with tiny black crinoline ruffles, which give a charming effect. Black velvet is used for the trimming. There is a hat the color of a Jacque rose on which are soft crushed roses in different tones, lighter and darker than the hat. A hat of purple and lavender straw combined is trimmed with crushed pansies in which yellow predominates. There is a black hat and half a dozen more—the woman could not count her hats without seeing them and making a regular inventory. A knowledge of millinery is of general benefit, for the practical part of making bows, milliner's folds, wiring, &c., all comes in play in making fine neckwear, and the woman who makes her own hats also makes her stocks, the prettiest lace affairs, one or two for each waist.

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For the woman who has a real taste for it there is no business which she can go into and do quietly at home which is more satisfactory than millinery. There must be the genuine talent and a thorough knowledge of the practical part of the work and an ability to keep up with the styles. A hat has too much to do with a woman's appearance to leave her pleased with unsatisfactory work. One young New York girl who studied the business was successful from the first. During the last three months, while she was still studying herself, she counted the number of hats she made, and there were eighty. But she and her mother have a large circle of friends, and the girl has an unusual gift for making people look pretty and stylish in her hats.

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The Brooklyn Public Library is doing a good work if the interest of the children it reaches is any gauge. A branch of the library was opened recently on Smith Street, on the corner of Carroll. That is a populous location, and takes in some of the poorer parts of the city. There are hosts of children in the neighborhood. These thronged the library the moment it was opened, and they are delighted to take books. The library occupies a large corner room, which was at one time a shop, and into this the children flock in crowds. One morning there were over three hundred there, and at times every book from the children's shelves is out.

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"The kitchens in Sweden are not like those in New York," says a Swedish woman. "They are frequently the show places of the house. I know some women who are interested in training schools for servants, and have their maids from them, who always take any visitors who will be interested to see the kitchen. We use copper utensils, they hang on the walls, and are kept shining like gold. When there is to be a special influx of visitors, and it is known in advance, an extra number of copper utensils are put out on the range, and the kitchen presents a dazzling sight. In a large house there will be one woman who comes in to keep them clean. It would be too much work for the regular servants. Coppers in constant use are always sent out every three months to be relined with a white metal always used in such dishes to prevent danger of poison from the copper."

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New Yorkers do not know the genuine pleasures of street-car riding, which adds much to the enjoyment of smaller places. Take Providence, R. I., for instance. Now, there is a place for solid fun. A woman writes from there of being in the street cars running between Providence and Pawtucket, an adjoining city, when the familiar cart of an ice cream peddler came in sight. The Rhode Island ice cream peddlers are in league with the surface road authorities to make the lives of the inhabitants of the little State as happy as possible. This peddler, after the manner of the Rhode Island kind, had his cream put up in pasteboard boxes, with a tin spoon tucked into the side of each ready for use. It was a boiling hot day, and when the eyes of the motorman of the car and the ice cream peddler met both began to prepare for business. The motorman slowed up. The conductor jumped off with most of the men in the car, ran to the ice cream peddler, who handed out packages of cream as fast as he could take in the money and make change. The conductor and men passengers jumped onto the car again, the latter with a supply for the women in the car, which started on immediately, every one eating cream in a state of blissful content.

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All womankind is to be rescued from threatened death by The Ottawa (Canada) Citizen. The Citizen has discovered why the average woman gets off a car backward. It is because she carries "her purse, handkerchief, reticule"—do women still carry the reticule of forty or fifty years ago in Ottawa?—"in her left hand." Doing this she cannot, of course, take hold of the side of the car with her left, and as a result she uses her right hand, and gets off the wrong way. This practice has troubled so many brave and kindly gentlemen who never can learn that no woman has ever been injured in this way, and that she leaves the car in what they consider the wrong way on account of a reticule or handkerchief or for any of the reasons they may surmise—not for any reason in particular, but because she likes to—just because! The Citizen suggests that organizations of women take up this matter. But women's clubs do not consider trivial matters.

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Jersey has more than her just dues in the way of recrimination when a young woman, who lives in one of the English island colonies off the Eastern Coast of the United States, and who visits in this part of the country, recounts her experience in the State. She lives on a small island where no important work of any kind can be done, and she took advantage of her visit to the States to bring a charming little conch pearl to be set. It was one of the prettiest of those pretty and odd little pearls, striped with pink, a gift from her father, and she was to have it set in a pin. It might be supposed that living on a small island, where the conchs are plentiful, the pearls would not be rarities with her, but that is not the case. The negroes on the island know their value, are constantly on the lookout for them, and when one is found it is only sold to the highest bidder for a good round sum, and is then sent off either to this country or to England to be sold at a still greater advance. Being in Jersey with her treasured pearl, the girl took it to a Jersey jeweler. He kept it for an unprecedented time, and whenever she went for it it was not ready. Finally the time came for her to sail, and still no pin. It did not make so much difference, aside from the disappointment, for it could be sent by mail, and was by her relatives. But, alas, what a pin it was! With her heart filled with rage the girl sat down and picked from the pin every bit of substance which occupied the place where the pearl should have been, and which was nothing in the world but wax of some kind. Her pearl was worth at least $50, but all her complaints brought her no satisfaction.

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"Wouldn't you like a nice little kitten?" asked the woman who always has a houseful of cats, of the one who hasn't. "My cat played me such a trick this year. She always has a large family of kittens, seven or eight at least, and I have all but two killed immediately. But this year she hid her kittens, and it was two weeks before I discovered them, and every one with its eyes open, and I couldn't have them killed."

"But why couldn't you have them killed?" asked the second woman.

"Why, I told you they had their eyes open," said the first woman; "don't you see?"

"Yes," answered the second woman, hesitatingly, but she does not see yet.

Women Abroad.

AMONG the black gowns which are being worn in England the thin materials are as much seen as the lighter colored gowns of other places. Dotted nets and chiffons, crepes de chine, and charmingly beautiful silk muslins and lace gowns are worn, and among these black over white is popular.

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The young Dutchess of Marlborough, Consuelo Vanderbilt, is wearing, among other gowns, a black net with sequins for evening, and with this her magnificent strings of pearls are to be seen to the best advantage.

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Necklaces and tiaras are made to match and pendants to the former are set in the same style as the points of the latter.

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Black jet is naturally much worn, and an Englishwoman who has a neck and arms of great beauty wore with her evening gown recently loops of jet over the shoulders in lieu of sleeves. The gown was of jetted net.

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Princess gowns are worn more by women on the other side than here. One beautiful Princess gown of white satin had the simplicity relieved by a bolero of lace. An exquisite Irish lace formed another Princess gown, the cream tint of the lace being brought out by the dead white satin foundation.

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With the low style of hair dressing the younger women are wearing wreaths of flowers, and small roses are among the prettiest.

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Simplicity rules in the greater number of gowns, and a white satin gown worn by a woman with a beautiful figure was absolutely plain, with only a bit of chiffon to soften the lines about the décolletage.

◆

Frenchwomen care more for the ensemble of their gowns, while the Englishwomen are particular about certain points. The Englishwoman prefers fine jewels, if less money is put into her frocks. It is for this reason that a quantity of French jewels were sold recently in England. Among these was a magnificent pearl necklace weighing 4,030 grains and made up of 424 magnificent pearls, evenly matched and of exquisite quality. The clasp was of a First Empire design. A smaller necklace forming a rope of pearls was composed of 234 pearls, smaller, but as fine in quality.

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The Lamballe hats and Marie Antoinette fichus which were worn at the fêtes at Trianon will make their appearance in this country when Mrs. Burton Harrison has her little Trianon fête at Bar Harbor the last of this month. The fancy dress will be more attractive than much that is worn at different times, for the fashions of Marie Antoinette are universally becoming. At the Versailles fête the Countess de Castellane wore one of the most attractive gowns. It was of pink, with a draped white mousseline overdress, a Louis XVI. jacket, fastened with brass buttons, a mousseline fichu, edged with lace, and a hat of pink straw, with a crown of the material of the gown and trimmed with a black scarf and feathers. A simple but charming little gown was of white muslin and "Val" lace, the bodice sharply pointed, over a gathered skirt, and a low white hat, trimmed with a garland of roses. A very pretty Lamballe hat was of pale blue, edged with black. Muslins with designs of the period were worn, and the long walking stick, with flying ribbons, added to the picturesqueness of the fête.

The Woman Markham Knew.

EDWIN MARKHAM, some years before he gained "The Man With the Hoe" reputation, was visiting some friends in the East. His hostess, trying to find some bond by way of mutual friendship, kept asking the distinguished thinker if he knew Mrs. Smith, or Mrs. Brown, or Mrs. Jones, and spent almost a half an hour going through the list of San Francisco's "400." Markham said he was ignorant of their existence, and was not well posted in the "society news," but, he irrelevantly remarked, he knew Mrs. Mary Ann Burke, the poor old lead-pencil peddler, who was always to be found at the foot of Cherry Hill, seated on the pavement there. "She had just been admitted into the Workhouse the last I heard of her, and I have written a poem, suggested by her lonely, pitiful, old figure, bowed and bent by years and illness, under the cruel sleet of a Winter's night." The poem was then recited. It was instinct with the same sympathy and humanity and pity for a class of unfortunates even more hopeless in their sorrows than the subject of his world-renowned poem. Every verse had the refrain, "She was so old—so old." There was not a dry eye when the poet sat down.

Afterward he told a friend: "If one's emotions could only become caught and fixed and become a part of one's nature, Utopia were already here. My hearers were one and all touched and made thoughtful for a moment; but the amiable Mr. Smart next had the floor, and he recounted some stories which threw the whole party into paroxysms of laughter, and my poor, forlorn old woman was straightway forgotten. It was, I suppose, out of place for me to recite such a poem in such merry company. But still it is my belief that I and all others who work for 'the cause' must use every slight opportunity to keep touching and arousing and developing the latent and best emotions which every man possesses, no matter in how germinal a degree. Only this way can my dream of practical Socialism ever be realized."

Minister Wu to the Women.

The wise and facetious Minister Wu Ting-Fang made his appearance in a new rôle the other evening at a large gathering where both ladies and gentlemen were present, where he was the most conspicuous guest. He was asked to say a few words to the ladies, in response to a toast to them. He said: "When I see so many finely built women confronting me, and I am called upon to be the 'gallant' of the moment, what can I say but that I wish for that moment only I were not a Chinaman—I should like to be an American as I stand here; so that each one of you would appear as beautiful to me as you actually must be when seen through your countrymen's eyes. Alas! the slight difference in the formation of my orbs cannot do justice to the impression you make upon me, individually and jointly and severally. But there are some well-nourished figures and forms among you that really appear to be as fine as the best that my own fertile country has produced. And your intelligence and souls, I am told, which are hidden under your intricate fashionable apparel, are more beautiful even than your forms. May you all feel the depth and sincerity of my admiration; and may your youthful looks and honorable years always walk hand in hand."

May Irwin's Mistake.

Good-natured May Irwin is excessively fond of children. It was therefore no surprise to the elevator man in one of the tall office buildings, where the actress has business frequently, when the lady looked with deep affection upon the form of a boy of twelve garbed in clothes that had the cut of those of a man. Finally Miss Irwin, beaming down upon the diminutive form, said to the elevator man:

"Isn't he interesting?"

"The interesting" little boy turned up to her a countenance that the years hadn't touched lightly.

"Madam," he said slowly, "if you please, I am forty."

The actress stammered in confusion: "But really, you are interesting."

Then the two walked up Broadway together. In the dwarf Miss Irwin recognized Osman Sardon, one of the best-known Lilliputians on the vaudeville circuit. That was how the acquaintance of the actress, who is certainly nothing of a Lilliputian, and the dwarf began.

AUG

Society

At Home and Abroad

AUGUST has arrived and with it the whirl of society. The Summer resorts are at their best, seashore, mountain, and lakeside are crowded with pleasure and health seekers, and hotelkeepers are in the acme of their glory. Perhaps the season at those resorts where the hotel is the centre of life can be called so far an overwhelming success. The torrid weather has driven crowds from New York to seek relief elsewhere. Under pain of offending every Summer hotel proprietor in the country, the truth must be told: It has been most uncomfortably hot everywhere. At the seaside and up in the mountains the nights have been cool, but the mosquitoes, possibly realizing that there is a Government crusade against them and that their doom is sealed, are making hay while the sun shines and are indulging in one last riotous festa. However, every one says it is gay, so it would be folly to go against the general impression.

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Newport, of course, is the first place to be considered. It has had its water fête, and in some respects that festival was more successful than in former years. The importance of it is much exaggerated. It is a festival almost entirely for the people, and not for society, which took a half amused, half languid interest in it. Men who are devoted to the interest of Newport, such as John Jacob Astor and others, marched in the parade. The New York Yacht Club made a most brave showing and the spectacle of the illuminated craft in the harbor was one not to be forgotten. Yacht owners did their best to make the affair a success. Beautiful entertainments were given by Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., on Chrystabel; by Harry Walters on Naraeda, on Lagonda by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Browning, on Electra by ex-Commodore Gerry, and so on through the entire fleet of steam yachts. On shore the handsomest dinner was that given by Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, while Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Clarke held a large reception at Beechbound, where many went to see the illuminations.

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The town itself was quite gay with flags and bunting, but with the exception of two blocks on Bellevue Avenue the land spectacular part of the show was confined to that narrow thoroughfare Thames Street and Washington Square. Here large crowds collected and viewed the illuminations and threw paper confetti at each other with that careless carnival spirit that one might expect in a New England crowd. It was perhaps a realization of the libretto of Verdi's opera "The Bal Masque," the scene of which was laid in Boston. The fête brought crowds to Newport, however, and it was more generally observed by society than in former years, and it has done something to keep up the kindly relations between Bellevue Avenue and the town, at times sorely tried by menaces to the free use of the Cliff Walk, the Bailey's Beach question, and the reckless driving of automobiles. The latter question, by the way, is not as serious as depicted. The motors are driven—even that famous one owned by William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.—at a rate of speed which would be defined as crawling in New York.

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The festivities for the remainder of the Newport week consisted in dinners, with two novelties—a vaudeville dinner and entertainment given by Mrs. George Crocker on Friday evening at the Clambake Club and a very pretty dance at Berger's by Mrs. Clement C. Moore in honor of Miss Fish, the daughter of Hamilton Fish and a débutante of next season. Thursday and yesterday were race days, and Newport was afloat, as it was on Monday, when the contest for the Astor Cup was made. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse gave yesterday a large garden party at Eastbourne Lodge, where the Hungarian Band played and refreshments were served under a marquee.

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For the rest, there were dinners and the morning and afternoon concerts at the Casino and luncheons and musicales. The Casino has again come into popular favor, and it is enjoying a very successful season The evening hop is not very well attended perhaps, but the tennis courts are crowded all day and the teas after the concert and Sunday evening dinners are in much vogue. With all this, there is very little general entertaining. Newport is divided into cliques and sets which keep together and which only mingle on rare occasions. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt does the greater part of the entertaining. Her luncheons and dinners at Beaulieu have been the smartest affairs of the Summer. Mrs. Vanderbilt, Sr., has so far not done much at the Breakers.

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To-morrow will bring the annual meeting of the Casino Directors, and the year's report will be read. There has been proposed a plan to introduce vaudeville at the Casino instead of dancing. Vaudeville seems to retain a warm spot in the fashionable heart, and the little show at Freebody Park is still crowded each evening. Parties were given there last week by William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., by Mrs. George Crocker, and by Mrs. Frederic Neilson. To-morrow evening will take place the first dinner at Mrs. Astor's. Other dinners will follow during the week, and among these will be a dinner on Wednesday for young people to be given by Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, and dinners also to-morrow evening by Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks and Mrs. Frederic Neilson. The latter will be for young people. On Tuesday Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs will give a dinner at the Clambake Club in honor of their daughter, Miss Lily Oelrichs, and Peter Martin. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will also give a dinner this week, and among others who will entertain are Mrs. F. O. French, James T. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer, Jr. This latter affair will be a dinner dance for their young friends, and will take place at Berger's to-morrow evening.

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The dances for the month will include those given by Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones on Aug. 14, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., on Aug. 22, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks on Aug. 24. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will also give a Martha Washington dance at Beaulieu at a date not yet fixed. Mrs. William Payne Thompson also gives a dinner dance at the Newport Golf Club on Aug. 21.

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There really remain but five weeks more of the Newport season. July was extremely dull, and August, from present indications, will be moderately gay, but there is nothing of the rapid movement of the season in years gone by. But society is enjoying itself at Newport in the open. Every one seems to be learning to engineer automobiles, just as every one had the bicycle craze some years ago. Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs go about in their motors without the presence of the protecting chauffeur. Mrs. Astor, by the way, seems to have led the way to simple but effective gowns, and white lawn and duck are her favorite materials. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt both have a simple, chic method of dress, and the former delights in little sailor hats and cool-looking blouses. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. John R. Drexel, and Mrs George Crocker wear very elaborate gowns and hats. All the women are wearing veils and the hatless man has passed from society to another strata. The Panama hat, very large and rather fantastic, is the favorite headgear.

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There are the usual amount of rumors in the air concerning society and fashionable people, and many of them are silly beyond measure. One of the most extraordinary is the story recently published that a ball is to be given in August at Newport by the joint parents of the Duchess of Marlborough and Miss Natica Rives. Miss Rives is an adopted daughter of George Rives. She has dropped her own father's name and holds no communication with him or his wife, who is the mother of the Duchess of Marlborough. Such an entertainment, even if the Duchess were coming to this country—and she is not—would be the very acme of absurdity. There is also a revival of the story of the patent medicine dance, which is on a par now with the famous paragraphs about ex-Commodore Gerry's new melon houses, which would appear every week first in one publication and then another, or of the building of a hotel on the site of the burned Ocean House.

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Gradually the camps in the Adirondacks are being occupied by their owners. Last week Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid left for their camp near Paul Smith's. Mr. D. O. Mills will visit them, and perhaps Mrs. Ogden Mills may go up there for a short visit when she returns to this country. There is only a slight chance of her going to Newport, and she has arranged to be for the remainder of the Summer at Staatsburg. Her health has improved. She is now in Paris. The Misses Mills may be at Newport as the guests of Mrs. Havemeyer. They have been in London for a short while visiting Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck.

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There is little to say concerning society abroad just now from the fact that the majority of its representatives are in this country. In England it will be Cowes week, and there are many yachts there near the Solent waiting for the regattas. The Valiant, with Mr. William K. Vanderbilt's party on board, is one of these. Mrs. Robert Goelet is on a cruise toward the land of the midnight sun. She has a large party with her, including the Duchesse de Luynes.

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London is fast becoming deserted. The last dinners have been given, and the great heat made society there beat a hasty retreat. Now comes the season of shooting and of great house parties and the invasion of the north countries and of the moors and the highlands of Scotland. A few emulating the example of the King, will go to one of the German "Bads" before settling for the Autumn. Aix les Bains is filled with Americans, who are having jolly times and the bookings at the Homburg hotels show that this country will be well represented there. Lake Lucerne is another favorite resort for the American abroad, and these three places have many well-known New Yorkers stopping there.

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William C. Whitney seems to have abandoned his trip abroad for the present, but like William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., there is no relying on him or his plans. At present he intends to be in Saratoga. There will be a migration of some of the Newport people thither when the races commence. Mr. and Mrs. Mackay are to be among the number, but it is very doubtful if Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt go, as they have cards out for the entire month of August. R. T. Wilson, Jr., will of course occupy his cottage, and Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Howland will also be there.

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The Misses Leiter are at Lake Geneva, which is one of the favorite resorts for Chicago people. Mrs. Leiter is with her daughter, Lady Curzon, in Scotland, where they will remain until the latter part of September. It is more than doubtful if the Misses Leiter go abroad this Autumn.

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The death of Miss Cornelia de Peyster at the Matthewson, at Narragansett Pier, last week, will place in mourning a large family connection and will close the doors of a very hospitable house this coming Winter. The Misses de Peyster have entertained at dinners and card parties each season, and they are among the members of the Seven Hand Euchre Club, one of the popular card coteries. The Misses de Peyster—there were three sisters—have been going for some years to Narragansett. Miss de Peyster's death was very sudden. She was a relative of Gen. Frederic de Peyster and also of the Hamilton and Livingston families.

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Narragansett has had its polo and its weekly club dinner and dance. There were many Newporters who went over to see the polo during the week. There were also polo practice games at Newport upon the private field of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, and several coachloads of young people went over each afternoon. There has been little golf, but the Golf Club has proved popular with a small set. The introduction of the Dutch luncheon, however, was rather triste. It takes rank with the hen dinner, and it does not portend unlimited supply of men and joy that is all too unchecked and unconfined.

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Bar Harbor is perhaps after all as gay as any place. Southampton seems to have subsided a bit, and one hears only of dinners and the Friday evening at the Meadow Club and cards. Bar Harbor is having more general dancing with the Malvern and the Kebo Valley Club weekly events than many other places. The coast of Long Island and New Jersey is enjoying itself quietly, but it can hardly be called dull. The automobile excitement is quieted at Oyster Bay, and the Frederick Benedicts have gone to Newport, where they have taken the Bennett house for the season.

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The wedding will take place to-morrow of Miss Julia Ludlow, daughter of the late Thomas William Ludlow, and whose mother was formerly Miss Frances Fraser Bettner, and Richard Mortimer Young, formerly of Charlottetown, P. E. I. It is to be celebrated in the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in West Forty-sixth Street, by the Rev. George M. Christian. A wedding breakfast will be served at the residence of the bride's mother after the ceremony.

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The wedding of Miss Jean Martin, daughter of the Rev. Thomas W. Martin of Trinity Church, Far Rockaway, and Dr. Mortimer Roland Beaudoin-Bennett, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Beaudoin-Bennett, is to be celebrated at Hewletts, L. I., on Aug. 21. Arthur Gouverneur Morris, Benjamin C. Vandewater, George Perry Dillenback, and René Corillo de Albornez, are to be the ushers. Miss Margaret Allan will be the maid of honor. Archdeacon Henry C. Bryan of the Garden City Cathedral, assisted by the bride's father, will officiate, and Richard Henry Lee Martin will give his sister away.

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Senator John Kean has Judge Loring's place, at Pride's Crossing, Mass., this Summer. Mrs. Kean is now there, and the Misses Elizabeth and Lucy Kean are to be there during August.

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Mrs. Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati and Miss Nannie Longworth and Nicholas Longworth, Jr., are at Beverly Farms, Mass., occupying their Summer home in the Mingo Beach district.

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Justice Horace Gray and Mrs. Gray, who are at their Lawrence cottage, Nahant, for the Summer, gave a large dinner there early in the week.

AT THE SUMMER RESORTS.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 3.—Society seems to save up for the month of August and then spends in the most extravagant manner. The past week has been the usual early August procession of events. They are coming now too thick and fast to distinguish them. The most notable affair of the week, however, was the reception given by Capt. Thomas J. Bush at the Pot and Kettle Club in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Alexander McDow Cook. Gen. McCook, who, with Mrs. McCook, is staying at the Newport, is one of the famous fighting McCooks. The affair took place Friday afternoon, and was one of the largest receptions that have been given at the club up the coast. Some of the well-known people present included Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, Admiral and Mrs. Upshur, Rear Admiral O'Neill, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Johnston Livingston, Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, R. Hall McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Miss Sylvia Fox, Miss May Handy, Miss Lota Robinson, John B. Henderson, James B. Haggin, and Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup.

The second Malvern hop, which took place Wednesday evening, proved that dancing is more popular this Summer than last. Perhaps it is because there is an increase in the younger element here. A large number of dinners preceded the dance, several being given at the Inn and others at the cottages. Some of those who entertained were Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mrs. C. B. Wright, Mrs. A. C. Barney, Johnston Livingston, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. Alfred E. Pratt, Mrs. T. Huger Pratt, Mrs. John Harrison, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle. During the course of the dance almost every one of prominence drifted in.

The dinner dance at Kebo on Saturday night marked the limit of the club's season. The dinner was as large as could be given, and the dance later was so largely attended as to be uncomfortable. Those who entertained at dinner were Mrs. W. P. Draper, Mrs. Charles B. Wright, E. J. Curley, L. McIlvaine Luqueer, J. B. Henderson, Miss Kimball. Some of the guests included Mrs. C. S. Wadsworth, Miss Whelen, Miss Conover, Lieut. Strickland, Lieut. Moraut, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Cotton, Mrs. Lawrence, Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Countess Festetics, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Thatcher, Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean, Mrs. Hunt-Slater, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman gave a large dinner Tuesday night. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston, Johnston Livingston, Mr. Maurice Rumsey, Miss Gertrude Harrison. The dinner was followed by a musicale, at which Miss Harrison sang.

Monday evening Mrs. Wright gave a dinner party, followed by cards, at which the guests were Miss Willing, Miss Van Rensselaer, Miss Drayton, Miss Seely, Miss Hinkle, Miss Cochran, Miss Robbins.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barney gave a dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Cotton. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. James Ross Todd, Miss Barney, Miss Draper, Capt. Thomas J. Bush, Mr. J. B. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, and Miss Conover.

Saturday afternoon Mrs. Barney gave a large reception at Bany Bryn to meet Mrs. Alfred E. Platt of Chicago and Mrs. Hubert Vos of New York. Mrs. Platt is a sister of Mrs. Barney and very talented. With her daughter, Mrs. L. Platt Hunt, she has taken the Cornersmeet for the Summer.

Word has just been received here by Admiral Upshur that, while it will be impossible for the English fleet to visit here as a squadron, some one of the fleet may come in during September. As the North Atlantic Squadron will not reach here until very late in August, it is hoped that some one of the English ships may succeed in getting down here.

There is no doubt that the prettiest open-air event of the week is the ladies' putting contest at Kebo on Saturday afternoon. It apparently strikes society as just right to drift out there for a cup of tea and to watch the smartly gowned women dawdling about the lawn, golf club in hand. The contest Saturday was won by Mrs. D. B. Catherwood of Philadelphia. Miss Fannie McLane was second. The other entries included Mrs. Ireland, Mrs. Conkling, Mrs. Robinson, the Misses Martin, Miss Harris, Miss Kinsley, Miss Hubbard, Miss Gregory, Miss Lounsbury, Miss Grant, Miss Hollins, Miss Davis, Miss Robinson, Miss Strickland, Miss Kimball, Miss Seely, Miss Berry, Miss McLane, and Miss Shapley.

Mrs. Henry Whelen gave a picnic Friday afternoon to Otter Cliffs.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman are to give a large reception this coming week in honor of Mr. and Mrs. McNutt of Rome.

There have been two notable yacht arrivals during the week, one the Corsair, owned by J. Pierpont Morgan, and the other James J. Hill's steam yacht Wagouta. Neither Mr. Morgan nor Mr. Hill was aboard his boat. Mr. Hill is expected here almost immediately, while Mr. Morgan will arrive a little later. The Corsair brought down Mr. John H. Cadwalader, who is in very bad health. Dr. S. Weir Mitchell accompanied him.

Major Gen. and Mrs. John R. Brooke are expected at the Louisburg next week. Gen. Brooke, who is now stationed at Governors Island, is making the trip to inspect the forts of the northern frontier.

Mrs. C. S. Chickering entertained at luncheon Saturday at the Wasgatt cottage. Among the guests were Mrs. Whelen, Mrs. Hormess, Mr. Rogers, Mrs. Drayton, Mrs. Slater, Louis Niles Roberts, and Mr. Goodrich.

Miss Edwards entertained at luncheon on Wednesday for Mrs. James W. Gerard, née Daly. The guests were Countess Festetics, Mrs. James Haggin, Miss Fox, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Miss Gurnee, Miss Hone, Miss Bowler, Miss Gerard, and Mrs. Edwards.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup entertained at dinner last night. Mrs. C. F. Chickering gives a luncheon to-day. Mrs. Weld gave a pretty children's party yesterday afternoon.

Thursday afternoon Mrs. W. P. Draper entertained at luncheon Mr. and Mrs. Gericke, Mrs. Cary Hutchinson, Mrs. J. M. Sears, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Goodrich, Mr. Bates and Mr. How.

Miss Seely held a large reception at Hillhurst Thursday afternoon.

C. R. Auchincloss recently established a new feature for the golf course at Kebo. He went 18 holes in 83. Robbins and Gourlie had previously held the record at 85.

Mrs. W. P. Draper entertained at dinner last night Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Vos, Waldron Bates, Mrs. Cary Alcott Hutchinson, Mrs. Hunt Slater, Francis Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon, Charles T. How, Mr. Draper, and Miss Draper.

Evidently Grindstone is having a lively season. A large number of cottagers are there for the Summer and the hotel is well filled. Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bliss of New York are at Acquitac. With them are Miss Mildred Barnes, Miss Barnes, and Miss Bliss. Mr. and Mrs. George Dexter have the Barkley cottage; with them is Miss Dexter. Mrs. Spencer Ewin is at Scaleby Lodge. Mrs. John G. Moore, and Miss Ella Moore are at Far from the Wolf.

The new swimming pool at Grindstone is proving a popular meeting place. Some of the adepts at the sport are Mrs. John Moore, Miss Moore, the Misses Witherell, Mrs. and Miss Trotter, Miss Ridgeway, Mrs. Brown, and Miss Dixon.

Bar Harbor will entertain a distinguished visitor in August in the person of Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil of Washington, Chief of Ordnance.

Baron Strale of Washington has arrived at Bar Harbor for the season, having apartments at the Marlboro. Baron Strale is Secretary of the Swedish Legation and comes here to join his chief, Minister Grip, who is almost an annual visitor at Bar Harbor.

John I. Waterbury, President of the Manhattan Trust Company, New York, has bought the Cannon cottage. The Waterburys will come the first of August in their yacht. The Waterbury boys are well known in the polo world.

Miss Frances Hinkle entertained at dinner and cards last Tuesday evening. The guests were Mrs. C. B. Wright, Mrs. T. G. Condon, Mrs. C. S. Wadsworth, Mrs. S. M. Wright, Mrs. Hugh McMillan, the Misses Cochran, the Misses Patterson, Miss Seely, Miss Barney, Miss Draper, Miss Willing, Miss Kimball, Miss Sallie Lawrence, Miss Whelen, Miss Conover, Miss Taylor, Miss Powell, and Miss Sampson.

A coaching party came over Monday from Northeast Harbor. They were driven by Howard Colby, who has his tally-ho at the resort, and who is an expert whip. In the party were Mrs. G. F. Jordan, Miss Jordan, Miss Ethel Jordan, Miss Mabel Bunke, and Edmund Marvin.

The Mount Desert Yacht Racing Association, which includes most of the boats not in the raceabout class, will hold regattas during August. The present membership of this club is as follows: Fred May, yacht Rosalind; W. P. Draper, yacht Kebayun; Arnold Watson, yacht Beatrice; H. I. Drummond, yacht White Heather; A. Howard Hinkle, yachts Senta and Anaqua; Mr. Pulitzer, yacht Zamiel, and John Randolph, yacht Adelaide.

The late yachting arrivals include the steam yacht Admiral, which came in Tuesday evening, and the Mavis. The Admiral is the property of Pliny Fiske of New York and has the owner and his private secretary on board. The Mavis is a black English cruising cutter belonging to Traverre Cochran of Philadelphia, a brother of George and William Cochran, who are cottagers at Bar Harbor. The Mavis leaves this week for Campobello, where Mr. Cochran has a cottage.

The steam yacht Sapphire, belonging to Alfred Harmon of New York, which has been in the harbor for a day or two, left Wednesday for Portland, at which point Mr. Harmon will leave the yacht for a trip to the White Mountains.

Count and Countess Laugier-Villars entertained a dinner party at the Livingston cottage Thursday night. The invited guests were Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston, Miss Fox, Mr. Brooks Fenno, Mr. Gerard, and Johnston Livingston.

Phoenix Ingraham is visiting Mr. and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright. Miss Amy Penn Caskell Hall will be their guest later in the season.

A reception was given at the Ladies' Club Wednesday evening by Miss Wells. The guests included Mrs. M. C. McMichael, Miss Larkin, Mrs. Tolman, Miss Sombard, Miss Ballard, Miss Rand, Miss Whelen, Mrs. Horton, and Mrs. Thatcher.

Mrs. John R. McLean entertained at luncheon on Sunday Miss Mae Handy, Mrs. Lola Robinson, Lieut. Strickland, Commodore Morant, Mrs. H. Slater, Mrs. Hunt Slater, and Lewis Niles Roberts.

Booker T. Washington, whose book "Up from Slavery" has made its author one of the great Americans, will speak in the Young Men's Christian Association gymnasium Wednesday morning, Aug. 14.

Some well-known people to arrive lately are Charles Winslow, familiarly known as "Pinky"; Mrs. Henry D. Knowlton, and the Misses Knowlton.

The date has been set for an entertainment in aid of the Village Hospital, which entertainment will be mostly theatricals, after the manner so successfully performed last year. Mrs. A. C. Barney will again have charge of the arrangements. Theatricals seem to take very well here—probably because there are so few of them.

Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, accompanied by her daughter, came this week. They have the Talleyrand for August.

Mrs. Burton Harrison will give a large garden fête on Aug. 23.

THE WEEK AT LENOX.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 3.—This has been a week of dinners. Several of these events were large and elaborate functions, notably the one given on Tuesday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia and the one on the following evening at the Curtis Hotel, given by Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Welles and Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris. Mr. and Mrs. de Heredia had planned to have their dinner a novel one, and the tables were to have been on the lawn, but threatening weather prevented the successful carrying out of this scheme, and the dinner was served in the immense hall. There were four tables in all and twenty-four guests. Each one of the tables was built around a green bay tree, and the floral decorations were especially elaborate. During the dinner an orchestra played, and afterward there was informal dancing. Some of those present were Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Mr. and Mrs. Wharton, Isaac Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hammond, Miss Kneeland, and Alfred Devereux.

On the following evening the Welles-Morris dinner party was given in the new dining room at Curtis's. There were twenty-six guests, who were seated at one long table. The floral decorations were elaborate, Mr. Curtis having given his personal attention to the details. The new room, which lights up very beautifully, is 44 by 60 feet in size, and is finished in white and green, to match the main dining room. Those present at this dinner were Mrs. Welles, Miss Mackay, Mrs. Giraud Foster, Mrs. Frank K. Stugis, Mrs. John E. Parsons, Miss Sargent, Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. de Heredia, Miss Kneeland, Mrs. Lydig, Mrs. Joseph W. Burden, Mrs. Edward S. Rawson, John H. Hammond, Philip Lydig, John E. Parsons, Mr. Welles, Alfred Devereux, Carlos de Heredia, Mr. Rawson, John W. Burden, Mr. Iselin, Mr. Morris, Mr. Foster, Clinton Gilmore, and John E. Alexandre.

There have been a number of driving parties in Lenox this week. Mr. and Mrs. Otto F. Van Arnim of New York, accompanied by Miss Wing of Sandwich, Mass., were in one party. Mr. William Ruland and Mr. William M. Fullway passed through Lenox with two horses and a high cart. They carried saddles in the cart, and alternately rode and drove. Another party of New York people here was composed of Mrs. H. T. Alley, Miss Richards, and Roland Rood.

Some of the cottagers are now taking their regular trips to the seaside. The Hamilton Fish Keans, who have been at the Winthrop cottage, have gone to Elberon, N. J., for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster left on Thursday for Bar Harbor, where they will remain for a month, afterward returning to their country house here.

Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold Haven went to Newport this week for a brief visit. They will return to Lenox the middle of August.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane and family left yesterday for Newport, where they will remain for two or three weeks.

Miss Rossel of Catskill, N. Y., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams.

Among the recent dinner parties were two given on Saturday evening last by Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lanier.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Morgan, who have been abroad, arrived this week, and are occupying Ventfort Hall.

Miss Julia Ethel Bronson of New York is the guest of Mrs. Robert Winthrop.

Mr. O'Donnell Iselin of New York is at Curtis's for a few days.

Mrs. John Struthers and the Misses Struthers of Philadelphia, who have recently returned from abroad, are now at Devon, Penn., and will soon arrive in Lenox.

Miss Katherine Hall and Miss Susie Hall, daughters of Mrs. John T. Hall, who have been visiting in Lenox, have returned to Newport.

Miss Evelyn Sloane has returned to Wyndhurst from a visit at Bar Harbor.

A dinner was given on Saturday by Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane in honor of Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., whom they have been entertaining.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane gave a large dinner party on Saturday last.

Some of the recent arrivals in Lenox are the following: Richard N. Dyer and Mrs. Charles Lord.

TUXEDO PARK'S GAYETIES.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Tuxedo, although deserted by many of the cottagers, passed a rather lively week. The cool, delightful weather kept those who came up to pass Sunday a greater part of the week. This week Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. James Faye, Mr. and Mrs. William Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Tams, Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Mathews, and others returned to their Tuxedo cottages. Miss Julia Henry, who occupied with her brother the Bruce Price cottage, sailed for Europe on Thursday. Mr. A. D. Henry will remain at Tuxedo. Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord, who also sailed on Thursday on the Fürst Bismarck, gave a farewell dinner at their Tuxedo cottage Wednesday evening to a number of the Tuxedo set, including Mrs. James M. Henning, Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Miss Winifred Ives, Mr. C. Clive Bagley, and John Drew. They will join Mrs. William Jay in Paris and visit Germany with Judge Ingraham. Mr. and Mrs. George E. Dodge, who arrived last week, entertained at dinner Saturday evening.

Mr. T. Suffern Tailer has gone to Europe for a few months' visit. Mrs. Tailer will remain at the Tuxedo cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. John Murray Mitchell are now at Portland, Me., cruising on their yacht the Bedouin. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rogers and Mrs. Randel vacated the Kent cottage this week on account of the death of Mr. Randel, and are now stopping at their city residence, on Thirty-eighth Street, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard, Jr., will go to Newport next week for a few weeks' visit at the Lloyd Bryces.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Pell closed their Tuxedo cottage this week and will occupy the Mrs. J. P. Kernochan cottage, Newport, for the remainder of the season, returning to Tuxedo the 15th of September.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Fahnestock arrived at the Wetmore cottage, on Wee Wah Lake, for the Summer, and Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Halliday of Washington are at their cottage, on Tower Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne of Princeton, who have been at the club, will go to Bar Harbor this week, as also will Mr. and Mrs. Flamen B. Candler.

Mr. and Mrs. William Kent have taken a cottage at New London for the rest of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane passed the week at Mrs. Sands's, at Southampton, during the golf tournament.

Mr. Spencer Trask passed Thursday at Tuxedo, having come out to arrange for the building of the new house, which is well under way, on Crow's Nest Road. Those who are building new residences in the park this year are Frederic R. Halsey, John Murray Mitchell, and Spencer Trask.

Mr. Halsey has torn down his old residence and will build the new one on the site of the old one on Tuxedo Lake. It will be one of the finest cottages in the park. George L'Hommedieu of Great Neck is the contractor erecting the building.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Mackay, Mrs. A. S. Edwards, Miss Taylor, Mr. Cromwell Woodward, Otto Andreae, and George W. Gibson are among the late arrivals at the club.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield and Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, Jr., will go to York Harbor this week for the remainder of the Summer.

Miss Potts of New York has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John McAnerny at the Schwab Cottage during the week. Mrs. Bruce Price, who occupies her cottage on East Lake, entertained at luncheon on Wednesday and afterward a bridge whist party. Among those present were Mr. Herman Vogel, Mrs. Snow, Mrs. Pell, and Mrs. Coster.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell are at Boston for the week. The Misses Van Kleek are at the School Cottage for the Summer.

CROWDS AT ASBURY PARK

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 3.—Thousands of tourists from the metropolitan district came to Asbury Park and Ocean Grove this week for their annual outing. The newcomers found the twin resorts crowded as never before. This afternoon all the trains from New York City were run in two sections, and every coach was crowded to the platforms with vacationists. So the "season" is now at flood tide, and if favorable weather continues the ebb will not set in before the middle of September, for the hotel men say the bookings for the first Fall month are 100 per cent. more numerous than last year.

The hotel guests have been surfeited with social functions this week. Every night there have been hops, card parties, germans, musicales, and the like. An innovation introduced at an up-town hostelry on Wednesday evening was a shirt-waist hop. Both men and women wore shirt waists, and the dancing was on the hotel porch.

The young ladies who are daily attendants upon the Young People's meetings in Ocean Grove have turned candymakers. Next Saturday they will make home-made bon-bons and dispose of them at an open-air fair to be held in Thompson Park. The proceeds will be turned over to the Ocean Grove firemen, who will use the candy money in buying furnishings for their new engine house. The candy-selling scheme was the idea of Evangelist Charles H. Yatman, who in his younger days was a volunteer fireman.

Twenty resident and visiting horsemen met Wednesday evening and organized a riding and driving club. Clarence S. Steiner of this place is President of the new organization.

Next Wednesday and Thursday afternoons the local canoe club will hold a series of races on Deal Lake. The course is one-half mile long. The races on Wednesday will be for men only. On the following day the women will paddle over the course. Valuable prizes will be awarded the winners.

A National Cycling Association championship bicycle meet will be held next Thursday at the North Asbury Park athletic grounds under the management of William A. Brady. The programme includes paced events between Harry Elkes and Jimmy Michaels, and unpaced races in which Major Taylor, Owen Kimble, Tom Cooper, Lester Wilson, W. S. Fenn, Frank Kramer, Howard Freeman, Floyd McFarland, and others will compete for the $1,000 cash prizes.

The managers of the baby parade have decided to spend $1,000 to make the pageant a sure success. Thus far the entries number nearly a hundred, but Manager Ayres says there will be 300 entries before the event takes place. It has been decided to hold an evening carnival in the beach auditorium as a finale to the parade. At the evening show the prize babies and their decorated coaches will be on exhibition. At the same time Queen Titania will hold a reception.

The Summer School of Theology has been in session in Ocean Grove since Tuesday and will continue until Thursday of next week, when the Woman's Home Missionary Society will have charge of the meetings. The Rev. George E. Purves, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City, will lecture before the school to-morrow and Tuesday mornings. This evening in the Auditorium Rossini's "Stabat Mater" was rendered by 700 singers comprising the Ocean Grove Festival Chorus, led by Prof. Tali Esen Morgan. Next Thursday evening the Children's Musical Festival will be held. On this occasion the chorus will number 1,000 voices. On Tuesday evening, Aug. 13, the oratorio of "Elijah" will be sung.

The most prominent arrivals this week include: Police Capt. Chapman of New York City, Mrs. Ormiston Chant of London, England; the Rev. Dr. S. W. Gamble of New York City, Gonzales de Quesada of Havana, Maurice Holahan of New York City, Laura Burt, the actress; Speaker of the Assembly William J. Bradley of Camden, Former Inspector of Police Henry V. Stein of New York City, Lieut. John M. Dunn, United States Army; the Rev. Father James P. Donohue of New York City, Lady Elaine James of London, England; Marshall P. Wilder, the Rev. Dr. James B. Dunn, the Rev. Dr. Cortlandt Meyers, the Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson, and the Rev. Dr. E. P. Ingersoll of New York City; the Hon. Henry Stafford Little of Trenton, and Gov. Foster M. Voorhees of New Jersey.

AT NARRAGANSETT PIER.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 3.—The annual polo tournament of the Point Judith Country Club on the grounds of Wildfield farm has been the all-absorbing attraction for society, both here and at near-by resorts, for the past week. The polo tourney opened Monday with the first match for the Narragansett Cups, the rival fours being the Bryn Mawrs of Pennsylvania and the Westchesters of New York. The Westchesters defeated their opponents after a hard-fought contest, and also defeated the Myopias of Boston on Wednesday after the most exciting contest ever witnessed since polo was inaugurated at Narragansett. There was a very large attendance. Not only did most of the Pier turn out, but many drove over from Newport, or sailed over on their yachts to witness the sport. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay were interested spectators of the game on this day, and joined the New Yorkers in their cheer for the Westchesters. They came over on their yacht. Creighton Webb, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Waterbury, Mrs. Robert G. Shaw, Mrs. Larry Waterbury, Mrs. C. G. Rice, Mrs. R. L. Agassiz, M. de Wollant, and A. Zelonoy of the Russian Embassy were among those who witnessed the polo from handsome turnouts and mobiles.

Among those who have entertained here during the past week are M. de Wollant and A. Zelonoy of the Russian Embassy, Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Shaw, Second, of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Browning, who sailed here on the Lagonda; Mr. R. Livingston Beeckman, Mr. P. E. Conrad, and Mr. W. Gould Brokaw, who sailed here on his yacht Amorita, and who is now on a cruise to Boston and Bar Harbor. In his party are Dr. B. M. Taft, Gilbert Clinton, and S. O. Pell of New York. They will return to Narragansett for a visit later in the season.

At the Point Judith Country Club Thursday night the table d'hote dinner was the largest and most successful of the season. There were over fifty in attendance, and the floral decorations, which consisted of American Beauty roses, ferns, and natural vines, were most artistically arranged. Those who entertained were Mrs. P. M. Prescott, who gave a dinner to twelve; Mrs. S. A. Culbertson, who dined a party of eight; Mrs. Joseph Dilworth, who gave a dinner to a party of eight; Mrs. Benjamin Tilghman, who gave a dinner to a party of six; Mrs. G. H. Ballantine, who dined a party of six; Mrs. S. G. Hamilton, who gave a dinner to a party of six; Mrs. Irving Chase, who dined, six, and Mrs. F. D. Hussey, who gave a dinner to a party of six.

Mr. P. E. Conrad gave a dinner to a party of ten at the Country Club Thursday evening.

Miss Beeckman gave a luncheon at the Country Club Thursday to a party of eight.

Wagon Roads in Palestine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Selah Merrill, United States Consul at Jerusalem, writes under date of June 11:

One of the greatest thoroughfares in Palestine is that between Jerusalem and Nablous, the ancient Shechem. For centuries it has been only a camel path, in many places rough and stony, and in spite of the vast amount of traffic, it was not until 1900 that an effort was made to connect the two cities by a carriage road. Early in that year the route was surveyed and specifications sent to Constantinople, whence orders for the construction of the roads must emanate. Work was begun the following Autumn, and in March of the present year the first carriage passed over the completed section between Jerusalem and Bireh.

The extreme width of the roadbed is 19 feet 6 inches. After the grading, a bed of cracked stones 8 inches in thickness was made, over which earth was spread. The road was then well rolled. The grade is good, there being very few places where a horse cannot trot. I refer, of course, only to the completed portion between Jerusalem and Bireh. The entire distance from Jerusalem to Nablous is 38½ miles. American travelers will remember Sinjil as their camping place the first night out of Jerusalem, going north toward Damascus. It is a curious fact that Sinjil is an Arabic adaptation of "St. Giles" of the Crusades, and "Bireh" is the biblical "Beeroth" mentioned in Joshua, ix., 17. Bireh has a good spring, and there has been talk of bringing water thence to Jerusalem. The contract price for building the completed section of the road was about $23,000. There were only two bidders, both Christians, (Armenians.) Mohammedans and Jews do not engage in such work.

The distance from Bireh and Sinjil is only one mile greater than that between Jerusalem and Bireh, but the country is more rugged. There are many natural obstacles to be encountered, and the estimated cost of that section is from $40,000 to $44,000. The money will be raised in the Jerusalem district by a tax upon the peasantry. This district is associated with many famous historical events, and the contiguous country contains the sites of the ancient cities of Nob, Gophna, Beeroth, Bethel, Ramah, Shiloh, &c.

The wagon roads already existing in Palestine are:

Jerusalem to Yafa, forty miles; begun in 1868, but a number of years elapsed before wagons could pass over it, and then only with difficulty, ten to twelve hours being required to go down to Yafa, and fourteen to sixteen to climb back up the mountains. It was only in 1892, when the railroad between these two points became a certainty, that the Jerusalem and Yafa road was made fairly comfortable for carriages.

Jerusalem to Hebron, twenty-three miles; completed in 1890.

Jerusalem to Jericho, about twenty-two miles; completed in 1898. Ten years were spent in building this road.

Jerusalem to the top of the Mount of Olives, about four miles; made in 1898 for the Emperor of Germany.

Jerusalem to Bireh, nine miles; just completed.

It is true that carriages go from Jericho to the Dead Sea and the River Jordan, but there is no road. * * * Likewise wagons go along the roadless seacoast from Yafa to Haifa, at the foot of Mount Carmel, the road which was made for the Emperor of Germany in 1898 being entirely in ruins. Wagons also go from Yafa to Gaza, but no road was ever made there.

Employing Convicts as Roadmakers.

WARDEN PATRICK HAYES of the Kings County Penitentiary believes that the idle prisoners in the various prisons and penitentiaries in the State could be employed to great benefit to the State and to themselves in the building of public roads. If the convicts were thus put at work, the Warden believes, the State would in time have the finest system of highways in the country. To demonstrate the practicability of his theory, the Warden is just now engaged in experimental work along these lines. He is employing the idle prisoners in the Kings County Penitentiary to lay out a street near the prison.

This street is being laid through a large plot of land owned by the county to the south of the penitentiary. The street will be an extension of Montgomery Street. It is being cut through a sandhill, and about 100 convicts are being employed in the work. The prisoners seem to enjoy the work, as there is nothing for them to do in the penitentiary, and the road building fills in their time and occupies their minds.

"I think," said Warden Hayes, discussing his theory as to the employment of convicts, "that the State might well take up the question of roadbuilding by convicts. It would be a most excellent thing for both the State and the convicts themselves. It would keep prisoners from going insane for want of employment, for one thing, and yet would place them in no direct competition with other workers. By the employment of inmates of penal institutions many miles of good roads might be laid out in the State at very little cost.

"The only expense the city will be asked to stand in the laying out of the street we are cutting through here will be for the curbing. The road will be about 750 feet long and 70 feet in width. When we have cut down to the grade level we will lay a good macadam roadbed, most of the stone for which we are taking out right here. When this street is completed it will be every bit as good a piece of roadway as there is in Brooklyn, and its cost will represent but very little more than the expense of keeping the prisoners, which would have to be borne by the county, anyhow, whether the prisoners were at work or idle."

Always Cautious.

The Count of Oweall found himself in money difficulty and sent for a money lender to bring him $2,000 at once.

"Count," said Goldfox, "I cannot manage to let you have $2,000 at such short notice, but if you will sign a note for $2,000 I will advance you $1,500 on the spot."

"What? A note? Not much. I had to pay a note once before. No more notes for me!"

A Good Friend.

Slowboy—I hear you ran down an old gentleman with your automobile.

Scorcher—Yes, broke one of his legs, dislocated his shoulder, and bruised him up pretty well generally.

Slowboy—That's too bad. And now you expect a suit for damages, I suppose?

Scorcher—No; the old fellow is a very good friend of mine.

AUG

FROM THE CURRENT MAGAZINES.

William Tell Up to Date.

He wouldn't bow down to the tyrant's hat
At the top of the market pole,
And Gessler was more than enraged thereat
To the depths of his very soul.

And so he decreed with a grin elate:
"I will make Tell suffer for this;
I will give him a taste of the fruit of fate
That will make him cavort, I wis!"

And the tyrant he gnashed his teeth and said:
"Bring forward his offspring small,
And place on the top of his golden head
A nice little white golf ball.

"Blindfolded, the father his driver free
Shall swing with all power and force
At his fair son's head, which shall be the tee,
All the way round the nine-hole course."

Oh, the little fellow was brought forth then,
And his courage ne'er fell or failed,
Though a chill went over the strongest men
And the women all wept and wailed.

'Twas then at the ball on the head so fair
That the blindfolded Tell let fly.
And with aim most rare did he hit it square,
And it flew to the cloudless sky.

He did it again at the second tee
And the third, and his little son
Danced wholly unhurt in his perfect glee
At the ninth, when that hole was done.

As the ball in each hole lit on the fly,
Said William, with merriment fine,
"You all will kindly take notice that I
Did the blooming nine holes in 9!"

And Gessler's rage, that had blossomed red-hot,
Simmered down till it ceased to flame,
While W. T. he engaged on the spot
To teach him the tricks of the game.

—R. K. MUNKITTRICK in The Smart Set.

Pulled Lincoln's Hair.

From Leslie's Popular Monthly.

While Mr. Lincoln was living in Springfield, a Judge of the city, who was one of the leading and most influential citizens of the place, had occasion to call upon him. Mr. Lincoln was not overparticular in his matter of dress, and was also careless in his manners. The Judge was ushered into the parlor, where he found Mr. Lincoln sprawled out across a couple of chairs, reclining at his ease. The Judge was asked to be seated, and, without changing his position in the least, Mr. Lincoln entered into conversation with his visitor.

While the two were talking Mrs. Lincoln entered the room. She was, of course, greatly embarrassed at Mr. Lincoln's offhand manner of entertaining his caller, and stepping up behind her husband she grasped him by the hair and twitched his head about, at the same time looking at him reprovingly.

Mr. Lincoln apparently did not notice the rebuke. He simply looked up at his wife, then across to the Judge, and, without rising, said:

"Little Mary, allow me to introduce you to my friend, Judge So-and-So."

It will be remembered that Mrs. Lincoln's maiden name was Mary Todd, and that she was very short in stature.

Chinese Farmers in Greater New York.

From Scribner's.

Cross Thirty-fourth Street Ferry to Long Island City, which really does not smell so bad as certain of our poets would have us believe; take the car marked "Steinway," and ride for fifteen or twenty minutes out through dreary city edge, past small, unpainted manufactories, squalid tenements, dirty back yards, and sad vacant lots that serve as the last resting place for decayed trucks and overworked wagons. Soon after passing a tumble-down windmill, which looks like a historic old relic, on a hilltop, but which was built in 1867 and tumbled down only last year, the Steinway Silk Mills will be reached. They can be distinguished by the long, low wings of the building covered with windows like a hothouse. Leave the car here and strike off to the left, down a lane which will soon be an alley, and then a hundred yards or so from the highway will be seen the first of the odd, paper-covered houses of a colony of Chinese farmers who earn their living by tilling the soil of Greater New York.

At short distances are the other huts crouching at the foot of big trees, with queer gourds hanging out in front to dry, and large unusual crocks lying about, and huge baskets, and mattings—all clearly from China; they are as different from what could be bought on the neighboring avenue as the farms and farmers themselves are different from most Long Island farms and farmers. Out in the fields, which are tilled in the Oriental way, utilizing every inch of ground clean up to the fence, and laid out with even divisions at regular intervals, like rice fields, the farmers themselves may be seen, working with Chinese implements, their pigtails tucked up under their straw hats, while the western world wags on in its own way all around them. This is less than five miles from the glass-covered parade ground of the Waldorf-Astoria.

Utilizing the Sun's Energy.

Prof. Thurston in Cassier's Magazine.

The uncertainty which the engineer feels regarding the solar motor is due largely to the difficulties arising from the fact that the sun is not always available, even by day, and that it is entirely out of reach for power purposes for one-half the twenty-four hours, and he has as yet no idea of practical methods of storage, either of the heat or the power, for use during cloudy periods, hours, days, and weeks even, when the engine cannot be kept in steady operation. It is, of course, possible that much improvement may be effected in the electric storage battery, and it is even true that great improvements in that precious device are apparently already in sight; but even the ideal and perfect battery, could it be realized, would probably prove so costly and so enormous, as a part of this system of sun-power utilization, as to make its use practically out of the question in temperate regions where the sky is overcast so often that not over one-half the direct heat of the sun is each day, on the average, available, or in the tropics where the rainy season makes it unavailable for months together.

The availability of sunlight and heat for the purposes of the engineer differs greatly in different places, and with every change of latitude, as well as from season to season. This variability is an enormous handicap where it is sought to employ this energy. The remark is attributed to Prof. Langley that all the coal deposits of Pennsylvania, if burned in a single second, would not liberate a thousandth part as much heat as does the surface of the sun in that unit of time. Yet it is evident that our coal deposits, so long as they last, are worth more to us than all the available heat of the sun.

Croker as a Worker.

Louis Seibold in The Munsey.

Croker has no theories. I have his own assurance on this point. He is practical and tactful. He indulges in no day dreams. He works with the tools that the political school in which he has been trained have provided. He knows that they are the most useful and that they accomplish the purposes for which they are intended.

"Doing things," he said, sententiously, once when I asked him how he accounted for his success. He fumbled his closely cropped gray beard, turned his steel-blue eyes on the Saratoga race track, where we were at the time, and continued: "While most men sit around club windows, or at dinners, discussing political plans, I go among my people to find out what they are saying and doing. I don't waste any time on theories. I want reports that give me facts and figures. I don't make plans to be forgotten overnight. I never went to bed on a theory in my life. As a matter of fact, I never went to bed at all if there was a plan to carry out until I had learned whether it would suit or not.

"The best plans are those that result from the establishment of a system. System is necessary to success, and you cannot have system without organization. Tammany Hall is a perfect organization; therefore a perfect system. That is why it is successful. We do not have any theories in Tammany Hall."

To Clean Old Engravings.

From The Art Amateur.

The cleaning of old engravings requires special care, and it is sometimes prudent, if they are rare masterpieces, not to confide this operation to strange hands. We give a process of cleaning the result of which is excellent, and which we have seen adopted by one of the most celebrated collectors of engravings in Paris. The engraving must be soaked for twelve hours in a flat-bottomed basin, containing a solution of half-ounce of carbonate of potassium in half-gallon of water; it is then taken out, shaken, and placed between two boards, heavily weighted down; being first carefully spread between two sheets of blotting paper. It then undergoes a fresh washing by having a small jet of pure water playing upon it for some hours; when it is dipped for one hour in salt water (half ounce salt to half gallon water) and exposed to the air for half a day. It is then washed again in clear water and dried between two leaves of blotting paper under heavy pressure. These successive operations are somewhat long, it is true, but, nevertheless, far preferable to the proceedings of the so-called restorers of engravings, who frequently use chloride water, which rapidly destroys the paper. Engravings so cleaned are certainly very white when they come from the hands of the cleaner; but little brown spots are soon to be perceived on the surface of the paper—spots which it is impossible to make disappear. It is on this account that paper whitened with chloride is never employed for printing good engravings or editions de luxe of books.

The Birth of the Moon.

Prof. E. H. Holden in Harper's Magazine.

The earth revolves on its axis once in twenty-four hours. Millions of years ago the day was twenty-two hours; millions of years before it was twenty-one hours. As we look backward into time we find the earth revolving faster and faster. There was a time, ages ago, long before geology begins, when the earth was rotating in a day of five or six hours in length. In the remotest past the earth revolved in a day of about five hours. It could revolve no faster than this and remain a single unbroken mass.

It was at this time that the moon was born—separated, broken off, from the parent mass of the earth. The earth was then a molten flattened sphere of lava. Its whole body was fluid. The tides, which now are small, superficial, and, so to say, local, were then universal and immense. They occurred at short intervals. The whole surface of our globe was affected. And the corresponding lunar tides in the fluid molten moon were indefinitely greater still.

Our day is now twenty-four hours; the distance of the moon is now 240,000 miles. When our day was about five hours long the moon was in contact with the earth's surface. It had just broken away from its parent mass. As the length of the terrestrial day increased, so did the distance of the moon. The two quantities are conected by inexorable equations. If one varies, so must the other. Whenever the rotation time of a planet is shorter than the period of revolution of its satellite, the effect of their mutual action is to accelerate the motion of the satellite and to force it to move in a larger orbit—to increase its distance, therefore.

The day of the earth is now shorter than the month—the period of revolution—of the moon. The moon is therefore slowly receding from us, and it has been receding for thousands of centuries. But the day of the earth is, as we have seen, slowly growing longer. The finger of the tides is always pressing upon the rim of our huge flywheel, and slowly but surely lessening the speed of its rotation. So long as the terrestrial day is shorter than the lunar month, the moon will continue to recede from us.

A Chief Dispatcher.

From The Century.

The chief train dispatcher "handles the power," distributes the cars to the various stations, decides what freight trains shall be run, and is in immediate charge of the countless details that arise in the operation of trains. The duties of the Superintendent and the trainmaster keep them away from the office about half the time, traveling up and down the line, stopping overnight at important stations and terminals. The chief dispatcher is always at headquarters, and is the man of details. He is assisted by a "trick dispatcher" for each dispatching district. Like the sentinels at Gibraltar, the three trick dispatchers never leave their post unguarded. It may happen for a few minutes some Sunday night that there is not a train running, "not a wheel a-turnin' on the division," as the men say; but there sits the dispatcher, the ever-ready representative of the official staff, the incarnation of alert administration. Where business is heavy and the management is progressive, there is a night chief also, who thus renders the position of chief dispatcher uninterrupted. These chiefs work twelve hours each, as the nervous tension is less than that of a trick dispatcher, who is "glued to the train wire" his entire tour. In the absence of a night chief the details at night are looked after by the trick dispatcher, whose work becomes much more responsible. The chief, in such a case, usually comes down after supper and maps out the night work, and sometimes breaks in later with instructions on the train wire, which is "cut in" at his room. The railroad man is seldom entirely out of touch with his work. The telegraph sounder lulls the tired chief to rest, and wakes him in the morning. So trained is his ear that, if wanted at night, the dispatcher has to "sound" the private call on the wire only a few times to elicit a response from the sleeping chief. On Sundays the chief is on hand most of the day, in obedience to the unwritten railroad commandment: "Six days shalt thou labor, and the seventh come down to the office and catch up." In most occupations, "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," but in railroading it makes him a bright boy, so stimulating and fascinating is the excitement of the work.

Outward.

Outward broad airs, the sea's unshadowed sweep
And larger voice on shores of lovelier lands,
Starred heavens of vaster light and night with sleep
Tender as women's hands.

Outward the grave processional of hours,
Each a discovered joy, a solved surmise;
Days dark in bud, that, ripening, fall like flowers
Gardened in Paradise.

Outward! O throes resolved in mightier song!
Splendor of nameless deeds, essential words,
Merged in the large acceptance, in the long
Pulse of the cosmic chords.

Outward, where every word and deed is fit;
Outward, beyond the lies of name and shame,
Of sin and ignorance the cause of it,
Life's prison of fancied flame.

Outward! O heart, the secret solved at last!
Love that enfolds, unites, and understands;
Love like the sea, with equal waters cast
On this and alien lands!

Outward! O free at last! O steadfast soul
Calm in the poise of natural things! O wise,
How wise is love!—only, beyond control,
To pass with open eyes!

—GEORGE CABOT LODGE in Scribner's.

A Chalk and a Ginger Diet.

From Notes and Queries.

I have known many instances of girls, in their foolish desire for a "genteel" paleness, eating dry rice and chalk, and refusing as much as possible a flesh diet. Chalk certainly and probably rice eaten in excess in this way would tend indirectly to induce pallor by deranging the digestive organs and obstructing the natural secretions of the body. Habitual constipation alone is a frequent cause of anaemia.

Half a century ago the plump and rosy-cheeked damsels of a Buckinghamshire village found that they, with their robust charms, were neglected by local swains, who favored pale and languishing maidens from the metropolis. To counteract this deplorable tendency some of the girls endeavored to modify their rotundity and make themselves pale or fair by eating ginger. Others indulged in chalk and scraped slate pencil, and a few tried all three. They succeeded more or less in producing pallor and sickliness of appearance, but the young men were not attracted; and after one of the "ginger chewers," as they were called, died, the practice happily declined.

Mrs. Vanderbilt Kept a Hotel.

From Success.

A woman played a large part in laying the foundations of the fortunes of the house of Vanderbilt. The first Cornelius Vanderbilt married at the age of twenty, and a year later became Captain of a small steamboat plying between New York and New Brunswick, N. J. Passengers were numerous and many persons went to New Brunswick and back by boat for the pleasure of the trip. Others, when the boat reached New Brunswick, got into stages and were driven across the State to another steamer, which took them down the Delaware. Of course, they wanted something to eat, and here Mrs. Vanderbilt saw her opportunity. New Brunswick's hotel, or half-way house, was dirty and ill-kept. Mrs. Vanderbilt suggested to her husband that they should take the hotel, refit it, and run it in a style that would attract guests. Vanderbilt leased the hotel; but, as the scheme was his wife's, he told her she might run it and have the profits. Mrs. Vanderbilt overhauled the house and named it Bellona Hall, after the steamship Bellona, which her husband then commanded. The fame of Bellona Hall soon spread to New York, and parties were made up to visit it, because of the excellent fare to be found there. It also increased the profits of the line for which Capt. Vanderbilt worked, and his salary was increased to $2,000 a year. Mrs. Vanderbilt for twelve years managed Bellona Hall, with profit to herself and pleasure to her guests. Her husband during these years had been studying steamships and the chances for profit in traffic on the Hudson and along the Sound. His means were limited, but he had valuable ideas gained from practical experience as a steamboat Captain, and he felt sure that, if he could get the right opening, he need not fear the greater wealth of his rivals. He never had questioned his wife's management of the hotel, but he knew she had saved some money.

An English Country Bank.

From Longman's Magazine.

Rural customers also attach great importance to the bank's outward appearance. A thrifty tradesman having opened a deposit account with a bank distant some thirty miles from his home the cashier had the curiosity to ask why he traveled so far when there was a branch of the same bank almost at his door. The depositor smiled knowingly and replied: "I lodged opposite here all the time while this bank was being built, so I know it's safe." Balance sheets to the rustic are a meaningless and arbitrary arrangement of figures; iron bars he understands.

In a Northern city there is a bank widely known for the artistic merit of its doors. Designed by an eminent sculptor, they are executed in relief in copper or bronze, and appear to represent tableaus from Aesop's Fables and Greek history. About a week after they were unveiled an old man, who had been a depositor for many years, withdrew his balance and took it to a rival bank almost opposite. Questioned as to his reason for changing he replied: "I don't hold wi' them doors of theirs. Punched tin ain't businesslike, and it ain't safe."

Horse Blinkers Cause Suffering.

From The Saturday Review.

Blinkers cause great suffering. God has given horses eyes to see, and man, without thought, has half blinded them. The unsupported idea has been that blinkers prevent shying, but horses are more likely to shy when half blinded than when they have full sight. As proof of my opinion, not one of the thousands of army horses has blinkers, and without giving you actual figures of each company, I have reports from the following railway companies: The Great Northern, London and Northwestern, Great Central, Great Western, London, Brighton and South Coast, Great Eastern and Midland, who have now upward of 13,000 horses working without blinkers, the North London Tramways 7,000, and carriers and others 10,000, upward of 30,000. These horses are now working in London freed from torment, why not the rest? There is a consensus of opinion that horses look, work, and feed better without blinkers. And I have not heard of one case of any inconvenience or of any satisfactory reason why blinkers should be used.

The Owners of the Estancias.

From Chambers's Journal.

Nothing can exceed the Old World politeness and consideration of one of these eighteenth century gentlemen. Upon your arrival at his "post," which is probably a house and some clearings on the nearest main river, and perhaps many miles away from his establishment, you will send an Indian to announce your arrival. In due course he will return, accompanied by your host, with half a dozen men, a cook, a large quantity of eatables, and apparently materials for a short campaign; but these, in reality, are merely to provide you with food until the main house is reached. The cook instantly prepares coffee, while his master welcomes you to his domain and inquires seriatim after all your friends and relations. It is not unusual to have to answer to the best of your ability various questions respecting her Majesty the late Queen Victoria, who was the only sovereign, except the King of Spain, who was generally known even by name. Their information as to current events is, in fact, usually somewhat inaccurate. Lately the writer was asked at a far-distant estancia how the civil war was progressing in England, and which side the Queen had taken. Apparently the Boers were supposed to be the inhabitants of some British county. Another caballero, a fine type of his class, courteous and anxious to show his sympathy, adverted regretfully to the fact that the Queen had found it necessary to fly to Dublin, as the Boers had captured London! The Spanish-American war is seldom mentioned. The United States are not loved among these relics of old Spain; but they are too courteous to air their dislikes before a stranger regarded as of kindred race.

Ivy Poisoning.

From Good Housekeeping.

A peculiarity of poisoning by ivy, dogwood, or sumac is that a cure which will be of avail to one patient will give no relief to another. Country people, who live in districts where poisonous plants luxuriate keep ready all sorts of simple home remedies, and if one does not help another will. Carbonate of soda dissolved in hot water, making a very strong solution, will frequently cure at once if it can be applied at the very earliest symptom of poisoning. Salt in hot water will sometimes relieve when soda does not. Other simple country cures are a strong lye made from wood ashes, sassafras tea, made as strong as possible, and lime water. A doctor's rem-

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edy is a solution of sugar of lead mixed with opium in equal quantities. Water as hot as can be borne affords relief from the terrible itching. Poison ivy is easily recognized by its triple leaf. Some people are so susceptible to it that merely passing in its vicinity is sufficient to bring out the irritating blotches. Washing the exposed parts of the body immediately after coming in contact with it will often prevent unpleasant results. Care should be taken never to wipe the hands or face after exposure on a towel another is likely to use, for though you may not be poisoned yourself, another may become frightfully so.

Some Early Advertisements.

From The Bookman.

The discovery of the primeval advertisement has not, of course, rewarded our research. For we have not access to the strata wherein we might at least dig for its remains. The earliest of any kind which we have been able to unearth occurs in a Rider's Diary for 1736, which possibly belonged to the newspaper collector. It is that of a dentist. We give it with its own spelling and punctuation:

"Artificial Teeth, set in so firm, as to eat with them, and so Exact, as not to be distinguish'd from natural; they are not to be taken out at night as is by some falsely suggested, but may be worn years together: yet are they so fitted, that they may be taken out and put in by the Person that wears them at Pleasure, and are an ornament to the Mouth, and greatly helpful to the Speech: Also Teeth clean'd and drawn by John Watts. * * * Racquet Court, Fleet Street."

Many also are the advertisements of losses of money and property through footpads, whether it be "a lusty young fellow who wore his own hair" or "a pock fretten man in a pair of everlasting Breeches"; or on Wimbledon Common "a tall man in a blue Frock and a light Bob wig on a bay Horse with a Swish tail and look'd like a genteel galopping hunter."

Pilgrims.

Love held my hand; and yet, as fain to part
His gaze yearned outward, to the path untried.
"Thou hast no place," I said, "save in my heart;
Thou canst no refuge find, but at my side—
Nay—what should tempt thy restless feet to roam?
Know'st thou not, sweet, I am thy world, thy home?"

Then, as we fared apace our journey on,
My mind o'erfilled with swift and varied thought,
Lo! from my hand Love's clinging hand was gone.
And Love had vanished from my eyes that sought
Him vainly, and with tears. Fair flowers spread
Where Love's dear feet had stepped, but, Love had fled.

I walk alone. If there be earth or sky
How should I reck, who look not right, not left?
If good or grace—I pass them blindly by—
Of hope to seek, of power to find, bereft:
Knowing too late my poor vaunt to recall
Love was my refuge, home, my world, my all!
—MADELINE BRIDGES in Frank Leslie's Monthly.

Statistical Blunders.

From The Forum.

It is believed by many who ought to know better, and is taught by alarmists, that insanity, deafness, blindness, and crime are rapidly increasing, and that we shall soon become a nation of defectives and criminals. Census statistics are quoted in support of this prediction. There is no question that all these things were indicated on the face of the earlier census returns, and it is equally certain that as a matter of fact none of them is true. Insanity, deafness, blindness, and criminality are not on the increase in our country. It is true that the reports up to 1880 showed a much larger proportion of insane, deaf, and blind among the population at each succeeding census. But why? Simply because we were able at each succeeding period to obtain a fuller enumeration of these classes, and thus to make a closer approach to the actual facts. Half a century ago defective persons were kept at home and their deficiencies were scrupulously concealed from public view. In these later days they are placed in asylums and special schools, and consequently are enumerated and classified in a much larger proportion of cases. The census of 1890 shows a smaller proportion of these defective classes than did the census of 1880, and no doubt represents the true situation.

The explanation of incorrect conclusions regarding criminals is different. The number of criminals depends in great measure upon what the law defines as crimes, and upon the degree of efficiency in the administration of justice. Taking the country as a whole, there are many more statutory crimes than a century or half a century ago. Misdemeanors which now send a man to jail were in former times winked at. On the basis of the number of commitments to jail comparisons have been made in print between the moral condition of Massachusetts and Mississippi, to the disadvantage of the former State. The writer ignored or forgot the differences in the laws of the two States, and the variations in the degree of efficiency with which those laws are enforced. It is probable that a greater number of arrests means a higher, rather than a lower, condition of morals. A recent writer argued that the Northern negroes were much more criminally disposed than were those of the South, basing his argument similarly upon the number of commitments for crime, and thus falling into the same error.

Advertising Problems.

From Current Literature.

In the little Dutch City of Leiden the municipality itself manages the public advertising, and so frees the picturesque, canal-cut streets from unkempt hoardings. The city erects at the principal corners and by the canal bridges boards of neat and attractive design for public notices. A projecting top prevents the rain from tearing or washing away the bills, the boards are surmounted by ornamental woodwork, and the advertising is thus not only kept in bounds but is made almost artistic. Of like purpose, and better known, are the familiar kiosks of Paris, and the city-owned pillars of theatrical bills. In Paris vigorous agitation has lately arisen against the defacement of building fronts by hugely lettered signs, and there are ordinances which prohibit the attachment of notices to any tree on the public way, or to the municipal lighting apparatus.

In Rome the municipal and Government acts are posted on marble tablets owned by the Government and reserved for this use. Private announcements are on bill boards, of regulated size and form, which can be erected only on permission from the property owner and from the city.

How the English Pronounce Their Names.

Julian Ralph in Harper's.

The American who believes, as thousands do, that to betray one's nationality is to invite overcharging and extortion in the West End shops of London is not only hard pressed to choose the peculiar words the English employ, but he has quite as many and as deep pitfalls to avoid in the methods of pronunciation. I will not refer to the false or ignorant methods of illiterate persons, but will confine attention to some eccentricities of pronunciation of gentlemen and ladies of education, rank, and breeding. They say immejitly, injin for engine, militry, figger and figgers, clark for clerk, paytent, naytional—and so on through a long list. The peculiarities of their mode of pronouncing their own names of families, places, and things are not open to criticism, because if they may not do as they please with their own, it is hard indeed. They pronounce Berkeley barclay, Cowper is cooper, Cadogan is kerduggan, Ralph is rafe in some shires, Craven is sometimes Crawveen, Derby is darby, Leveson-Gower becomes loosun-gore, Hertford is hartford, and Albany is spoken so that the first syllable shall rhyme with shall instead of with hall, as with us. I hesitate to say that Cholmondeley is called chumly, and that Beauchamp is beecham, as every one knows these eccentricities, yet they are the most remarkable of all the liberties the English take with their language. You must say BalMO-ral and TraFAL-gar, and you must chop the following names very short: Ludget, Ho-b'n, South-uk, and Merrybun, whenever you wish to say Ludgate, Holborn, Southwark, and Marylebone. I have heard the Prince call his own house Mobrer House, though we call it Marlborough House.

Aguinaldo at Palanan.

Emilio Aguinaldo in Everybody's Magazine.

Palanan is a little village of houses built of bamboo and thatched with nipa, situated on the banks of the river which bears the same name, and some six miles distant from the seashore. It is in one of the most isolated places in the Province of Isabela, in Northern Luzon. There are no ways of communication with the outside world except rough trails or footpaths that lead over the mountains to the west to Ilagan, or south to Casiguran, and its peaceful population of some twelve hundred souls has heard very little of the tide of war which for four years has desolated our country. Nevertheless when I first went there with my companions and our little band of followers, in the month of September, 1900, I was received with enthusiasm by these simple, hospitable people, and everything that they had was placed at my disposal. I was accompanied by Dr. Santiago Barcelona and Col. Simon Villa, my chief of staff. We had some seventeen soldiers, who had followed us in all our wanderings over the mountains and through the forests of Northern Luzon. Barracks were furnished for these soldiers, and a house was set apart for the residence of myself and my companions.

We lived here quietly for several weeks, enjoying the few diversions in the way of amusement that the village could offer. There was a fairly capable band of music, and on Saturday and Sunday afternoons it was accustomed to give concerts in the plaza in front of my house, followed sometimes by a dance in the parish house, next to the church, for the young people of the village.

Which of Us Twain?

I heard one sing beside the stream,
When eve was robed in sad and gray:
"Dear heart," he sang, "which of us twain
Has lived his life to greater gain?
For I have lived to joy alway,
And I have laughed in every day,
And I have lived in every breath,
And I have sucked each sweet; and you
Have knelt—as He of Nazareth—
And sipped of joy and supped of rue,
And looked toward a day of death."

"Dear heart," I said, "if life were all—
If life were life, and death were death—
Then life might judge betwixt us twain
Which life is lived to greater gain.
If life were all, and with the breath
Your life and mine should cease to be,
Then life might judge 'twixt you and me,
And say which seed was better grown,
And which dead blossom bloomed most gay,
And which lived best: who lived alone,
Or he who sought the crowd alway.
But life and death shall cease to be;
And who shall speak of gain again,
And who shall say what wisdom is,
Or ask which seed were best unsown,
Or what were rue, what happiness;
And who shall judge 'twixt you and me
When sight is come to sightless men,
And He of Nazareth to His own?"
—AGNES GROZIER HERBERTSON.

The Big Ships of the Past.

From The Monthly Review.

Gigantic as are the sea monsters devised by the modern shipwright, we have not reached the dimensions of the Mannigfual of Frisian legend, whose masts were so high that a boy, sent aloft to "bear a hand," came down a gray-headed man, whose deck was so spacious that the Captain had to gallop about on horseback to give his orders, and whose length was so great that when swinging in the Channel her stern scraped the cliffs of Albion white while her bowspirt swept the forts at Calais. But we have exceeded in some respects the dimensions of Ptolemy's great ship, which was 420 feet long, 57 feet broad, and 72 feet in depth of hold, and which carried 4,000 rowers and 3,000 mariners, besides unnumbered soldiers and passengers. Of the great ship of Hiero, King of Syracuse, the dimensions have not been recorded, but she was at least as large as Ptolemy's, considering that her freightage was "60,000 measures of corn, 10,000 jars of salt fish, 20,000 talents' weight of wool, and of other cargo 20,000 talents, in addition to the provisions required by the crew," and that she was so large no harbor in Sicily could contain her. This problem of harbor accommodation is one that is already troubling the owners of modern steam monsters, and is placing a limit on their growth.

Neighbors.

When you live alone, how you hear each sound!
Should a mouse but scuttle along the ground,
And a loose board creak: There! was it a mouse?
Or a ghost's step through the house?

Strange! What fancies come in a crowd,
When your fire burns fast and your clock ticks loud!
Outside, there's a sudden lull in the rain,
And—Who tapped on the window pane?

Only a wind-blown jasmine spray;
I saw it hung loosened yesterday.
But it's odd—it's odd—how the fancy lingers;
It seemed like a dead man's fingers!

Dead! Yes, dead. Oh, more than a year;
And what should a dead man do down here,
Tapping like that on my window pane?
Pshaw! The freak of a foolish brain!

But the wind! the wind! Like a soul bereft
Of reason, hopelessly lost and left,
It wails and moans. Ah! years ago
A voice that I loved moaned so.

Where was that tragic echo caught?
What ails the night? Or am I distraught?
Should I bear the sight, if I saw appear—
There are steps—hark! drawing near.

Steps indeed. Ah! but voices too:
"Emily, Fred—this is good of you!
Quick! come in from the wind and the rain":
Thank God! I'm alive again.
—ADA BARTRICK BAKER in Chambers's Journal.

The Parisian in Warm Weather.

From The Saturday Review.

His temper mounts with the thermometer; the slightest exertion, the smallest emotion, prostrates him during "les grandes chaleurs"—but his anger does not develop into alarm until he receives notice that, in consequence of other sources being exhausted, his water will be temporarily supplied by the Seine. Then fear overtakes the Parisian. He flushes, gesticulates—perhaps his eyes fill. And, to the first friend on his path, in a choking voice he says: "Mon pauvre ami, on va nous empoisonner. C'est indigne; c'est monstrueux. Nous voici enfin en pleine décadence: il n'y a plus moyen de boire de l'eau." Almost a panic follows: "Eau de Seine" is pronounced with the same tremor, the same awe, as "The Black Death is coming"—"The enemy will attack in three minutes"—"The prairie is on fire." "Eau de Seine" becomes the cry of the hour; spreads from the Latin Quarter to Montmartre, from the boulevards to black Belleville. "Eau de Seine" lures the Parisian to the quays, where, bending over the parapet, he stares anxiously at the river. And should any innocent worldling inquire: "Why does the prospect of sipping 'Eau de Seine' thus agitate you, terrify you, rob you of that self-control and admirable imperturbability for which Frenchmen are so universally renowned?" the Parisian will reply that microbes—"des microbes néfastes"—are embodied in that water, microbes which when viewed through a microscope display bristles, angry eyes, and countless legs, microbes deft enough to foil all filters, microbes whose amazing ingenuity has successfully defied the genius and science of France for generations past. Yet—and his voice grows shrill—he must drink this water, this poison. His wife must drink it, his children, his servants, his concierge, all must drink it; all, perhaps, will fall ill. Hear Rochefort furious in The Intransigeant: "Beware of this latest infamy. Beware of the Ministère de Trahison, the modern Medicis, whose sinister scheme is to poison you." Hear the students of the Latin Quarter: "Weep for the Eau de Source, that crystal water, now, alas! exhausted. Pray for its return. In the meanwhile escape death by drinking bock, nothing but bock, quantities of bock."

Good Traits of the Porto Ricans.

From The Independent.

Porto Ricans are honest, sober, and very hospitable. As a proof of their honesty, the writer did not have his rooms nor his trunks locked in two years, and, although he has been in hotels and boarding houses all over the island, he has yet to miss the first article, large or small. His wash has been returned to him without the loss of a single garment. In eating and drinking they are temperate almost to a fault. While it is said that the laborers consume much rum, drunkenness is not seen in public. While all the groceries sell liquors, there was not a single barroom in Porto Rico upon the advent of the Americans. In two years the writer did not see a boisterous drunken native. If they become intoxicated they do not show it, as do Americans. With a stranger they will share all they have. The farmer will kill for his guest the calf or kid and will accept no pay for the entertainment. A clean cot will await the stranger in the poorest house.

The race is virtuous and religious. The writer knows that most Americans hold a contrary view. There are many illegitimate children, but the parents of the same are living together, true and loyal to each other. Bad laws and bad customs have denied them the marriage rite. There may be men and women who are not faithful to each other, but what country does not have such? It is wrong to call the whole people immoral because of the sins of the few.

An Elder Brother.

From The Cornhill.

Mr. Bellenden Ker was wont to say that it was astonishing how far back two long lives set end to end could take you; and, as a case in point, used to relate the following incident which had occurred in a will case in which he had been engaged. A witness, a very old man, was asked if he had any brother or sisters. He gave the amazing reply that he had had one brother who had died "a hundred and fifty years ago." A murmur of incredulity traversed the whole court, from the bench downward, which was changed to something like stupefaction when documentary evidence was brought in proof of the old man's words. His father had married at the age of nineteen and had had a son, who died the same year. He married again at the age of seventy-five, and had another son, the witness, who was ninety-four when he gave his evidence.

American Heraldry.

From Notes and Queries.

In the first place, arms are indiscriminately used in this country. In fact, it is the exception to find any one, no matter of what origin, who does not display armorial bearings—that is, if his present standing warrants it. When I say standing I mean in a financial way. Ninety-nine hundredths of the people who display coats of arms have no claim whatever to them so far as descent is concerned. Nearly all is obtained at the stationers or the nearest library. All they need is a general armory of the country from which their ancestor is supposed to have come. In most cases the fact that the surname resembles that of an armigerous family is sufficient excuse to warrant the assumption of the arms. The only trouble arises when the surname in question is more or less numerous, when they, "the hunters," have to decide which is the prettiest before adopting arms and relationship. I have frequently been in the Astor Library when such a search was in progress, and watched with amusement the selection in a few moments of the arms of some ancient family by one of the nouveaux riches.

In some cases I know of arms which have simply sprung from the fertile mind of the bearer. In one instance I have heard the following boast from the mother of one of my college chums: "That it was so satisfactory to feel that the family arms descended direct from Charlemagne." Another class of Americans are those who calmly assume the arms borne by one of their female ancestors, (not an heiress,) no matter how many generations removed, and calmly flaunt them in the faces of self-respecting fellow-countrymen.

Shrieking Fish.

Andrew Lang in Longman's Magazine.

The vivisector believes that to pull a rose "gives matter pain." Perhaps; and perhaps the plant to which Mr. Darwin played the trombone felt a lively pleasure, but, like Ole Brer Rabbit, it "kept on a-saying nothing." If trout could yell when hooked, we would not fish; but I deem, for reasons, that their mouths are the reverse of sensitive. However, this anecdote was told to me by two ladies. They were fishing, for the first time, in a boat on a loch. One of them hooked and brought into the boat a fish of unknown species. It uttered yells of pain. While one of the ladies ran about the boat, shrieking for assistance and advice, the other sat down with her back to the fish and with her fingers in her ears. To take the fish off the hook might have provoked it to wilder laments. If all fish behaved in this way, (and, for all that my friends knew, they do,) nobody would follow the profession of St. Peter. But I cannot hold, with the vivisector, that the heavenly bodies perhaps

Are whirling there
In agony unutterable.

Luckily it is inaudible, though "the whole creation groaneth"; so the vivisector might quote Holy Writ, after all, in favor of his hypothesis.

Instructions to Ameer's Son.

From The Monthly Review.

This is a portion of the instructions which the Ameer of Afghanistan sent to his soon Nasrullah Khan on his visit to England:

"On your going to see her Majesty the Queen in London, you must look upon her with the same dignity and respect as you look upon our royal Court; to respect her Majesty more than myself is unnecessary show of flattery, and to pay her less respect than myself is rudeness and against courtesy. I need not give you more details and full particulars in this respect, as you daily practice how to pay your respects and in what manner to appear before my royal Court.

"When you are in the company of other gentlemen, and especially when any ladies are present, you must take care not to spit and not to put fingers into your nose, &c. You can smoke in the presence of gentlemen, but when ladies are present you must take their permission before smoking.

"You may shake hands with gentlemen at the time of first introduction, but with the ladies you must only make a bow when you are first introduced, but not shake hands til you meet them a second time.

"Ladies can shake hands with their gloves on, but a gentleman ought to take off the glove of his right hand to shake hands, and for this reason generally the gentlemen wear gloves on their left hand and keep the glove of the right hand off to be able to shake hands without any delay; but they can shake hands with gloves on after it is evening."

Only Wanted Time.

From Chambers's Journal.

One night a group of members were talking in the smoking room of the House of Commons about a measure which it was proposed to recommend to the consideration of the Government, and on which we were all understood to be in complete agreement. Suddenly a member who had up to tihs time offered no objection, and had, indeed, sat in absolute silence—though he was well known for an extraordinary aptitude in spinning out talk on the most trivial subject—broke in with the words, "I suppose there is something to be said on the other side." "I dare say there is," Thomas Sexton observed, "and if we had a couple of months to spare you are just the very man to say it; but then, you see, the matter is coming on the day after to-morrow, and there really is no time." So the little group broke up.

Answers to Correspondents.

From The Cornhill.

Pussy—We hardly know how to advise you about your ormolu wedding presents. Perhaps, grouped together on one table, they might be useful as an effect of color.

Girlie—If you are blonde, your 5 o'clock tea service should be blue; if brunette, pink.

TO COLLECTORS.

A lady having artificial teeth to dispose of would exchange them for paste shoe buckles. No reasonable offer refused.

The Doctrine of Endless Punishment

THE MODERN VIEW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent appearance in THE TIMES of a column of fine print advocating the doctrine of an endless punishment in the next world for those who die in their sins indicates a larger interest in that mediaeval chimera than I supposed to exist. That interest seems now to centre in this country. In Continental Europe Protestants have mostly discarded it. In England I was assured half a dozen years ago by the pastor of a Congregational church in London that any one who should undertake to argue for that doctrine in any public conference of that denomination would probably be coughed down. And British Congregationalists are no more averse to it than their neighbors in the other churches. Its advocates in that country are far from a majority, though a few spokesmen are still found for it.

Most Christian scholars of high rank outside of this country find no such meaning in the New Testament as your correspondent extorts from the texts which he exhibits in support of his terrific belief. This has been shown so often that here it is enough to state the fact. It is quite time that it should be known that the notion of an endless retribution hereafter was never made an article of an orthodox creed until the year 544, and then at the instance of the Emperor Justinian, a theological authority of the same rank with Henry VIII. of England, "Defender of the Faith." It formed part of the baggage which the early Protestants brought with them from Rome, and have been getting rid of gradually till now.

There are still some, however, who cannot get along without it, and the rest of us are willing that they should have all of it they want, if they will keep it to themselves.
J. M. W.

New York, July 28, 1901.

PROPHECY OF FUTURE PUNISHMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer, and, doubtless many other of your readers, was pleased and benefited by the "Doctrine of Future Punishment" so splendidly elucidated in your issue of July 27 by the Rev. Robert Bruce Smith.

The prominent feature of his argument, the clinching characteristic thereof, lay, to the writer's mind, in its foundation, resting, as Dr. Smith aptly expressed it, "upon the explicit teachings of God's Word, and not upon sentiment or unnatural interpretation of the Scriptures."

The present writer, a layman, unversed in Greek, and consequently devoid of the insight to the Scriptures possessed by a student of the New Testament in its original version, with a knowledge of the old tongue, nevertheless presumes to enter the field of discussion with the clergyman whose argument appeared in THE TIMES of July 30, and to say, first and foremost, that his article on "Everlasting Punishment" is founded on sentiment to the same degree that the Rev. Dr. Smith's is not. His theories and presumptions (for such they are) are very fascinating and enticing, they form beautiful visions of man's conception of God's love.

Will you permit the writer, merely as a student of the Scriptures, to take issue with the Rev. Dr. Fairley, from the standpoint of the Scriptures?

The prophecy of everlasting punishment is not absent from the Old Testament, as we are told, else what are we to understand from Daniel, xii., 2. "* * * Many of them that sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake, some to everlasting life, and some to everlasting contempt."

The insidious construction placed upon the meaning of the words "everlasting" and "eternal" is more difficult of approach by the lay mind. However, will your correspondent now inform us how to read Luke, xviii., 29, 30, using his interpretation of the word "eternal"? "Verily, I say unto you, there is no man that hath left house, or parents, or brethren, or wife, or children, for the kingdom of God's sake, who shall not receive manifold more in this present time, and in the world to come life everlasting."

Is our English rendition so poor that the meaning is obscured? If not, what reward would it be, if, in the life to come, (contemporary with eternity,) we should receive life to last into eternity?

The doctrine of endless punishment is founded on the wisdom and love of God. He cannot be a God of love without being a God of justice. It is blasphemous to state that God condemns any soul to woe. "For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." Jesus said, "Him that cometh unto Me, I will in nowise cast out," and Luke tells us that "Whosoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be saved."

God is a loving Father unto us only through the merit of the sacrifice of Jesus Christ. His death was the sacrifice offered for the sin of the whole world. It is the privilege of each and every soul under heaven to avail himself of that sacrifice, for without it God is not "our loving Father, hearing our faintest whisper."

Jesus said, "I am the door; by me, if any man enter in, he shall be saved." He also says, "He that entereth not by the door into the sheepfold, * * * the same is a thief and a robber."

John the Baptist said, "He that believeth not the Son shall not see life, but the wrath of God abideth on him."

In Section 3 we arrive at the real nucleus of the argument set forth by our reverend brother, viz., "it seems to me." This, however, is not sufficient reason for the theories he expounds. We have to deal with the infinite love of God clearly expressed by His written Word.

God plainly says, "I have no pleasure in the death of him that dieth, wherefore turn yourselves and live ye."

But where have we the probationary hell fires suggested? The spirit of the teachings of the Scriptures is harmonious from Genesis to Revelation. There is no clash between parts. They were all inspired by one spirit, consequently they are all attuned to each other. If, therefore, we may foretell the future by the past, was there any probation in the punishment of those who lived in the times of Noah, or for the inhabitants of Sodom and Gomorrah?
F. H. K.

New York, July 31, 1901.

THE EVIDENCE ON IT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am pleased with the tone and of some remarks which Mr. Edwin Fairley has made in his answer to-day respecting "everlasting punishment," although I could take exception to some of his arguments; but of that anon.

Truly, we have "no stenographic reports of what Jesus said," &c. We are very late at this period in taking exception to what any of the Apostles or Jesus may have said, for the "Nazarenes," or Ebionites, as they were also called, (the earliest Christians,) rejected all the Epistles of Paul and called him an "imposter." This was about the year 400. And they relate a very queer story of his motives in getting into the Church. As usual, there was a woman in the case. The Marcionists—a very early Christian sect—said boldly that "the evangelists were filled with falsities."

Of course, a gentleman like the Rev. Mr. Smith of Riverside must be well aware that the New Testament was not written—or I should rather say compiled—until more than 300 years after Jesus Christ is said to have lived; and Boulanger, in his life of St. Paul, tells us that disputes ran high among the Christians in those days; for he quotes St. Augustine and Faust as quarreling about authenticity even then. Faust says the books called the Evangelists were composed long after the times of the Apostles by some obscure men, &c.

Now, will our esteemed friend the Rev. Robert Bruce Smith venture after this to obtrude such remarkable ethics of God's character as a tyrant of the most implacable aspect, as intending to roast His children in an everlasting fire for their sins? Rather let us say, with Mr. Edwin Fairley, that our God "is a God of love"; and He cannot be that if "He condemns a large number of His children" to an eternal woe. "Love is divine," and his illustration of a mother's love is most apt.

And, again, of what value is that kind of Christianity which is Christian through fear of punishment. That person is good only who hates to do wrong because of the wrong.

I respectfully invite our friend the Rev. Robert Bruce Smith to earnestly review his theory. But if he is obstinate in his views, he no doubt is willing to enter the lists of logical controversy to endeavor to prove his case; for I can assure him his quoted witnesses would not be accepted in any important case in the Supreme Court of the United States. And here let me say that the question at issue raised by Mr. Smith, if true, is of more vital importance to the nations of the world than any other that could be named, and it is incumbent upon him to sustain his bold statement or retreat, as many a good soldier has had to do before, from the nature and strength of the citadel he was attacking—whose name is love, justice, and munificent magnanimity.
H. W. ELLIS.

New York, July 30, 1901.

ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of Mr. Edwin Fairley's communication to your journal, I would submit a few propositions to him, if you will allow me space.

1. Concerning the Old Testament doctrine of eternal punishment. In the main it can be said of the Old Testament that it has no eschatology of the individual. Immortality in the Jewish mind and in Jewish revelation is bound up with the endurance and future glory of Israel as a kingdom.

2. Concerning the teaching of Jesus as to eternal punishment. Mr. Fairley is straining at a word. "Aionion" is used in more than a qualitative sense. It has the idea of aeon in it. Mr. Fairley says that "aionion" does not mean eternal, but so constituted as to endure into eternity. This logically brings us to the conclusion that "aionion" does mean eternal, for if punishment does not endure eternally, then it ought not to be "aionion" even in Mr. Fairley's interpretation.

Mr. Fairley argues that we have no stenographic reports of Jesus' sayings. True, But this is simply a platitude and glittering generality. He himself is straining at a word as if it had been stenographically reported. Where are our sources for the sayings of Christ? Where does Mr. Fairley get his gospel which he preaches every Sunday from the pulpit? Does he evolve it from his inner consciousness? Now, there are plenty of "logia" which the most radical criticism allows to Christ, even translating the Greek back into Aramaic parallelisms. There is the statement that a certain sin shall not be forgiven in this life or that to come. Mr. Fairley does not need to stick at the word "aionion." What is meant by the worm that dieth not?

3. In this discussion it is necessary to arrive at what is meant by punishment. That punishment is not material, (fire, &c.,) I think Mr. Fairley and I will agree to. If it does not then operate on flesh, on what does it take effect? There is and can be but one answer—namely, on that other element in man which is broadly covered by the word personality.

Now, in this life, through the operation of laws both spiritual and natural, our personalities, characters or what not, are developing, are going through a process which, in proportion with the increase of time, leads to greater fixity. In the forming of this character or personality the good God has given us free will. But He has also shown us the proper way. He holds forth in Jesus Christ the best way to attain a godlike life—namely, through believing in Him and His works, in entering into His spiritual life through regeneration, in being united with Him and transformed to His image through faith. Now, if God in this life holds forth this way, He does not compel us to walk it. He simply invites us. We can choose another way. We can give ourselves over to influences which will morally make us retrograde.

Now Mr. Fairley argues that eternal punishment is inconsistent with the character of God. Now we know that God allows us the choice in this life to form our characters. Will He in the future life compel all of us to be transformed into the image of Jesus? This would be completely changing the character of the unrepentant sinner and would practically destroy the doctrine of immortality. For this is what universal salvation would mean. Then God, while allowing us a certain free will in this world, would forcibly deprive us of it in the next world. Would this be consistent with our idea of God?

Mr. Fairley argues that eternal punishment is inconsistent with the idea of a loving God. If God is a loving God in the next world, is he not in this? Did He not so love the world that He sent His Son? If "loving" in the next world means a withholding of punishment and evil, why does it not mean the same in this world? The question of evil, punishment, suffering, &c., in the next world must be approached through the answer to that problem as it is presented in this world. Now, I hold that Mr. Fairley's argument that eternal punishment is inconsistent with the character of God because He is a loving God is untrue, because it does not square with the actual facts which we have at hand in this world.

Over against his doctrine I hold that it is inconsistent with our idea of God to believe that He will totally change our personality. I believe that we are making character in this world and the start we make here influences our course in the future world. I believe that what I am here as I leave this world I shall be as I enter the next. Improvement or deterioration there may be, and this will be determined by the character I have gained in this world.

Now, punishment is a fact in this world. We would not do without it if we could. Punishment is inseparably bound up with character. As long as a man carries into the next world memory and character he will be punished. As long as a man takes these into the next world he will suffer eternal punishment if he spurned Christ and His teaching in this world. And not to take these attributes there means total extinction at death.
JULIUS WOLFF.

Newark, N. J., Aug. 1, 1901.

A Reply to the Rev. Mr. Smith.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Rev. Robert Bruce Smith's letter in to-day's TIMES treats of the doctrine of future punishment exhaustively and with apparent thoroughness. There is, however, one point upon which the Rev. Mr. Smith does not touch, and which is important in reaching any conclusion as to eternal punishment.

There were people upon this earth who died prior to the coming of Christ, and thus had no opportunity to acquire a saving faith in Him. What of them? Must they suffer torment of eternal duration? Our own solar system contains six planets or worlds which there is every reason to believe are inhabited. What becomes of those inhabitants if their worlds were not visited by Christ?

Beyond our little system of worlds are others. Is it just or reasonable to claim that the Son of God singled out the inhabitants of this small orb for redemption and left those of all the others doomed to "the fire that is not quenched"?

Such a view would be ridiculous, but a belief in the arguments advanced by the Rev. Mr. Smith would necessitate also a belief in such a condition.
I. F. FERRIS.

New York, July 27, 1901.

THE CITY'S AFFAIRS.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your leader this morning on the bridge hits the nail on the head, but not forcibly enough to drive it home.

This is only the latest evidence of the way we live and will not be remembered a week. It seems to be a fixed principle in our municipal system that its machinery never needs to be looked after, and no one takes it seriously when disaster occurs; we are all satisfied not to have been ourselves killed—"Sauve qui peut," is our motto.

We never tire of telling the world how great and civilized we are, yet we spend millions for a bridge and leave it to fall to pieces; we lay miles of fine asphalt pavements and never touch them again until they become impassable; we build Buddensiek houses that tumble down before the mortar is dry, and "fireproof" structures that burn like tinder; we store explosives in crowded districts and blow hundreds into eternity; we destroy property and life in utmost indifference by reckless, dangerous, and unlawful conduct; we run each other down by land and sea with absolute impunity—human life has no value.

At the same time we have a most elaborate and highly (!) developed civil government; there are laws and officials without number to meet every case. But it is perfectly true that such laws are useless unless they are enforced—the notion evidently prevails that they become self-acting as soon as passed, and that it is no part of any official's duty to give them attention.

For instance, there is a wholesome ordinance that no horse shall be left unhitched or unattended in the street or be driven by any one under the age of sixteen; yet damage, destruction, and death are the daily proofs of my assertion—as it is in small so it is in large.

Officials are elected or appointed whose time is spent in exploiting themselves until some entirely preventible horror calls attention to their negligence or incompetency, when the ink of the public prints fairly boils with their vulgar, violent, and often profane language, (witness Mr. Probasco.)

There is great excitement for a day, much verbiage, grand juries "investigate," and that is the end; no one is ever held responsible or punished, and we wait eagerly for the next sensation.

The head of the department, who is supposed to earn his very liberal pay before drawing it, declares volubly that he did not "know" the law was being evaded or violated, as in the late Warren Street disaster, and this explanation is all-sufficient—no one cares or concerns himself any further.

The Chief of Police does not "know" that all sorts of crime is rampant, and his loquacity increases inversely to his knowledge. Another chief official finds full employment for all his energies in looking for "wayward relatives"; he has no time to enforce the laws against the furious blasting that destroys life and property almost daily wherever excavation is going on.

A District Attorney prostitutes his office and is silently supported by a Mayor elected to see that the laws are enforced, but who is at his best when an opportunity offers to publicly insult some distinguished foreigner or decent citizen.

Now, then, if this is all true, (and I have merely recited facts,) such facts ought to furnish your most powerful anti-Tammany arguments this Fall, although it is a very old story.

But why is it true? For this simplest reason. A people may fairly be judged by its mode of life, and, like an individual, get what they deserve in the long run. The temper which finds applause in sneers at reform cannot be counted on to take any serious interest in honesty, or show that civic pride without which all effort for improvement becomes only a struggle for selfish ends. Fine rhetoric and eloquent generalities have little weight with the average voter at election time; his memory is fickle and his back has become accustomed to the burden, so that he either accepts it as necessary or finds it lightened by the argumentum ad hominum which Tammany employs so successfully.

Give him the facts and hammer them into his head by constant repetition—make him realize, in this way, that he is a direct sufferer.

If then he prefers Tammany he must take the consequences, for, like Mrs. 'Enry 'Awkins, he will "have only himself to blame."
W. T. DAWSON.

New York, July 27, 1901.

MR. CROKER AND THE CITY CLUB.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every fair-minded citizen knows that the members of the City Club meant well when they sent out the pamphlet which you so aptly term "A Misdirected Fire." Let us trust that the aforesaid organization, which has spent so much money and time in giving us good government, will endeavor to find a more efficacious method to attain success.

We all know Richard Croker; it is not his fault if we do not know him; he has proclaimed himself sufficiently, and is continuing to do so every day, whether at home or abroad. Many months ago, you will remember, he, in The North American Review, very clearly defined his policy and the policy of his followers. In that article he told us boldly what "Crokerism" was, is, and is to be; he reiterated in another form something very tantamount to that terse bit of insolence of William M. Tweed: "What are you going to do about it?" And is not Tammany Hall proclaiming today the identical words of Tweed?

But, Mr. Editor, Messrs. Members of the City Club, and all you good citizens who have the means to free this good City of New York, your only duty is to get together and to do this, and this only, viz.: Force all public servants to do their duties; if they will not, remove them.

Look at that section of the town bounded by the Bowery, Division, Houston, and Tompkins Streets. If that district, with its disease-breeding filth, is not a menace to the health of the entire city, both to the rich and to the poor, what is it? If you who are so well-to-do would but take a drive through those streets I am sure you would return to your homes with an unalterable determination to discharge at once the head of the Department of Street Cleaning and keep removing one after the other until all the dirt is kept from the streets instead of only 25 per cent. of it, as now. And if the Mayor will not heed your orders then see the Governor of the State.

But the odorous east side is not the only dirty part of town; a stone's throw from the house of the Commissioner of Police is dirty, too.

Yes, gentlemen, what are you going to do about it? Exhibitions of rage and disgust will not mend matters. Complaints are received by the officials of various departments—received with properly polite mien, but—well, the machine rolls on.

Ah, if the "Gentleman from Wantage" were only of another sort! Will he take his place in line with the others who were for their own pockets every time, and who were disgraced in one way or another?

This, Mr. Editor, may interest and instruct THE TIMES readers. I hope it will help to rouse the class that can do something for reform. I will conclude it by mentioning what an old acquaintance said to me as we stood facing the Tweed Court House on Chambers Street: "Say, old man, if I had my way, I'd place a memorial tablet on the Court House over there. I'd say these words, and I'd say them in large, quite large, letters, so that all could plainly read them: I'd say: 'In Memoriam. Estimated price for the construction of this County Court House, $2,000,000. Real price paid, $20,000,000, and God only knows how much more. Sacred to the Memory of Tweed, Sweeny, Connolly, Genet & Co.!'"
T. W.

New York, July 28, 1901.

1901

IN FOREIGN LANDS

Turkey May Have a War on Her Hands.

Advices brought through different quarters from Mesopotamia to Constantinople, and in turn filtered through the European press with various interpretations, show when compared that a very serious situation prevails in that part of Asiatic Turkey still known as Mesopotamia, although practically held in subjection by the Kurdish chief, Ibrahim Pasha. In return for being allowed to preserve his independence Ibrahim, on being supplied with arms by the Turkish Government, promised to maintain nominal Turkish authority throughout his region, and to organize an irregular cavalry which, in the event of war, should be placed at the disposition of the Porte.

Ibrahim, who is of the Mellié tribe, soon brought into subjection all the Kurds in the districts of Kharput and Diabekr, and took up his headquarters at Viransheher, between Aleppo and Mardin. The organization of his irregular cavalry being completed, he began to pillage the neighboring villages and Arab caravans. When asked to explain these acts to the Turkish Government, he replied that he was "putting down brigandage" or "quelling revolts" against the authority invested in him by the Sultan. A few weeks ago he attacked an Arab settlement, consisting of 250 tents, in the district of Racca, and carried off 10,000 sheep and 200 camels. These Arabs belonged to the Shammar and Abou Assaf tribes, whose headquarters are near Bagdad and whose recognized chief is Farer Pasha. When the news of the disaster reached Farer he at once appealed to the Turkish authorities in Bagdad, and, on receiving no satisfaction from them, gathered a force of Arabs, variously estimated at from 8,000 to 15,000 men, and, together with detachments of the Kurdish tribes of Karagurtchi and Shikhan, who are deadly enemies of the Mellié Kurds, proceeded to Mardin.

In the mean time Ibrahim Pasha had demanded aid from the Turkish authorities, who sent him 1,000 infantry and 600 cavalry, which he added to his own well-armed irregular horsemen, and at once attacked the Arabs, who were slaughtered in large numbers, owing to the long range of the Turkish rifles. The number of Arabs killed, including women and children, is estimated at from 1,000 to 1,500, among whom was the chief of the Karagurtchis.

Farer Pasha is now said to be preparing another campaign, while Ibrahim Pasha has demanded further reinforcements from the Turkish Government, although with what success it has not yet been learned.

It is believed in foreign diplomatic circles in Constantinople that unless the Turkish Government acts at once a disastrous war will develop between the whole of the Arabs south of the Euphrates and the Kurds to the north, and such a war, it is said, Turkey is not opposed to, provided that it can be conducted without attracting too much attention on the part of the powers, as it would mean her ultimate domination throughout Mesopotamia and the annihilation of the tribes over which she has never been able to establish her complete authority.

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Military Cyclist Operations In England.

In August of last year and in April of the present, the various bicycle clubs of England were invited to participate in manoeuvres around London carried on under the auspices of the War Office. Preparations have been made to have the manoeuvres this month of far more importance than any hitherto held. They begin to-day and will be continued until the 10th of August. The main object of the manoeuvres is to see how quickly a corps can be assembled at the capital and then moved from London to different parts of the coast where a landing might be made by an enemy, and how that enemy could be kept in check until the arrival of a sufficient force to cause it to retreat to its transports.

Advantage has been taken in the present manoeuvres of the concentration of many volunteer corps at Aldershot, and a sum of money has been placed at the disposal of the general officer commanding the Aldershot District to enable him to carry out this experimental work. The officers, who are enthusiastic on the subject, say that the cyclist infantry have an advantage over the ordinary infantry, which is scarcely included in the fact that the former can cover a given distance more quickly than the latter and march a longer distance in the same time. The chief feature of the cyclist infantry, it is pointed out, is the facility with which it can comply with the military axiom, "Disperse to march, concentrate to fight." It is believed that owing to the present excellent condition of the roads and lanes of rural England that 10,000 cyclist infantry from the north of England could concentrate for the defense of the capital, having marched dispersed for two or three days, and living all the time off the country without trying the resources of the inhabitants or demanding thought and provision from the War Office.

This year those bicyclists who belong to volunteer regiments will be distributed among the assembled bicycle clubs and organize the men into bodies which, for the time being, are expected to maintain some sort of military discipline.

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The Icelandic Question and Denmark.

The news recently cabled from Copenhagen that "the Danish Government will not oppose a moderate extension of home rule in Iceland" has called forth denials from Reykjavik, where it is stated that the only grounds for a compromise offered by the Danish Government is that a new Councilor be granted the Icelanders, who shall have a seat in the Danish Parliament or Rigsdag. This is supposed to be what the Danish Government means by "a moderate extension of home rule." But this is just what the Icelanders do not want, as they think that it would mean a gradual lessening of the power of their own Althing.

According to the Constitution granted Iceland during the visit of the King of Denmark to the island in 1874 it is stipulated that Iceland shall be "an inalienable part of the Danish Kingdom." This has been interpreted by successive Governments and Parliaments to mean that Iceland is a mere department or stitte, and not a separate State, entirely independent of the Danish Parliament, though under the same King as Denmark. Since the adoption of the Constitution, the Danish interpretation of which does not satisfy the claims of Iceland to autonomy, no efforts of the Icelanders to obtain increased administrative powers have been conceded.

A Committee of the Althing is now in Copenhagen for the purpose of getting the King to intercede in their behalf, and free the Althing from its dependence on the Danish Ministry and Parliament, and have Iceland only to do with the King himself or his representative in Reykjavik.

In Copenhagen it is said that the spirit of independence of the Icelanders is enhanced at this moment from the fact that its people wish to be freed from the Danish tariff which prevails there, and under which various Danish monopolies are flourishing, and that should this be done, English commodities would completely drive the Danish from the island, and the English would soon obtain control of all Icelandic industries.

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Another French Aeronaut.

The scheme of Comte Henri de la Vaulx to cross the Mediterranean in a balloon some time in August, as cabled one day last week, is no new enterprise, although the contemplated voyage has been indirectly inspired by the experiments made over Paris by M. de Santos-Dumont and his dirigible balloon. President Loubet recently extended to the Comte his patronage and a grant of 500 francs toward defraying the expenses of the undertaking. Conditions of weather permitting Comte de la Vaulx will attempt to sail from Toulon across the Mediterranean Aug. 12.

M. de la Vaulx does not believe in the theory of M. de Santos-Dumont in regard to a dirigible balloon; his experiments have been confined to the old-fashioned method, and the balloon in which he hopes to sail across the Mediterranean is unprovided with a motor. It is, however, fitted with various steering apparatus, which, like those of the unfortunate aeronaut, Andrée, consist of sails and drags. In other words with a drag offering a certain resistance as it is drawn through the water he expects to sail his balloon through the air, and even to tack through a small radius just as a boat is sailed through the water. The experiment will be conducted under the auspices of the Ministries of War and Marine.

Apropos of the ascensions of M. de Santos-Dumont, a curious difficulty has been presented by the fact that the aeronaut in making his trials has evaded the octroi law. One of the clerks in the department has written a semi-serious letter to the Paris press concerning this evasion. He recalls the fact that the aeriel navigator journeyed from Saint Cloud to the Eiffel Tower in a machine propelled by a petroleum motor. Now Saint Cloud is outside of Paris, and petroleum is a dutiable article at the boundary of the metropolis, as automobilists, with experience of the endless formalities involved when they pass in or out of the gates, know to their cost. The conclusion of the clerk is that M. de Santos-Dumont has, in his aeriel voyages, defrauded the Government out of a considerable amount of revenue. "Should," continues the clerk, "the navigation instituted by M. de Santos-Dumont ever become popular a force of aeronautical police similar to the motor-cycling policemen who pursue delinquent automobilists will have to be created by the authorities."

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Belgian Army Reform.

which has just been introducted into the Belgian Chamber of Deputies by the Government, is based upon the report of the recent mixed commission, the work of which from time to time has formed the subject of comment in these columns. The principle of personal service (prohibition of employing substitutes) which was so strongly urged by the commission, has, however, been abandoned in the bill. Every effort was made to indorse the commission's recommendation in this respect, but the Ministers who drafted the bill had to choose the alternative of defeat in voting the war budget or maintaining the system of "remplacement" as it now stands. It may be recalled that the circumstance of Gen. Brassine's attempt to introduce personal service in 1896 led to failure and to his own resignation as Minister of War. This reform, it is thought, will not be realized for some years to come. Other portions of the bill show the effect of the passing away of the fear entertained a year ago that England could not be relied upon, in case of a Franco-German war, to maintain the integrity of Belgium. The army will remain as at present constituted on a peace footing, but in time of war the annual contingent will be raised from its present average of 13,300 men to 18,000. A reduction is made in the term of service, and volunteering will be encouraged in various ways, so as to allow a corresponding decrease in the annual conscription.

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The Crisis in The French Congo.

Political circles in Paris agree that the colonial system of France and the way it has been administered will prove one of the principal topics of discussion in the campaign preceding the general election, which will take place ten months hence. Even ardent supporters of the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry admit that there is much to be desired in the present colonial system of France, which is not only very expensive for the mother country, but has, so far, shown no great signs of development in the territories where it is administered.

Le Siècle recently contained an article on the subject with particular bearing upon the present crisis in the French Congo. Modern France, said the writer, contains no contingent of vigorous young men who care to study colonial questions, or who would be fitted for agencies in the Congo, where commerce is not facilitated as in Senegal by natives who have been tamed into willingness. Then, too, when French holders of concessions reach their destination they find no local sanction for entering into possession; maps are incorrectly made, and as for enforcement by military authority, that is quite out of the question, with an ill-disciplined militia of 600 or 700. The writer then draws a lesson from what the Belgians have accomplished in the Congo Free State:

"When two years ago public opinion was excited by the prosperity of the Belgian Congo and by the rise in the shares of certain Belgian companies, it fixed itself upon the French Congo without inquiring into the cause of success. There was no apparent knowledge that the Belgian Congo is intersected by 13,000 kilometres of navigable waterways, and that the country is almost thoroughly explored. The authority of the State is generally recognized, at least along the rivers. A numerous armed force exists, while the initiative of the King gives a definite economic direction to the work of the Administration.

"There were no similar conditions in the French Congo, as the holders of concessions speedily realized to their detriment. Landing at Brazzaville or Libreville with illusions and inexperiences, the new Directors of companies or their agents were told that in the French Congo, with the exception of Ubanghi and the Senga, there were no navigable waterways, no roads, no railway lines, and no boats for river transport. The country was virtually unknown, and our authority was not acknowledged except over a very limited surface. Between the central Government in Paris and the local powers there was no unity of views, and even among the latter there were dissensions.

The moral of the article in Le Siècle is believed to be that the Colonial system instituted under the Ministry of M. André Lebon has not been improved by any successive Colonial Ministries, and that the sensational expeditions which France has sent into Africa and the attempts to centralize Colonial Governments have covered her with ridicule in the eyes of those powers who colonize in a less selfish manner.

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Earl Russell at Halloway.

It is the opinion of certain London papers that Earl Russell, who was recently sentenced by the House of Lords to "three months' imprisonment as a criminal of the first class" on the charge of bigamy might have been treated with more leniency had his case been tried in the Assizes. It is pointed out that his case is probably unique among bigamy cases in that the convicted man practiced deception upon no one, and that, according to eminent legal authority, he was free to contract a second marriage. That authority had been mistaken. That was all. Moreover, it is shown that the prosecution recognized the extenuating circumstances in the case, and the summing up, made in a spirit of the utmost sympathy for the prisoner, simply pointed to the fact that the defendant, through mistake, and without injury to any one, had broken the letter of the law. In the light of these facts, it is deemed in certain quarters that the punishment inflicted is excessive, according to modern ideas of justice, and yet the Peers felt impelled to impose it in order to mark their sense of the gravity of the offense per se, and to maintain their own dignity as a high court of justice.

During his detention in Halloway Jail Earl Russell will be obliged to conform to the rules governing the confinement of first-class misdemeanants, except when taking exercise or attending religious service in the chapel he must remain in the cell allotted for his special usage. He may, however, have the cell furnished at his own expense and have his meals served from outside the jail; the Governor, in order to relieve Earl Russell from the "performance of an unaccustomed task or offices," may order one of the remand prisoners to keep the cell in order. Also the prisoner, at the discretion of the Visiting Committee, may be permitted to wear his own clothes and read such literature as he may desire to provide himself with. He will in no way, certain reports notwithstanding, be required to work; but if he prefers to occupy his time in carrying out some "trade or profession" no bar will be put in his path, if his industrious inclinations are of "a practical nature." The prison regulations, while allowing but one visit a fortnight by not more than three friends, and the dispatch and receipt of one lester in the same period, may, if the Visiting Committee agree, be altered. In these circumstances Earl Russell may interview and communicate with his friends on a practically unlimited scale.

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A New Canteen for the British Army.

It is the intention of the British War Office to institute on an extensive plan throughout the army, and particularly when troops are in garrison or on manoeuvres, the regimental canteen system organized by Col. Morgan, as Director of Supplies to the Natal force. Heretofore the army, except when on active service, has relied upon a system not unlike the old sutler system of the United States Army to furnish the men with little luxuries and delicacies not obtainable at the Quartermaster's. Recent investigation has proved that although in some cases a sort of co-operation has been maintained between the sutlers and the men, the latter have been swindled right and left, the only ones making a profit being the sutlers and their agents among the men who received a commission on all the trade they brought in. The present proposal, as already practically demonstrated by Col. Morgan with the forces of Sir Redvers Buller, is to take the canteen entirely out of the hands of private individuals and place it in charge of committees of officers and men who shall carry it on for the sole benefit of the soldiers as a co-operative institution that shall be able to undersell any private enterprise and at the same time present monthly profits pro rata to the men who patronize it.

The report of Col. Morgan's experience shows that, out of the profits of the canteen he established along these lines in Natal, a substantial sum was handed over to the widow of every man who died on active service with the force there. Col. Morgan also adds that his canteen soon made it so unprofitable for the "numerous contractors and camp followers which batten on the pay of the soldiers by selling them inferior stuff at exorbitant prices," that they were obliged to go out of business, "which produced an instant beneficial effect upon the moral condition and discipline of the men."

◆

Political Outlook in Holland.

The remarkable legislative revolution recently brought about in Holland through the extraordinary union of Protestants and Catholics against the Liberals has been followed by a complication of circumstances which the allies had no suspicion would arise, at least, not until Dr. Kuyper, chief of the Anti-Revolutionary Party, who has been intrusted by Queen Wilhelmina with the formation of a Cabinet, should show what could be done with a coalescent Cabinet. But, now nearly two months after the defeat of the Liberals the portfolios have not yet been permanently awarded.

No sooner were the Liberals turned out than the Catholics and anti-revolutionists became sharply divided on questions of vital importance to a new Cabinet, such as the introduction of a protective policy and the question of social reform. Dr. Kuyper, who, it is said, has strong anti-French as well as pro-British views, would be more correctly described as a Moderate; at the same time he is anti-Catholic on general principles, and the Catholic demand that three portfolios be given them does not please him. In the meantime the situation is being taken advantage of by the Liberals to win over to their side the anti-Catholics among the anti-Revolutionists. Well-informed circles in The Hague do not expect the united parties to accomplish much, even if Dr. Kuyper should succeed in forming a Cabinet satisfactory to them, as their points of division are fundamental and would become visible in almost any policy which a coalescent Cabinet might adopt.

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Movement to End Dueling in Germany.

It is announced from Berlin that on the invitation of Prince Loewenstein 140 representatives of the German nobility, for the most part the heads of old Roman Catholic families, have signed a declaration against dueling. The declaration sets forth that the usage, although it receives a passive encouragement, purely as a means of maintaining the military spirit, from the heads of the army, is clearly contrary to intelligence, religion, culture, and law, and to social and State order. The signatories bind themselves to work for its abolition, stating that it is false and unjust to qualify a man as a coward who refuses to fight, and they regard any man as worthy of all respect who, by conscientious scruples, ignores a challenge. In consideration of the present state of things, they reserve the right to demand satisfaction according to the old usage if honor is at stake, but at the same time ask that tribunals of honor be created, which would give a much more real satisfaction than that obtained on the so-called field of honor.

Always Careful.

Mamma—I hope you gave that young Custar a piece of your mind when he kissed you!

Ethel—Ah, Mamma; I wanted to hear your opinion about it first.

AUG

GOSSIP FOR CANOEISTS, HUNTERS, AND FISHERMEN

THE American Canoe Association, better known as the A. C. A., will hold its 1901 meet, the twenty-second in its history, at Mudlunta Island, Aug. 9 to 23.

Mudlunta Island, situated on the St. Lawrence, a couple of miles south of Gananoque, Ontario, is the property of C. E. Britton, Commodore of the association, to whom he has loaned it for the fortnight. The island is roughly in the form of a dumbbell, and contains about ten acres. The two balls of the bell consist of high ground, well shaded, while the neck or handle is a strip of low, level, cleared land, on the eastern side of which, overlooking a good beach, will be placed the mess tent. The main camp will be located on the high ground on the northern point, while Squaw Point, or the ladies' camp, will occupy the high ground on the south of the island. The association has this year not only at its disposal a particularly desirable camping ground, but the Camp Site Committee has made arrangements which will go far toward insuring the success of the meet. To the south of the mess tent, a large camp dock will be erected, which will present ample launching facilities for a large number of canoes. The mess tent, convenient of access from both the ladies' and the main camp, will be under charge of a caterer, who will supply meals at the rate of $1 a day. A general store will be opened during the two weeks of the meet by a firm of grocers from Gananoque, where all necessary groceries and supplies, as well as ice, may be had. Campers who desire to be luxuriously inclined will be able to have tent floors built for them on the grounds by a corps of carpenters and laborers, who will be engaged for that purpose, while camp chairs, tables, cots, and tents also may be rented by members who do not care to transport their own outfits so far. There are so many good beaches and such good bathing facilities on the island that the officers of the association have notified the members that it would be a good thing to bring their bathing suits along.

The racing programme will include twelve paddling and ten sailing races, besides a race between war canoes for the championship of America. This event, which was won last year by the Toronto Canoe Club of Toronto, Ontario, must again fall to their paddles, if they are to become permanent owners of the shield trophy, it becoming the property of the war canoe crew winning the same twice in succession. Besides the events enumerated, there will will also be a rescue race, a tug of war, a tournament, and a hurry-scurry race.

The meet of 1901 will doubtless be well attended, and many men will be found there who were either unable or unwilling to take the long journey to last year's gathering in the Muskoka Lake region. The St. Lawrence River has been the scene of so many successful association camps that it seems a pity that in the old days when land there was comparatively cheap they did not buy an island and return to it each year for their annual camp. Under the present system of changing camp sites each year the association is at a great expense for lumber, from which tent floors, decks, and other necessary buildings are constructed. which at the end of a meet is pretty nearly valueless. With a permanent camp, at which outfits and lumber could be stored, a fair interest on the original investment could be realized through the rental of floors and tents to members instead of the annual expense for the transportation of outfits and new material, which is now incurred. Many of the members of the association would favor the idea of a permanent camp on the St. Lawrence, but unfortunately at the present day, when almost every island has its cottage or two, and when values in property have increased rapidly, it would no longer be an easy proposition for the association to own its camp site, as might once have been done, at a reasonable figure. Canoeing to-day is more popular and the sport is in a more healthy condition than ever before in the history of the association. Most of the craft owned by the members are of the sensible cruising model, either sailing or paddling, and the racing machine, which was an abomination of desolation for every purpose except for mug hunting, is most beautifully in the minority, and the days in which races were won by canoes which must make a landing before their sails, permanently lashed to the yards and masts, could be lowered, are happily gone by. Much of the legislation which has barred out the racing machine pure and simple and helped the tendency toward healthy models of craft, is due to the efforts of the Vice Commodore of the Atlantic Division, Henry M. Dater of this city and ex-Commodore of the Brooklyn Canoe Club.

For the convenience of members of his division desiring to attend the meet Mr. Dater has arranged that a special transportation car, which will carry canoes and duffle free of expense to Clayton, N. Y., will lie on the side track of the New York Central, at the Manhattan Station, One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Hudson River, both to-day and to-morrow, whence it will move to Yonkers, where it will lie over Tuesday, and on Wednesday, the last day which it will be available for the reception of freight, it will be located at Sing Sing. Members from points on the Delaware River may ship their boats and equipages by way of the Pennsylvania Railroad, from which they will be transported by way of a lighter to One Hundred and Thirtieth Street station. The manner in which the transportation has been arranged for the Atlantic Division would indicate that if Mr. Dater had not been a lawyer, he would have been a valuable acquisition to Uncle Sam's commissary department, but this is one of the peculiarities of the A. C. A., as the association is called; its officers, who are business and professional men, freely give to the association valuable time and labor, and it is doubtful if there is, in this country any other body of men banded together for the promotion of a favorite sport, who give that sport the benefit of more earnest effort and endeavor, to keep what it always has been and what they intend always shall be, the pastime of the amateur. The successful contestant in the A. C. A. events receives as his reward a banner or a badge, the intrinsic value of which is almost nothing, but upon which it would be impossible to place a value as far as the recipient is concerned.

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A certain Gothamite has a love for shooting, a languid disposition, and an up-town flat, and the result of his combined characteristics and possessions is somewhat amusing.

I called at his abode last Sunday and, in response to my inquiry as to whether he was home, the domestic who presides therein and keeps the owner in a proper state of subjection, informed me that he was in, but busy. Would I step right into the dining room? Entering, I found the man I sought, sitting in an easy chair in front of an open window. On the window sill in front of him there stood a seductive-looking gin fizz, a tobacco jar, and a box of cartridges; across his lap lay a pocket rifle. He was leaning back luxuriously, puffing smoke from a brierwood, and gazing languidly out of the window. "Pardon my rising," he observed; "but you see I am busy." He did not appear unduly so, but I took his word for it. "What are you up to?" I asked. "Rats," he responded laconically. "Rats?" I asked. "Yes," he replied; "bagged five this morning so far. There goes one now." And there was a click as he cocked the pocket rifle.

Following his gaze out of the window, I beheld a bank, probably twenty feet high, caused by the difference in the level of the hillside back of his abode and the level of the cellar. This bank was composed of loose earth and rocks. From underneath one of these a large and apparently well-fed rodent came forth and began running up and down, as if apparently looking for something eatable; acting as a hound would do on striking a scent, sniffing from side to side, and moving forward in a zigzag direction, until finally he reached what appeared to be a bit of bread, before which he sat, and turning his back to us commenced making a meal of something which appeared from his actions to be considered a dainty. The gunner raised his pocket rifle, but just as he was about to pull the trigger the rat moved. "Why don't you shoot?" I asked as the game became still again. "The provoking brute is sitting right on a rock now, and if I miss him the bullet would simply ricochet, and the Lord knows what damage I'd have to pay for. He will probably sit there about fifteen minutes, for they usually do when they know that I don't dare shoot them." About ten seconds later another rat came forth and sat down on a bit of earth comparatively free from stones. A sharp crack, the new-comer turned over on his back, kicked four times, and was quiet, while the first rat scurried away.

A small boy came out in the yard carrying a broad grin with him. "Did yese catch 'em, Sir?" "I did," said the gunner. The small boy shinned over the fence and threw the rat into the yard. "That's six," he said, with a happy smile, catching a nickel that was pitched him. "There must be a lot of rats around here," I observed. "There ought," he observed. "I have been baiting that place for a month. "Baiting?" I asked. "Certainly, you don't suppose you get anything for nothing in this world; not even rats. Every night I have thrown an egg out there, and every morning a roll, and I guess about every rat in the neighborhood knows of the place. I only commenced shooting them this morning, too. The noise bothers them a little for a few minutes, but the small boy gets the dead ones out of the way so quickly that I don't believe they know exactly what is up. I think, however, they will learn quickly. Rats are pretty cute fellows." Then he made me a fizz. Before this was half disposed of, another rat came out and met an untimely end, to be gathered in by the small boy. "Well," said Weston, "it is not much in the way of game, but it's precious good practice. You would be surprised to know how provoking those brutes are. They will come out and nose around, and then deliberately sit on a rock, where I dare not shoot them, and stay there for about ten minutes. At other times they will sit on the dirt, and before I get a sight on them they have changed their minds and gone back to their abodes. Just as I had a good hold on a nice fat fellow, who would have delighted a celestial, along came three children and sat up on that bank. The rat sat in his position for eight minutes by my watch, and those youngsters staid half an hour. You see, I don't want to draw a crowd, especially as I believe there is some city ordinance against shooting. No one has gotten on to what I am doing, but I don't suppose it will be long before they do, so I suppose I will have to quit it for a couple of weeks after to-day."

Just then the amiable domestic came in to set the table, and we both retired to his den. "It's not a bad scheme," he said as he proceeded to clean his weapon, "especially for a lazy man like myself—comfortable chair, something cool to drink, plenty of tobacco, and a small boy to retrieve the game. It isn't quite as exciting as duck hunting, but is a whole lot more comfortable." I went away impressed with the attractive features of the sport. I am not so conveniently situated for small game shooting as Weston, but there are no doubt lots of Gothamites who are, who might like to take advantage of the idea. I thought an air gun might have been preferable to the weapon which Weston used, but he assured me that they made almost as much noise, and did not possess one-tenth of the accuracy.

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A few years ago there was only one make of very light 22-calibre rifles to be obtained, with the exception of the imported Flobert, which could generally be relied on to shoot all around the mark aimed at until the marksman became sufficiently acquainted with its idiosyncrasies to know just how far away to aim in order to make a hit. At the present day, however, there are several makes of the small bores, which, although thoroughly accurate, may be obtained for less than $4, and fitted with barrels of about 20 inches length, which allows their being taken apart and carried in very small compass. As I have before pointed out, the extreme cheapness at which they may be had allows one to shoot B B caps, which are practically noiseless, without twinges of remorse at the damage which the fulminate does to the rifle. I was shown the other day the latest thing in one of these little arms, one which has just been brought out by the makers, although it cannot as yet be readily had in most sporting goods stores. It was a single-shot, 22-calibre rifle with barrel chambered to take either the long or short rim-fire cartridges. Although its price is but $3.75, the stock and fore-end which are made of black walnut, were very handsomely finished, the butt plate being of a finely-blued bit of steel. The frame, trigger guard, and breech block were case-hardened, and the barrel, of decarbonized steel, was 20 inches in length and tapered after the pattern of the small bore military rifles. By turning a knurled head-screw underneath the forward part of the frame, the barrel could be removed in a very few seconds. The cartridge is extracted by first setting the hammer at full cock, and pressing down on a little button attached to the right-hand side of the breech block, which then drops down and automatically extracts the cartridge. The whole weapon weighs but 3½ pounds, and packs in a space 20 inches long. The parts are so few and simple that it may be easily cleaned, and while its weight is light enough for use by the average small boy within whose reach the price places it, it is also sufficiently accurate for those who wish to do good shooting with light charges. No one examining the handsome finish of the little weapon would be apt to judge how small is its price. One of the great advantages aside from the accuracy which our low-priced American rifles possess, is the ability of the owner to cheaply duplicate lost or broken parts, which may be readily obtained from the factories which are located in this country. Any one unfortunate enough to smash any of the mechanism of the old-fashioned Flobert, usually found it cheaper to buy a new weapon than to have the damage repaired.

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I made some remarks last week about the innate cussedness of a phantom minnow. Since then I have seen one of these interesting artificial baits, built with the idea which I suggested for the reversing anti-kinking trolling spoon. These minnows, which are of the phantom variety, are made with propellers so arranged that one will revolve from left to right and the other from right to left, and by using them alternately the fisherman may rid himself of or almost entirely prevent those large and discouraging bunches of twists which artificial minnows are prone to produce in one's trolling line. They are not particularly expensive, costing from $1.20 a pair of the 3½-inch size to $1.60 for a pair 4½ inches. I saw at the same place an extremely good idea in a minnow trap. I have always advocated a trap arrangement for catching minnows, as any fisherman who has ever experienced difficulty in procuring live bait knows what a boon they are, but unfortunately a minnow trap of the regulation pattern, which is made of glass, is not always the handiest thing in the world to carry around with one, in addition to its liability of being broken in transportation. The trap which I mentioned is simply a modification of the regular minnow bucket and adapted to two uses. It consists of the regulation outside 12-quart pail, while the inside wire bucket, instead of having the usual flat lid, has for a top a wire cone, with its apex covered with a screw cap and pointing inward. By simply unscrewing the cap one has in the inside bucket an arrangement which will not only catch minnows, but afterward serve to hold them. This is killing two birds with one very small stone, and is an idea which many fishermen will be glad to know of, especially as the price is only a little in excess of that charged for the regulation bucket.

E. T. KEYSER.

BLUEBEARD'S CASTLE.

THE origin of the fairy tales one hears in his childhood is in most cases as unknown as the tales themselves are marvelous. Probably no story of a man's youth is better remembered than the wonderful tale of Bluebeard, who was so fond of killing his wives. A curious sidelight is thrown upon this story by one of the officers in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, who was at one time stationed upon the cruiser New York. He said a few days ago:

"High up on a mountainside which overlooks a bay in the Island of St. Thomas, West Indies, are the ruins of a stone fortress. Throughout all the island it is known as 'Bluebeard's Castle.' Many are the tales told of this mysterious place around the camp fires in front of the little cabins of the island. 'Bluebeard,' according to these narratives, was an old pirate who perpetrated many bloody deeds years and years ago, all of which have become interwoven into the folklore of the island.

"One morning the New York dropped anchor in the harbor. It is a land-locked bay, except for a narrow entrance, such as one finds in many of the West Indian islands. At one side a mountain rises abruptly from the water to a height of 1,500 feet, and half way up the side on a shelf perhaps two acres in area stand the crumbling walls of the old fortress.

"Two hundred years ago these waters teemed with pirates, who pillaged and killed at every turn. But among them all throughout the Gulf, Central America, and the West Indies there were two men whose names stood out above the rest, and whose deeds are recalled to this day. These two men were Lafitte, who had his stronghold in the delta of the Mississippi, and Bluebeard, who built his fortress upon the Island of St. Thomas. The last named chose his site well, and for forty years defied the sailors of Spain and France in the new world.

"I visited the ruins the day after our arrival, in company with one of the ward room officers and an old darky whom we hired to guide us. A narrow, steep path from the shore wound in and out among the rocks and tropical vegetation until it finally brought us to the little shelf on the mountain side. The walls of the ruins had been shaken by the earthquakes of the tropics, until scarcely one stone rested upon another. Whatever iron work there had been in its construction was years ago carried away, and little remained to give more than a suggestion of its previous form or style.

"The building had been a fort about one-half the size of Castle Williams, on Governors Island, built of great blocks of stone, and practically impregnable. A company of men with ammunition could have held the place against an army in those days. In front and beneath it lay the bay, looking as though a stone dropped from the hand would strike the water. Behind it towered the mountain.

"In the interior we found the key to the place. In the centre of the ground floor a large opening or fissure leads directly downward through the mountain into a great cave which we had previously noticed at the water's edge. To convince us that it did lead down to the water, our guide picked up a large stone and, holding it over the opening, let it drop. A moment later we could hear a loud splash as it struck the water below.

"According to the story told by the natives on the island, Bluebeard, in the course of his sailings, discovered this cave with the fissure in the mountain side. Cleaning away the top of this opening, he built a fort and storehouse combined. Whenever he captured a ship he brought it to St. Thomas and ran it into the cave to conceal it. Then from the fort above he hoisted up the valuables. After that the ship would be taken outside the harbor and scuttled. After the pirate's death the place was abandoned, the hurricanes and earthquakes of the tropics got in their work, and little now remains except the great fissure, the cave, and a few crumbling blocks of stone.

"The lore of St. Thomas contains many legends of the castle, and among them is a variation of the story of the murder of the wives. According to the island story the pirate had only three wives, and they were in each case beautiful women captured on ships he had pirated. All of the wives were murdered as Bluebeard became dissatisfied with them, and they are supposed to have been buried in some cavern of the fortress. At any rate, the islanders have a superstitious dread of the place, and it is seldom visited."

A Police Dog.

The police of Mount Vernon enjoy the common possession of a dog, known as "Nig," whose genius seems to fit him as peculiarly for a police canine as does that of many other dogs for the occupation of "fire dog." Nig has reported regularly every morning at roll call with the patrolmen for many years. He seems always to scent a prospective haul and is generally on hand when it takes place.

The police say that Nig has rendered material assistance to them in the capture of many gangs of tramps or chicken thieves. He rambles around the neighborhood of the police station and whenever there is any trouble brewing, he appears excitedly before the Sergeant's desk, wagging his tail and evincing perturbed sympathy with the situation.

Nig got angry or disconsolate one day when the police station was remodeled and his bed was demolished. He disappeared and was gone for some weeks. The police feared that he had gone away to die. But he returned at last, having shown his resentment, and lived at peace with his fellow-policemen. The fame of Nig has gone abroad, and it is said that thieves have an exceeding aversion for him.

An Adventure in Peking

By William R. Stewart

IT was a hot, sultry day even for Peking. The great capital of China, with its 2,000,000 people, its innumerable walls and gardens, its straggling canals and tortuous streets, its filth and its picturesqueness, was sweltering under the burning rays of an Oriental sun in mid-Summer. Over the great level plain hovered a haze of superheated atmosphere, which, hanging oppressively in the listless air, sapped the last vestige of energy from the pig-tailed populace.

With such conditions thoughts of physical exertion were even more than ordinarily distasteful, and, although it had been with a definite enough purpose that we had left the building of the United States Legation, we presently found ourselves, I and my companion, the attaché, lounging idly inside the restaurant Hang-Heong, where we ensconced ourselves in a private apartment and sipped saki. Under the soothing influence of this bitter but effective product of Eastern civilization we revived somewhat. The disquieting babel of voices from the street was softened by the intervening walls, and as the grave Oriental waiters received and executed our orders with silent and decorous solemnity our existence became distinctly more endurable.

"There is certainly something strange about Yang Ki's conduct," I broke in at length, when we had recovered sufficiently to permit other topics than the heat to occupy our thoughts. "He has become quite a puzzle of late. Do you think he is holding off for more money? We cannot bankrupt ourselves on one mandarin, with all those other chaps to be attended to."

"I cannot quite make it out," replied the attaché, whose name was Ibbotson. "Ki went into the project with sufficient enthusiasm, but he is acting very queerly of late. No, it can't be more money, for he knows you have already paid more than is customary for the preliminary palm greasing. This concession business is an old story in Peking now, and the price of a mandarin is pretty well established. The $3,000 you have paid Li is $500 more than he had any right to expect, and the promissory note for $25,000 when the deal is completed is a pretty tidy bribe, even in China."

Ibbotson took another sip of saki, and called a waiter to bring some cigars. He picked out a strong one, lighted it from the taper which the olive-eyed purveyor handed him, and puffed at it for a moment in silence.

"I think," he resumed, "that Li must have another iron in the fire. I have watched him closely, and I believe that he is negotiating with some other party on very similar business to ours."

"That seems hardly likely," I rejoined. "Who else could have the same motives for building a railroad from Yang-Kok to Quong-Ching? It's a political move, and you know how secret it has been kept. It is not likely two Governments should conceive the same project at the same time."

"No," replied Ibbotson, "the motive may not be the same, and the lines of road may not coincide exactly. But different motives might lead to the selection of very similar routes. It may be a Government affair, or it may be private capitalists who are after it, or an adventurous company promoter with no capital at all."

Having no better theory to advance, I admitted that that might be the trouble.

It was just a month since I had come to Peking as the confidential agent of the Government of the United States, charged with the delicate and important mission of securing a concession for the construction of a railroad in a portion of the dominions of his Celestial Majesty where the Washington Administration sought to acquire a predominating influence. As it was essential to the success of the undertaking that its political nature remain unsuspected all my negotiations had been carried on under the cloak of a private enterprise. Only the United States Consul at Peking was acquainted with its real purpose—he and the Attaché Ibbotson, who, for his thorough acquaintance with Chinese customs and with the language of the country, had been delegated to assist me in my dealings with the Peking officials.

There is but one way to secure concessions in China; it is a beaten path followed by all concession hunters, wide but tortuous, and lined with mandarins. Yang Ki was one of the most influential mandarins at the Chinese court, and his reputation for manipulating deals to a successful issue was as wide as his expansive cheek bones and extensive as his flowing queue. To Yang Ki accordingly we addressed ourselves, and bound that enterprising individual to our cause with bonds of many golden links. His retaining fee being duly discharged, we further enlisted his sympathetic interest by the issue of a promissory note in the sum of $25,000, payable on the final ratification by the Chinese Government of the terms of the concession which we sought.

For a time Yang Ki was all assiduity. His palace in the official quarter was open to our reception at all hours, and many a potent, wide-famed mandarin had we met within its spacious drawing rooms. But of a sudden a growing coolness came upon Yang Ki. Invitations to visit him grew fewer and fewer, till they stopped altogether; appointments deliberately made were as deliberately broken; our introductions to other mandarins ceased. When we ventured upon remonstrance we were assured that our matter was receiving all due attention. There were formalities to be observed and difficulties to be surmounted, and time and patience were necessary. With these explanations we were forced to be content, though I chafed at the delay, and Ibbotson said there was something the matter with Yang Ki.

It grows dark early in Peking. When Ibbotson and I left the Hang-Heong the myriads of hanging lanterns in the streets were performing their nocturnal duty of making the darkness barely visible. From occasional shop windows there came intermittent gleams which shot their narrow effulgence out over the darksome pavement. They were at considerable distances apart, and chiefly from the eating booths. These were liberally patronized. Hungry crowds thronged them. Over the little brick or iron stoves caldrons of oil were seething and bubbling, where were being fried quantities of crabs, sausages, fritters, in the forms of cakes and balls, or thin fluted fans and lattice work.

Ibbotson and I walked on aimlessly, stopping now and then to watch the performers in the booths. It was somewhat cooler now, though still close and oppressive. The street on which we were led from one gate to another in the Chinese city and without the Tartar city. We were not far from the wall of the latter, and, the evening being yet early, Ibbotson suggested a ride on the electric railway, which in Peking runs outside the city gates.

Four men bearing an empty palanquin were conveniently near, and Ibbotson hailed them. They had been walking only a short distance behind us, on the opposite side of the street, ever since we had left the Hang-Heong. A few minutes later we were seated on the comfortable cushions of the palka, and, borne by its stalwart carriers, were proceeding at a good pace toward the gate.

As we neared the confines of the city the crowds on the street became less and less dense, till finally but an occasional pig-tailed pedestrian was to be seen. These were mostly traveling in one direction, back into the city from which we had come. They were bound for the eating booths or the opium dens.

Through the half-raised blinds of the palka, however, I had noted one individual who tramped steadily in the same direction with ourselves. He was a big, tall Chinaman, though the details of his features and dress I could not distinguish in the prevailing darkness. He walked a little to the rear; and seemingly with some set purpose, though he never looked about nor behind him, but steadily ahead. There was nothing in his demeanor to arouse suspicion, and but that he was almost the only traveler in our direction I should probably not have noticed him. I pointed the man out to Ibbotson, but he saw nothing worthy of comment.

Presently we came in sight of the gate. The street was now entirely deserted, save for the single lone Chinaman, ourselves, and the four hammals who bore our palanquin. All at once the latter stopped. Not a word had been spoken, yet the action was simultaneous and done as in obedience to some mysterious authoritative command. Scarcely had the palka rested when the big Chinaman who had attracted my attention crossed over and came forward, placing his hand on the edge of the carriage as though with the purpose of addressing us. The next instant four hidden blinds of solid wood dropped as if operated by a secret spring, and closed us in on all sides.

"As you value your lives, keep quiet!" hissed the Chinaman, in subdued but distinct tones, as the blinds fell and we found ourselves in utter darkness.

Immediately the palka began to move forward, and we could tell by the sounds of words which reached us indistinctly through the blinds that the strange Chinaman was giving orders to our carriers. I imagined that I also heard a whispered colloquy in a tongue that was European rather than Chinese, but of this I was not certain.

So taken by surprise were Ibbotson and myself, and with such dispatch had the whole affair been conducted, that the palka had already proceeded some yards on its way before we collected ourselves sufficiently to take in the situation. Then Ibbotson sprang to his feet and hammered violently upon the shutters.

"Stop!" he cried, "or I'll shoot!" At the same time he drew a revolver and cocked it loudly, as though the sound of the trigger, which none but ourselves heard, lent emphasis to the threat.

But the palanquin did not stop, and though I added my voice to his and tore violently at the shutters, no attention was paid to us.

"I'll shoot!" shouted Ibbotson again.

"Halt!" I cried in turn. "Let us out!"

But the four carriers continued on, with their steady, swinging gait, and only a muttered monosyllable from their leader answered our outcries.

We tore frantically at the doors which inclosed us, but they were firm and would not yield. Ibbotson fired his revolver at haphazard through the wooden frame. The report nearly deafened us in the confined space, and the smoke almost suffocated us. The palka did not stop. Some one smote on it warningly from without, and again came the voice of the big Chinaman: "Keep quiet, if you wish to live!"

It must have been something like three hours afterward when the palka bearers stopped and we were set unceremoniously upon the ground. Our efforts at intimidating our captors having failed, we had resigned ourselves to await developments, and had made no further outcry.

The palanquin was then allowed to rest for some moments. We were evidently on a ledge of rock, for the palka came down with an unpleasant bump and tilted to one side, throwing Ibbotson on top of me. After a few seconds' consultation among our captors it was moved again, tilted a bit, first to one side and then to the other, and from the sounds we concluded that the two handles by which it had been carried were being removed.

Then followed further preparations, of what nature we were unable to make out, and again we were carried a few yards. A rope was passed around the box of the palka and fastened at the top. We were shuffled a few feet further, the box jerked violently in one direction, and launched suddenly over the edge of some abyss. We found ourselves sinking rapidly, and the creaking overhead told us that we were being let down by a rope, fastened to the one which had been bound around the palka.

Desperate at the situation which now seemed to confront us, we threw the full weight of our bodies against one of the sides of our prison. But whatever impression our united energies might have made on the unsupported partitions, the rope which now bound them together served to retain the palka intact.

Our descent seemed to last an age, though in reality it probably occupied not more than a full minute, when we came to an abrupt stop at the bottom of whatever it was into which we had been lowered. The palka rested easily enough where it landed, and we could discern by the creaking of another rope that we were not the only ones who were being let down. A moment later a second bucket bumped up against us, and the men inside clambered out. The rope which had bound us was unfastened, the shutters shot back into their mysterious recess, and we were able to look about.

That which met our view was not inspiriting. In the darkness we could make out only the indistinct sides of what appeared to be the shaft of an old mine. We were on a ledge, in front of which a drift, or tunnel, of uncertain length disappeared into the side. Below us the pit continued in a slanting direction, and was filled with water almost to where we stood.

Four Chinamen stood guard about us, while a fifth, the tall manchu who had addressed us, held a dark lantern in one hand, the fitful glimmer of which revealed the features of our captors but imperfectly, and lit up only a small circle about us.

"Why have you brought us here?" I demanded, stepping forward and speaking with a degree of assumed assurance which I by no means felt. "If it is ransom you want take us back to Peking, for not a tael will you get here."

"Follow me," said the Chinaman, simply.

Then, as we still showed a disposition to rebel, he added: "You'd better come and keep quiet. There are three men more up at the top who will shoot you down like dogs if you try to escape. Give me your revolvers; it will be safer."

We followed our captor in silence into the tunnel. The walls were dry and the atmosphere not unpleasantly cool. An occasional bat whirred its erratic flight past us as we advanced and circled back around the lantern.

When we had proceeded a hundred feet or so the drift narrowed suddenly to an end. Our guide stopped and pointing out two improvised beds spread on the rock told us that would be our abode.

"How long are we to remain here?" asked Ibbotson.

But the manchu, without replying, turned and walked out of the tunnel, leaving us with the four Chinese guards.

A candle had been lighted by one of the latter, and its light gave us a more intimate survey of our surroundings. The beds seemed comfortable enough, and there were soap and towels. Apparently we were not to be executed yet. Sitting on the couch, we talked the situation over. Then we talked to the Chinamen, I in English and Ibbotson in Chinese. But they gave no indication of understanding. After some hours we lay down, though without divesting ourselves of anything but our top coats. It must have been well past midnight, and, despite our uncertain situation, we both succumbed to an intermittent and troubled sleep, during the course of which visions born of the disquieting occurrences of the day—of pits, robberies, kidnappings, and murders—flitted in weird and rapid phantasmagoria through our turbulent dreams.

II.

On the outskirts of Peking at the present day are the abandoned shafts and tunnels of many old coal mines, which, sunk to the limit of the primitive appliances in use among the Chinese, have been deserted for more distant workings nearer the surface. Not in all the world are there richer coal deposits than those of Northern China, but the antipathy of the celestial mind to the employment of modern machinery has caused these to be but poorly worked, and mine after mine has been abandoned as soon as a certain inconvenient depth has been attained.

Thick as the burrowings of moles in an oat field these old coal shafts dot the country to the north of Peking, while past them in a continuous stream loiters an endless procession of camels loaded with sacks of coal mined from the newer-sunken pits hundreds of miles away.

It was in one of these deserted workings that Ibbotson and myself now found ourselves lodged. Who our captors were, what was the secret of our captivity, and what the fate that awaited us, we were as ignorant of at the end of six long tedious days as we had been when first made prisoners. Innumerable fancies occurred to us as possible explanations, only to be in turn dismissed as visionary. Ibbotson's suspicion that the mandarin Yang Ki was playing us false occurred to me, and once the thought flashed over me that we were the victims of some plot of our imagined rivals. But this was only one of a thousand fleeting fancies that came to us during the long hours of our imprisonment.

We were sitting and smoking, with a resignation which time brings in the most desperate of situations, on the forenoon of the last day of our first completed week of captivity, when Ibbotson straightened himself on his seat and slapped his knee with an emphasis to which we had both grown strangers:

"By the gods, old man," he cried, "why didn't we think of it before. Why, we can make away with these Chinamen as easily as rolling off a log—or rolling into a pit. See the point? We'll roll them into the pit!"

Poor Ibbotson! I thought. He was evidently going. The seven days' strain had been too much for him. Roll four armed Chinamen into the pit, and we with nothing but our bare hands to do it! I smiled pityingly, and talked of the probable kind of weather outside.

"But, look here, I'm not joking," cried Ibbotson excitedly, returning to his idea. "I mean it. It can be done, and we'll do it. We'll get the guards out to the mouth of the shaft; that'll be easy, I think; then we'll seize them quickly when they're not expecting it, and hurl them over into the pit full of water."

It began to seem more feasible as Ibbotson explained it, and the balance of the day we gave over to working out the details. In our occasional strolls to the mouth of our cavern prison, in which we were in nowise interrupted by our guards, we scrutinized with particular closeness every detail of the ground. We decided that the late afternoon, at the hour when the Chinamen would be engaged in the preparation of the evening meal and when the coast outside was most likely to be clear, should see the putting to the test of our enterprise. In the meantime we were careful to not arouse the suspicions of our custodians.

It was a few minutes past 5—our watches had not been taken from us—when, in accordance with our prearranged programme, Ibbotson arose from the bed where we had both been seated smoking, stretched himself in a seemingly lazy way, and sauntered in a fashion calculated to appear altogether aimless, out toward the shaft. As usual, the guards paid but scant attention to him. All four were seated together around a small box which served them as a table, muttering an unintelligible conversation in a low tone.

With little notice on either side, Ibbotson strolled past them, and continued his course to the mouth of the pit. There he sat down for a minute or two and smoked in a listless sort of manner, beating a slow tattoo with his feet, as though smoking and marking time were the only things in the world he was thinking about.

All at once he sprang to his feet. Leaning forward, he peered eagerly out across the pit and downward into the black sheet of water which filled it. Suddenly an exclamation of surprise escaped him. Turning quickly around, he called to me and beckoned rapidly with his hand, then immediately returned his gaze to the object which had so startled his attention.

At Ibbotson's call I sprang to my feet and ran forward. Our guards, as I passed, rose also, curious to know the cause of the commotion. In front of us stood Ibbotson, riveted as by enchantment to the spot, holding out his arm and pointing excitedly in front of him.

The four Chinamen and myself reached the ledge almost together. So evident had been Ibbotson's astonishment at what he seemed to see in the darksome waters of the pit, that our guards, phlegmatic and imperturbable as it was their nature to be, had run forward with haste but little short of my own, even leaving, all but one of them, their arms where they had laid them beside the fire.

Just how it all happened I never knew, save in a dim and indistinct way like a dream, and Ibbotson confessed to a similar experience. I only remember a brief but fierce struggle, and then four Chinamen were struggling in the water below us, while Ibbotson and I held two guns pointed threateningly in their direction. The next that I recall, an excited conversation in Chinese was in progress between Ibbotson and one of the Celestials who had managed to pull himself up on a protruding ledge of rock on the far side of the pit. The douche of cold water had worked a miracle in the Chinaman's linguistic accomplishments.

Ibbotson and the Chinaman talked at each other for fully ten minutes. It seemed cruelty on Ibbotson's part to keep the four of them shivering in the water when they might have been hot and warm. But it was Ibbotson's affair from the first, and I did not interfere.

What transpired during the intercourse Ibbotson translated to me while we allowed the Chinamen to scramble out as best they

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could. The latter, it appeared, had been hired by an agent of the Russian Government, who had secretly learned the object of our mission in Peking, and, on the assumption that what was worth any other nation's while was worth that of Russia, had determined to secure for his own Government the concession which we were seeking. In pursuance of this end he had had us spirited away, and was now busily prosecuting his designs with a clear field.

Our course was quickly decided upon. We experienced little difficulty in persuading our captive Chinamen to accompany us to Peking to serve as witnesses to the plot of which we had been the victims. There we lost no time in lodging a formal complaint with the United States Minister against the action of the Russian agent.

What cablegrams, in the Government cipher code, passed between Peking and Washington, and later between Peking and St. Petersburg, we never knew and never cared to know. It was sufficient for us that the concession which we had been endeavoring to secure was duly granted, and within a remarkably short time afterward. We found Kang-Ki wonderfully changed in his demeanor when we called upon him the next afternoon, and from being evasive and cool he manifested the most ardent interest in furthering our negotiations to a successful issue.

My mission to Peking being thus accomplished, I engaged passage on the first steamer home, carrying with me the imperial warrant to construct a railroad from Yang-Kok to Quong-Ching. Since then I have been engaged in many important missions in China, but none have partaken of the adventurous nature of my first. In all these subsequent undertakings I have not failed to call upon my friend, Yang-Ki, and from neither that suave and potent official nor from any Russian representative have I since experienced the slightest opposition.

Caverns and Giant Viaducts Make Way for Rapid Transit

WITHIN the last fortnight the section of Broadway running through Manhattan Valley, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, has begun to be specked with two parallel rows of square holes through the pavement. In these excavations, each of which is about ten or twelve feet square, are being placed the concrete foundations for the viaduct that is to form Section 12 of the rapid transit railroad. This structure, built of steel, will be approximately parallel to the Manhattan Valley Viaduct that connects Riverside Drive with the heights over at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.

Beginning where the subway comes to the surface at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, the viaduct of Section 12 will gradually become higher and higher above the street level until the distance in the centre of the valley between pavement and tracks will be from forty-eight to fifty feet. After that the height of the structure again diminishes until the road plunges into a tunnel once more at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, the beginning of Section 13. All viaduct work along the line of the road is supervised by E. Clapp, Fourth Division Engineer for the Rapid Transit Commission under Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons. The foundation excavations across the valley are almost finished, and before the end of the month the workmen who have been digging them and putting in the concrete will be transferred to Westchester Avenue, there to start on the similar excavations for foundations along the upper part of the East Side branch of the railroad, extending from Westchester Avenue to Bronx Park.

Meanwhile, even after all the Manhattan Valley foundations are prepared, work on the steel structure will be postponed for a while, probably until the first of next year. The Inspector in charge there explained the other day that it was not thought best to get the materials except in enormous quantities, the plan being to begin work on Section 12 only after everything is in readiness for bringing in the steel for that and the Bronx viaduct simultaneously.

As in the tunneling sections, much trouble arises in the foundation holes because of underground conduits. In nearly every one of the excavations between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Streets one or more pipes were struck by the diggers.

From Forty-second Street, where the subway turns into Broadway from the east, to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, where it emerges temporarily, only nineteen blocks have not been touched by shovel or pick or drill. These are the ten blocks north of Seventy-first Street, one between Forty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Streets, one from Forty-sixth to Forty-seventh Street, one north of Fifty-second Street, two north of One Hundred and Second Street, and four between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Eighth Streets. Some of the remaining eighty-three blocks show barely a beginning, but in most places the work has advanced far, and at frequent intervals one can see stretches all but completed. Two of the Broadway stations are well under way—those at Fiftieth and Sixtieth Streets.

In the circle station, covering practically all the sub-street area from the Columbus Statue to the old Durland Building and from Eighth Avenue to the centre of Broadway, glazed-brick wall finishings are in place along the whole east side, and the outlines of the concrete passenger platforms on the same side are discernible amid masses of débris. On the same side a sample piece of interior roof decorating has been done, the bricks used being made of the same glass preparation that one sees on fancy columns in certain hotel corridors. Practically all the solid part of the roof is in place, even over at the Broadway side, where the walls underneath are still unadorned.

At Sixtieth Street and Broadway there is a corner of the station and a short stretch of tunnel where considerable work is still to be done. The contractors, however, expect to have every foot from Fifty-ninth to Sixtieth Street, the station included, finished within six weeks, perhaps in less time.

At Fiftieth Street excavations for the station have advanced into the side street for about thirty feet, and the four-story brick building on the southwest corner is being held up on wooden stilts while the work goes on. Grade level has been reached both in the station and roadbed.

The most complex station to be built in Broadway will be the one between One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Third Streets, where the east side branch switches off from the main line, and with the exception of the great down-town terminal opposite the Brooklyn Bridge, this one will be the largest station of them all. It is at the upper end of Section 6, where William Bradley is at work. This being the most difficult place on the section, it is postponed to the last.

While the tracks that are to go up Broadway will pass the One Hundred and Second Street station on the same level they have followed from down town and will follow further up, the tracks of the east side branch will have to be sunk down in order to pass the station, so that the passenger platforms for them will be a whole story lower than those for travelers on the other line. Somewhere in the neighborhood of One Hundredth Street the two tracks destined to go eastward will begin to go down grade, seeking the lower level and reaching it in time to be well out of the way of the main line on reaching the beginning of the station at One Hundred and Second Street. After passing the platforms' upper end at One Hundred and Third Street, the eastward tracks will begin to curve toward Central Park. They will enter private property between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth Streets, and then, after cutting under the corner of the block, will curve again, this time into One Hundred and Fourth Street. Along that street they will run in a straight course to Central Park West, there to turn northward and strike the point now marked by the shaft at the southwesterly end of the tunnel under the Park.

But the stations along Broadway, although the work seems unusually vast wherever one of them is being projected, form a comparatively small part of the whole tunnel scheme along that thoroughfare, when it is taken into consideration how much of the rapid transit railroad is to be under the city's main street. Long Acre Square, the furthest down-town point where Broadway is torn up, has already taken on the look of a rubbish yard.

Just in front of the Hotel Cadillac is a deep excavation, and the work between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, on the line of Seventh Avenue, is progressing rapidly. And now the west half of the tunnel for that distance has been excavated in solid rock, where is little more than a month ago nothing but a trench was in evidence along the block.

It is at Forty-seventh Street that Naughton's work starts, the part in the square, as well as in Forty-second Street, being the up town section of the Degnon-McLean Company. Up to the Circle there is an almost continuous line of operations from Forty-seventh Street, the only untouched block being between Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets, just south of where the elevated road crosses Broadway. Below that point the contractors have finished one block and reached grade on two others out of a total of six blocks.

There are not fifty feet between Fifty-third and Fifty-ninth Streets where no excavation has been made, and the workmen, coming down town from the Circle, have arrived within fifteen feet of the elevated road, the crossing under which, when begun, is to be one of the interesting features of the section's operations. Nearly all the work on the section north of Fifty-third Street is on the east side of Broadway, and three-quarters of a block, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Streets, is finished.

Above the Sixtieth Street station William Bradley's section, No. 6, begins. Grade has been reached, with the exception of a few isolated ledges of rock, as far up as Sixty-fourth Street, the work along here including not one side of the tunnel, as further down town, but both sides at once, excavations being in the centre of the street, and under both the parallel surface car tracks. At Sixty-fifth Street the subway will cross the elevated road once more, and here, too, the work of going under the heavy steel structure is not far off, excavations having been made to within a few feet of the iron columns.

In the distance between Sixty-fifth and Seventy-first Streets a start has been made on every block, several short cuts to grade being evident. There is much soft material in this stretch, but below Sixty-fifth Street everything was rock. The old Boulevard Park is still existent as far up as Eighty-first Street, from Seventy-first. Beyond Eighty-first Street some signs of activity are seen continuously to One Hundred and Second Street. Five entire blocks have been dug out to grade here, and parts of four more. Between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth Streets, and also on the next block above, all the steel is in, and for a third of the distance in the middle of each block the walls and roofs are in place, work at replacing the pavement being now in progress.

The two sections of the subway going under Washington Heights present more points of interest to the ordinary observer than any other portion of the work, for almost everybody in that part of the city knows that deep mines are already excavated at One Hundred and Sixty-eighth and One Hundred and Eighty-first Streets, and many are the requests for passes to visit these underground caverns, which are remarkable even from the experienced miner's standpoint.

Above One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street a station will extend for two blocks, this being the last place where express and local trains run on different tracks. Headings, pointing toward each other, have been made at One Hundred and Forty-ninth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Streets, between which the work is to be under the surface except for a cut from the street level at One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, and extending for one block southward. In that one block grade level has been reached, and work on the concrete roof arches was begun ten days ago. The distance from One Hundred and Forty-seventh to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street is known as "the lesser tunnel," and the greater one begins, after three blocks of open cutting, at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street.

Into the heading the excavating has advanced 400 feet, and for half that length the tunnel is finished entirely. A little beyond One Hundred and Sixtieth Street a pocket of soft earth was found in the solid rock, and an extra shaft had to be sunk from the hill above in order to get this out of the way. Within a week or two the shaft will be filled in.

At the foot of the shaft at One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, which is 102 feet deep, blasting has progressed in both directions about 550 feet for the full width of the tunnel, and the station chamber at the foot of the shaft is excavated to its entire height, the widening of it being left until later. From the One Hundred and Eighty-first Street shaft they have gone 500 feet in each direction, the chamber for a station being in the same condition as in the shaft further down. The distance that has still to be tunneled before the exit from the heights at Hillside Avenue is made amounts to about 25,000 feet.

Novel Use of Business Space.

IN the downtown section of this city, where every inch of available room in buildings means just so and so much money figured in rental, there are many examples of ingenious saving of space. But the acme of economy has been reached in a little wine-room in a side street not too far from Broadway to make the place a most desirable location. Never did a bachelor girl think more happily for the improvement of her den by various means of artifice than did the proprietor of this wine-room.

At the time the place was last for rent, according to the agent, many came to view it with the idea of trying to adapt it to one or another business purpose. But all found it unsuitable, to their notion, for any business purpose, save possibly a small candy store or cigar shop.

Then the present proprietor of the wine-room happened on the scene. He found one room about twenty by ten feet and of the ordinary height, and this, he argued, was enough for the installation of a short bar and a cigar counter. There was a rear room, however, which bothered him severely for some time. This room was under a mezzanine floor, was irregular in shape, and so low in ceiling that a man might touch the same easily, while a very tall man would have to lower his head to save his derby. The prospective renter thought over the room and what to do with it, and the next day returned with a scheme already hatched.

He went to the shipyards in Erie Basin, and when he returned he had ordered all that he wanted to make of the room one of the most delightful little places to sit and drink in that it is possible to find. The first things to arrive were small round tables that had been used in the smoking room of a ship's cabin. Next came the regulation sofas, running along the irregular wall, and the smell of the sea salt still in the leather upholstery. Then came the ceiling and the walls of the ship's cabin. Once these were in, the rest was plain sailing.

The room was naturally stuffy and hard to ventilate. Most persons would have arranged a ventilator and an electric fan or two. Not so this proprietor. He had a hole bored through the ceiling of his cabin and a six-inch ventilator tube, taken from a ship, projected just enough through the ceiling to give the necessary impression. Then he put his electric fan on the outside of the cabin where it could not be seen but where it sent a perfect gale of a breeze through the ventilator—enough to straighten a small American flag hung directly under the tube. Next, a number of appropriate small framed pictures were taken from an old sailing ship and hung about the cabin, and, as if the illusion were not already complete enough, several portholes, framed in the regulation brass frame, were put into one side of the wall. But the portholes looked artificial at best, and were mere dark holes in the wall. Another way was found to supply the necessary illusion. On the outside of each porthole was hung a small oil painting especially made for the ship's cabin and showing in perspective the wild ocean and a tiny full-rigged ship rising just above the horizon. In order to show the bright daylight outside the porthole, a hidden incandescent lamp lighted up the ocean and the full rigged ship.

All then being perfect, the entire establishment was named after the little, low, hitherto useless room. It is the most ingenious use of space to be found in a locality where real estate is higher per foot than in any other city of the world.

The New Bridge and the Slums.

THE settlement worker led the reporter down into "Little Hungary," which lies along East Houston Street, from Allen to the river, and is the northeast fringe of the sweatshop district.

"It is a peculiar thing to me," said the settlement worker, "that no one seems to be thinking anything about the approaches to this new bridge excepting just me. Has all the traffic that will eventually pour over this bridge got to choke itself in these narrow lanes? I wish you to perceive," she continues, "that all these avenues narrow up at Houston Street; Second Avenue, south of Houston, becomes Chrystie Street; First Avenue becomes Allen, Avenue A becomes Essex, and Avenue B, Clinton. The avenues are all sufficiently wide above Houston, but they narrow sharply at Houston. And have you observed that a narrow street always makes a slum? What I want to see is these avenues all widened from Houston down to Delancey; three blocks. It would only clip off the edges of these rotten old tenement houses. There is only here and there a good building, like a public school, or a Mills Hotel, that would be touched. And it would do so much to improve the section. In the first place, it would give fine, broad approaches to the new bridge, which comes over at Clinton Street. Then it would facilitate communication between the upper and lower parts of the city. And everything that does this helps the more energetic and enterprising spirits to get away from the slums. The elevated road helped them. The trolley lines help them. The new bridge will help them. The Brooklyn Bridge helped them wonderfully. One of the worst slums in the city used to be where the entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge now is. Everything that takes away the houses so as to drive people away, improves the slum."

"But I don't see," said the reporter; "won't they make a little slum wherever they go? These people have got to live somewhere."

The settlement worker looked patient.

"But it isn't necessary for them to live in the worst houses in the world," said she. "Reports prove that this is the most thickly settled region in the entire civilized world. Drive them out. Make them scatter. Some will go far up town. Some will go to Brooklyn. With improved transportation facilities they will go still further afield. And wherever they go, they will scatter. They won't all settle down together, as they do here. Don't you see that that is what makes the slum?

"Look at these children," she continued. "Do you mark the number of beautiful ones among them? These are all Jews. It is the virtues of their parents that give them that beauty. The men are the healthiest of any class. For 2,000 years they have been living more strictly according to the Mosaic law than the men of any other class or race. But under the crowding of the tenement houses, the fearful lack of privacy, and the immorality carried on in the buildings at their very doors, the men are losing their health and the girls are going to the bad in shoals. No one seems to realize how much physical environment has to do with things of that kind. Improve the approaches to this new bridge. Make it easy and pleasant to get over to Brooklyn. Now that Brooklyn is a part of Greater New York transfers ought to be given to all Manhattan lines from the bridge cars.

"Rapid transit, rapid transit!" exclaimed the settlement worker, in an apotheosis of enthusiasm; "rapid transit and cheap fares mean more for the health and morals of the half million people on the lower east side than anything else. Push these people over into Brooklyn. There is plenty of room there for them to spread out indefinitely, till they reach the end of Long Island. And, oh, for a Baron Haussman, to come down here and cut slapping great boulevards right through this section, the way he did for Napoleon III.! Every city that has tried it—Paris, Glasgow, Edinburgh—has broken up the slum wherever the big, wide streets went through. The people have scattered, and have invariably lived under better conditions."

Classic.

"That red-headed boy," said the dog, "must think that I am Medusa."

"Why," asked the pup.

"Because every time I pass his house he turns to stone."

NIAGARA FALLS 9 HOURS FROM NEW YORK VIA NEW YORK CENTRAL.